REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1889-90.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

THE year 1889-90 was a highly satisfactory one from an administrative point of view. With the single exception of opium, all the more importa sources of revenue—the land, salt, stamps, excise, customs, incomes, fores registration, tributes, interest and the mint—yielded higher returns than in t previous year. The season was on the whole favourable to the cultivator. I Sind the inundation of the Indus was unusually widespread, and though large areas under early crops were submerged, extensive tracts of land, which in ordinary years are allowed to lie waste owing to want of moisture, were brought under winter cultivation. In the Presidency proper the rainfall was generally sufficient and the crops, while up to the average in nearly every district, were extremely good in parts of Gujarát. There was an almost universal fall in the price of food grains. The cultivators paid the land revenue without difficulty, and took up for cultivation much waste land. There was an improvement in the traffic on all the principal railways except the G. I. P. The trade of the ports of Bombay, Karáchi and Aden experienced a further expansion. The value of the sea-borne trade of Bombay exceeded 100 crores of rupees for the first time, but the most marked development of trade occurred in the case of Karáchi, which is gradually taking its place as the natural outlet for the foreign trade of Northern India. Notwithstanding the depression of the cotton trade, the cotton mill industry continued to grow. Though the requirements of the administration entailed a somewhat larger provincial expenditure than in 1888-89 the revenue was carefully husbanded and there was a small surplus at the close of the year. Improvement and progress were visible in many departments of Government. Provisions were introduced into several districts which it is hoped will have the effect at once of raising the excise revenue and of checking intoxication. The post office extended postal facilities in order to meet the growing wants of the public. The grant-in-aid system of education underwent a remarkable expansion. Several new medical institutions were founded in Bombay and elsewhere. An Act for the furtherance of sanitation in villages was passed by the Legislative Council and became law during the year. The Bombay Army maintained its efficiency, and new arrangements were made for the more effective control of military works. The year was, however, chiefly rendered noteworthy by the visit to this country of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales (now the Duke of Clarence and Avondale) which will also be remembered as the last year of office of His Excellency the Governor and of His Royal Highness the Duke of [illegible] in-Chief in this Presidency. Among the [illegible] made of a lamentable conflagration in the City of Surat [illegible]

E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., vacated his appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council on 13th March 1890, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. On May 1889, the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Richey, third Member of Council, vacated temporarily his seat on taking leave on medical certificate, and was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I. The Honourable Mr. Richey resumed his seat on the 9th November 1889, but again vacated it on retirement from the Service on March 18th, 1890, when he was succeeded by the Honourable Mr. J. G. Moore as temporary Member of Council during the absence on leave on medical certificate of the Honourable Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., who had been appointed Provisional Member of Council. No other changes in the personnel of the administration occurred during the year.

On 19th September 1889 His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Reay, paid a short visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla, and before returning to head-quarters on 13th October he also visited Násik. On 11th December 1889 His Excellency the Governor commenced a tour in Káthiáwár. His Excellency reached Ahmedabad on 12th December. Addresses from the Sánand and Viramgám Municipalities were received *en route* and replied to. On the 13th His Excellency reached Morvi, where he visited the town in the morning and laid the foundation stone of a school in the afternoon, after which he left for Vánkáner to open the bridge over the Machhu river. On the 14th His Excellency arrived at Rájkot and performed the ceremony of opening the Morvi Railway extension, besides being present at the Rájkot Horse-show. On the 15th His Excellency viewed the Water-Works and the Rájkumár College. The following day he left for Porbandar, where he opened the Porbandar Railway. On the 17th the Rána paid a visit to His Excellency, which was duly returned. The town was visited and a Mahomedan school opened, after which His Excellency left for Wadhwán by special train *en route* for Ahmedabad. On the 18th December he was met at the last-named place by Her Excellency Lady Reay, who performed the ceremony of opening the Jubilee Hospital. On the 19th Mr. Phillpott's bust was unveiled, an address from the District Board was received and replied to, and the first stone of the Sábarmati Bridge was laid. The 20th was spent in cutting the first sod of the new Drainage Works and in investing His Highness the Rája of Lúnávada with the insignia of the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Excellency quitted Ahmedabad on the 23rd December, and, after visits to Jeypore, Ajmere, Abu Road and Baroda, returned to Bombay on the 3rd January 1890.

On the 24th January His Excellency paid a visit to A'tgaon from Bombay to view the Tánsa Water Works, returning on the 25th. On the 23rd February His Excellency went to Chálisgaon to see the Bhadgaon Farm, whence he returned to Bombay on 25th idem.

The year under review will always be connected with the honour paid to the Presidency of Bombay in the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert [illegible] His Royal Highness arrived in Bombay on November 9th by the [illegible] Oceana, and was received there with the honours [illegible] he proceeded by train to Poona, where [illegible] Governor before visiting the [illegible] every portion of [illegible]

Mahi Kántha Agency.

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 64 States and estates, [illegible] of Idar is the most important. On the eastern side the boundar[illegible] march with those of Rájputána; but though the feuds of the Bhils [illegible] villages on either side of the border are a constant source of anxie[illegible] maintained throughout the year. Some progress was made in the se[illegible] boundary disputes, but many fresh cases arose. The season, though n[illegible] might be desired, was more favourable than the preceding one. Th[illegible] satisfactory decrease in the amount of crime, and the value of the prope[illegible] in dacoities and robberies was less than one-eighth of what it was in the pr[illegible] year. The police met with increased success in securing the convictions o[illegible] sons whom they arrested and in recovering stolen property, but a large nu[illegible] of serious crimes remained undetected. The work both of the Civil and of t[illegible] Criminal Courts was lighter than in the preceding year. A substantial increase i[illegible] the number of documents brought for registration is worthy of notice. The gros[illegible] expenditure of the States in the Agency, though less than in the previous ye[illegible] was in excess of the revenue, and only a small proportion of it was spent on pu[illegible] works. The number of persons vaccinated decreased, but the various medi[illegible] institutions were more largely attended than in the preceding year. Educati[illegible] made little or no progress.

The Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States, divided into seven classes[illegible] the Chiefs in the first of which are invested with plenary judicial powers[illegible] while those in the second possess full judicial power over their own subjects[illegible] he first class States are Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrán[illegible]ra, Morvi and Gondal. Railway construction continued to be energetically [illegible] on[illegible] The last line of the Morvi-Rájkot Railway was laid by His Excel[illegible]y, who shortly afterwards opened the Dhoráji-Porbandar section [illegible]-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway. The rainfall was irre[illegible]t the outturn of crops was fair. There was a falling off [illegible]ne reported to the police, and it is satisfactory to notice [illegible] of organised crime. Both the Agency police force [illegible]isdictional States were more successful than in the [illegible] the convictions of persons arrested [illegible]m[illegible] Several notorious criminals were [illegible] ersons were tried by the Criminal Co[illegible] ber of civil suits disposed of bot[illegible] tional States increased, cor[illegible] the Province which [illegible] the Ráj Sáheb of [illegible] on var[illegible]s [illegible] of [illegible]

munity, and the city was *en fête* throughout his six days'
Highness left India on March 28th by the Mail steamer Assam.
out was a complete success, and the enthusiasm with which
d by Chief and peasant alike was not only appreciated by the
cordially acknowledged by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

dition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government Native States
y exercises political control over some 350 Native States, scattered
y division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of
ealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration
most important of these States are mentioned briefly below, and treated at
r length in the body of the Report. The State of Khairpur under its
Mir, who clings to the traditions of ancient times, stands apart in its
nqualified adherence to purely eastern methods of government. In all the rest
he influence of British ideas is more or less visible; and the history of the year
eals in the case of some a growing conformity to the principles and methods
pplication in British territory.

The year was not a favourable one to the public health of Cutch. The North Gujarát States Cutch
nfall was seasonable though deficient in quantity, but considerable injury was
one to the crops by locusts and the locusts in their turn were exterminated by
nyriads of jowari birds. The strength of the police force was substantially aug-
nented, and while the number of crimes reported decreased, a larger number of
onvictions were obtained through police agency than in the preceding year. The
orce was fairly successful in recovering stolen property. Somewhat fewer accus
d persons were tried by the Criminal Courts than in the previous year. The w
f the Civil Courts increased, but it was punctually disposed of notwithst
The trade of the State showed an improvement. The finances w
ondition though the revenue fell off in consequence of dimini
eipts. A large amount was again devoted to useful public w
nstitutions were made more use of than in previous years,
persons were vaccinated. The number of births and death
r than in the year before, when the registration was re
ccur . Not much progress was made in educati
Court there was still the same delay w
h friction between some of the gu

Superintendency compri
than States of Pálan
al position, and
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season was a favourable one, and the prices of food-grains fell considerably. There was a marked decrease in the amount of cognizable crime, and the total number of persons tried by the Magistrates was smaller than in the preceding year, but the efforts of the police to recover stolen property continued to be comparatively unsuccessful. The attendance at the dispensaries diminished, and there was a decrease in the number of children vaccinated. Five new schools were opened in the Agency.

South Konkan Group: Sávantvádi.

The State of Sávantvádi continued under the direct administration of Government. The rainfall was abundant and favourable to the staple crops of the people. The number of crimes on which the police took action diminished somewhat, but the force was hardly as successful as in the previous year in securing the conviction of persons sent for trial, though it recovered a remarkably large portion of the property stolen. There was a substantial decrease in the number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts, while the suits for disposal by the Civil Courts showed a sensible increase. The opening of the Southern Marátha and West of India Portuguese Railways caused a falling off in the traffic to and from the Southern Marátha Country. The State was in a sound condition financially, and had a balance of 2½ lákhs to its credit at the close of the year. There was a marked increase in the number of births and deaths recorded. Vaccinations were slightly fewer, while the patients treated at the medical institutions were rather more numerous than in the preceding year. Education made good progress, 13 new State schools being opened and the number of scholars rising by 258.

Deccan Group: Kolhápur.

Owing to the continued minority of the Rája the administration of the Kolhápur State was carried on as in the previous year by a President assisted by two Councillors. The progress of the State Railway was retarded by the difficulties encountered in the construction of the Lee-Warner bridge over the Krishna, but the expenditure upon it during the year amounted to 12⅗ lákhs. The season was a good one, and the crops were up to or above the average. A geological survey of the State was commenced. There was a slight increase in the number of offences reported to the police. The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial, though high, was lower than in the previous year, while the proportion of stolen property recovered by the police remained unaltered. The total number of accused persons for trial by the Criminal Courts was smaller than in the preceding year. On the other hand there was a considerable increase in litigation, and though 399 more suits were decided by the Civil Courts than in the year before, the number of arrears was swelled from 1,354 to 1,922. A large number of applications for the execution of decrees, too, remained to be dealt with. The number of documents presented for registration exhibited an improvement. Satisfactory progress was made with forest settlement and demarcation, but there was a falling-off in the forest revenue derived from myrobalans. In consequence of the outlay on the State Railway the expenditure during the year considerably exceeded the revenue. The State was, however, still left with a balance of 21¼ lákhs. A new dispensary was opened at Kolhápur, and the total number of patients treated at medical institutions rose to 115,871. Ed[illegible] made steady progress, as appears from the increase in the numb[illegible] and of scholars. The administration of the State is [illegible] of British administration, and the revenu[illegible] duced and free trade established. [illegible] of the people prosp[illegible]

Six[illegible]

of Government. The season was an average one in some of the States and was unfavourable in others. The work of the police showed an improvement, and the forces of the several States were on the whole more successful in securing the convictions of persons arrested by them and in recovering stolen property than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the total number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts in all the States except Miraj Junior and Kurundvád Senior. Litigation increased in some of the States and decreased in others; the arrears were rather heavy in the Civil Courts of Jamkhandi and Mudhol. The financial condition of Sángli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol and Rámdurg was very satisfactory. Except in Miraj Senior and Jamkhandi there was an increase in the number of vaccinations performed. Dispensaries existed in all the States, and a new one was opened in Kurundvád Senior. The number of pupils under instruction rose in all the States except Sángli and Rámdurg, where the number both of schools and of scholars slightly declined.

Sind : Khairpur.

There was no change in the system of administration of the Khairpur State. Some discontent was caused by the proceedings of the State authorities. The returns submitted by the Chief are unreliable and no inferences can safely be drawn from them. The debts of the State are reported to be about three lákhs, but are believed to be heavier.

den and the Somáli Coast.

The relations of the Aden Residency with the surrounding tribes were on the whole peaceful. The most noteworthy event within the Settlement was the constitution of an Aden Port Trust. Crime decreased, and the work of the Criminal Courts was considerably lighter than in the preceding year, but there was some increase in civil litigation. A small-pox hospital was built, and upwards of Rs. 20,000 were spent by the Aden Municipality on works of sanitation. Education made satisfactory progress. On the Somáli Coast the town of Bulhar was attacked by the Mamasan Esa tribe in August 1889 and 67 of the inhabitants were slain. In the following January a small expedition was sent from Aden to punish the offenders, who finally came in and made their submission. The police force of Zaila was reorganized and that at Berbera-Bulhar strengthened. There were fewer crimes committed than in the preceding year, while litigation increased considerably. An unfavourable season and disturbances in the neighbourhood led to a falling off in trade, which again was the cause of a diminution of the receipts from customs revenue. The public health was good, and a school was opened.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were employed during the year in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country. The Gujarát party surveyed topographically 1,585 square miles. The Southern Marátha party surveyed topographically 1,372 square miles, triangulated 1,200 square miles and traversed 1,540 square miles. A detachment of a levelling party was at work in this Presidency for part of the fair season, and took a line of levels from the Cutch coast *viâ* Bhúj and Lakhpat to Tatta in Sind.

Survey

The three Revenue Survey establishments of Gujarát, the Deccan and the Konkan continued work during the year, and in the aggregate measured [illegible] acres and classed 1,796,710 acres, results not differing materially from [illegible]. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by [illegible]. The Gujarát survey were engaged in revision ope[illegible]lári villages in the Ahmedabad district. [illegible]ged on revision work; but [illegible]ándesh, Kánara [illegible]vey,

Original or revision settlements were introduced into 1,062½ villages, of which 1,033½ were Government villages. The estimated annual augmentation of the revenue in these latter was Rs. 2,63,701, or 26 per cent. on the previous collections. In one táluka of Ratnágiri, where the settlement was original, the revenue was lowered 18·6 per cent.; but elsewhere, except in some isolated villages, it was substantially raised. The total cost of revision settlement operations in the Presidency proper from their commencement up to the close of the year under review was Rs. 45,57,873 and the increase in the annual revenue demand resulting from them Rs. 24,89,620; an increase of 33·8 per cent. on the original demand, which is equivalent to an annual return of 54 per cent. on the sum expended in carrying out the revision settlements.

Sind.

The Survey Department in Sind measured 630,931 acres of land. No classification was carried out, but both classers and measurers were employed in making preparations for the introduction of irrigational settlements. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,33,570. Irrigational settlements were introduced during the year into 22 villages, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 4,598, or 23·6 per cent., in the annual revenue demand.

Forest Survey.

A party of the Survey of India continued to be employed on forest survey operations. It worked during the year in the Poona, Násik, Thána, Kánara and Dhárwár districts.

Cultivated lands.

Of the whole culturable area of the Presidency proper, amounting approximately to $25\frac{9}{10}$ million acres, nearly 24½ million acres were under cultivation in the year under review. The area under cultivation increased in all three divisions, and waste land to the extent of 138,534 acres was taken up during the year. For Sind corresponding statistics are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey; but there is evidence of a steady extension of cultivation in that province. The holdings into which the occupied land of the entire Presidency is divided number about 1⅔ millions. In order to recover the land revenue it was only found necessary during the year to levy distraints in 2,836 instances of them. The number of distraints was small in proportion to the total number of occupancies, and in consequence of a more favourable season was considerably less than the number recorded in the previous year.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

The most important estates under the management of Government officers were those of the Tálukdárs, Thákors and minors of Gujarát in the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Owing to a more favourable season greater progress was made than in 1888-89 in paying off the debt in which these estates are involved. The encumbered estates in Sind remained under the charge of the district officers; and of 78 estates under management at the beginning of the year no less than 23 were released free from debt before its close. Other estates under the management of Collectors call for no special remark.

Legislation.

One Act was passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year, and four Bills were pending at its close. The Act passed was the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, I of 1889, which has for its object the promotion of sanitation in the rural di[illegible] Presidency. The Bill to consolidate and amend the law re[illegible] revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay [illegible] not become law before the close of th[illegible] No. 2 of 1889, the obje[illegible] form of gam[illegible] du[illegible]

The fourth Bill had for its object the infliction of a penalty on certain municipal servants in case of unauthorised abandonment of duty.

Police.

The various police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, were maintained during the year at a total strength of 22,125 men and at a cost of Rs. 40,40,834. There was no appreciable improvement in the educational attainments of the men. Thirty-six per cent. of the mofussil police could read and write, the proportio according to districts varying from 62 per cent. in Ahmedabad to 10 per cent. in Thar and Párkar. Judging from the number of punishments inflicted, the conduct of the men does not seem to have altered materially.

In the whole Presidency, including Aden, 60,811 cognizable cases were reported as compared with 58,069 such cases in the previous year. The increase was most marked in the City of Bombay where the number of cognizable cases reported rose from 14,708 to 17,824, but this increase was rather due to the activity of the police in dealing with suspicious characters under Act XIII of 1856, and to a more vigorous application of the various local laws at the instance of the Municipality than to any real increase in crime. In connection with cognizable offences 65,967 persons were arrested, of whom 46,046 or 70 per cent. were convicted on trial. In the preceding year 63,768 persons were arrested, of whom 42,854 or 67 per cent. were convicted. The value of property reported stolen within the Presidency during the year was Rs. 14,21,145 as compared with Rs. 12,52,249 in the year before; while the value of the portion recovered amounted to Rs. 5,38,319, or 38 per cent., against 46 per cent. in the two preceding years. There was a marked improvement in the percentage of recoveries to losses in the City of Bombay, but a deterioration in the Mofussil and on the Railways. To review briefly the work of the four separate forces of the Presidency in dealing with cognizable crime—the police of Bombay City were the most successful, obtaining the conviction of 93 per cent. of the persons arrested by them. The proportion was the same as in the previous year, but if nuisances and cases under local laws are excluded, and the more important Indian Penal Code cases taken by themselves, it will be found that the percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 50 to 79. Fifty-one per cent. of the property stolen in Bombay during the year was recovered against 44 per cent. in 1888. The Aden police were less successful than in the previous year in dealing with crime, as the percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 84 to 78, and that of recoveries to property stolen from 38 to 30. The police of the various railways within the Presidency secured the conviction of 67 per cent. of the persons arrested and recovered 35 per cent. of the property stolen. The percentage of convictions was only lower by one than in the previous year, but the proportion of stolen property recovered fell off by no less than 27 per cent. The police of the Mofussil, who have a greater extent of country to guard than the other forces, obtained the convictions of 58 per cent. of the persons arrested as compared with 57 per cent. in 1888; the proportion of the stolen property that they recovered was, however, only 42 per cent. against 57 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a distinct increase of violent crime in the Mofussil.

non-cognizable crime, 67,474 such offences were reported, as in the previous year. In connection with these cases, and 23,375 or 20 per cent. convicted sponsibility, however, in connec- istrates than the police ases of hurt

Vagrants.

The number of European vagrants dealt with at the Government Work-house in Bombay was 108, of whom 84 were admitted during the year. Sixty-five were discharged or removed, 11 deserted and 32 remained in the house at the close of the year. The expenditure on the work-house amounted to Rs. 6,354.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

Venomous snakes caused the deaths of 1,080 persons and 74 head of cattle, and wild animals the deaths of 80 persons and 2,114 head of cattle during the year. The deaths both of human beings and of cattle from the two causes taken together were fewer than in the previous year. The number of snakes destroyed rose from 389,472 in 1888 to 433,795 in 1889, while the number of wild animals destroyed fell from 961 to 880. The amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes was slightly higher than in the previous year. The systematic destruction of snakes was confined to the Ratnágiri and Sátára Districts.

Chemical Analysis.

The number of cases in which examinations were made by the department presided over by the Chemical Analyser to Government was 1,619 in 1889 as compared with 1,792 in 1888. The number of medico-legal cases dealt with fell from 360 to 312. In cases of suspected poisoning both of human beings and of animals arsenic was found to be the poison most commonly used. Two hundred samples of potable water were analysed, of which only 66 were classed as good. The Chemical Analyser made a large number of analyses for the Customs and Abkári Departments, and also examined samples of Commissariat and Ordnance stores.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 135,314, of which 112,018 were returned as true, and 106,733 were brought to trial. The total number of persons brought to trial was 180,962, of whom 72,566 were convicted. Of those who were convicted 8,940 appealed or applied for revision. On comparison of these statistics with those of the previous year, it appears that in the year under review the number of offences reported increased by 7,661, while the proportion returned as true continued to be 83 per cent.; that the number of persons brought to trial increased by 8,150, and the proportion convicted rose from 38 to 40 per cent.; and that the number of convicts who resorted to the higher Courts increased by 324, while the proportion who did so decreased from 13 to 12 per cent. The increase in the number of offences was in great measure due to a greater number of prosecutions in Bombay and the Mofussil for offences against special and local laws, but other offences, particularly thefts, were more numerous than in 1888. There was a further increase in the number of murders committed. The number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment increased from 15,305 to 17,542, and of those sentenced to fine from 47,421 to 51,070. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was 4¼ lákhs against 3⅔ lákhs in 1888. The punishment of whipping was more frequently resorted to than had before been the case. The proportion of appellants and applicants for revision, who were in any degree successful, was lower than in the preceding year.

Pri

The total convict population of the jails in 1889 was 61,302, or 6,070 more than in the previous year. The number of convicts admitted in the cou
the year under review was 17,111 against 15,275 in the preced
daily average convict population rose from 6,145 to 6,0
jails were more numerous than in 1888 in all
Southern Division and Aden. Fif
sentences of confin
whole numb
m

under sentences of transportation. The number of admissions of re-convicted prisoners increased, and it is satisfactory to note that a larger percentage of these were identified before trial as having been previously convicted than was the case in 1888. Forty-three convicts escaped, of whom 27 were recaptured. There was a very large increase in the number of jail offences, especially in the Yeraoda Jail. The number of convicts released under the mark rules rose from 657 to 670. There was a fall from 39 to 34 in the percentage of convicts employed in manufactures, while an unusually large number of men were engaged on extramural work, notably barrack construction and canal clearance. The total realisations from jail labour increased from Rs. 1,12,061 to Rs. 1,30,929. The net cost of each convict fell from Rs. 54-14-0 to Rs. 53-7-0. The mortality was higher than in the preceding year, the death-rate for all jails and lock-ups rising from 23 to 31. The increase in the mortality was greatest at Ahmedabad, Nára, Gokák and Hyderabad. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 33,604. The number of admissions into the civil jails was 1,417 against 1,883 in the previous year. A reformatory school was opened at Yeraoda in place of the Yeraoda Central Jail Reformatory. Seventy-two juveniles were confined in the institution during the year.

Civil Justice.

There was an increase in civil litigation during 1889 as compared with the previous year. The number of suits instituted throughout the Presidency (194,475) was greater by 5,147 than the number instituted in 1888, though it was less by 3,677 than the number of institutions in 1887. The largest increase was in suits for money on contracts in writing, suits for value of goods sold, suits under Bombay Act III of 1876 for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction and suits for arrears of rent of land. The total value of the claims made in the suits instituted was 247¼ lákhs against 191⅓ lákhs in the previous year. As in 1888, the value of the claims in 59 per cent. of the suits did not exceed Rs. 50. Including suits on the files at the end of the previous year, the Courts disposed of 197,452 suits, or 3,445 more than in 1888. The number of suits in arrears was reduced from 33,484 at the commencement of the year under review to 32,375 at its close. The average duration of suits increased in some classes of tribunals and decreased in others. In the High Court, where the arrears were extremely heavy, the average duration of contested and non-contested suits was 260 days and 258 days respectively. The number of appeals presented increased from 5,410 to 6,114 and the number of appeals disposed of by the various Appellate Courts from 5,753 to 6,361. There was again a fall in the number of applications for execution of decrees. Rather more judgment-debtors were arrested, but fewer were imprisoned than in the preceding year. The number of insolvency suits filed in Bombay increased considerably, while in the Mofussil there was a falling off in the number of persons who availed themselves of the insolvency provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Act XVII of 1879 continued in operation in the districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. There was a further decline in the number of suits under this Act, but the decrease was confined to what are termed [illegible] suits. Of the suits disposed of, 33 per cent. were contested [illegible] year, while the percentage of claims admitted [illegible] suits were withdrawn or compromis- [illegible] Judges and Conciliators [illegible] gage-debt of [illegible] debts

amount recovered on applications for the execution of decrees was larger than in the previous year. There was some decrease in the number of applications for conciliation. The proportion of cases in which conciliation was successful was about the same as in 1888, but the average abatement made on agreement decreased from 25 to 21 per cent. The report of the special officer, who was deputed in 1888 to inquire into the working of the Act, was under consideration at the close of the year.

Registration under the Indian Registration Act;

The steady increase visible since 1882 in the registrations under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 was maintained in the year under review, when the number of documents registered exceeded that of the previous year by 5 per cent.; compulsory and optional registrations both sharing in the increase. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by the various instruments registered was 781⅜ lákhs of rupees and the average value of each instrument Rs. 513. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-12-0. The increase in registrations had the effect of enhancing both the receipts and the expenditure of the department. The net result was a surplus of Rs. 1,94,464 against one of Rs. 1,84,019 in the preceding year.

Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act;

There was an increase of 16½ per cent. in the number of documents registered under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which is ascribed partly to local deficiencies in the rainfall of 1888 and 1889 and partly to an increased demand for investments in landed property among the moneylending classes. The increase was less marked in Sholápur than in the other three districts in which the Act is in force. It extended to deeds relating to moveable as well as immoveable property, but it was largest in the case of mortgages and leases. The aggregate value of the property affected by the registered documents was 62⅓ lákhs of rupees, the average value of each transaction being Rs. 53. The receipts and expenditure both rose in consequence of the increased work done by the department. There was a resultant deficit of Rs. 16,533 against one of Rs. 20,215 in the previous year.

And under the Joint Stock Companies' Act.

Twelve new companies and one new society were registered during the year, while seventeen companies went into liquidation and eight were fully wound up. Excluding companies in liquidation, there were 219 joint stock companies and societies in existence at the close of the year. If 20 companies for which the figures are not known are excepted, their total paid-up capital amounted to 1,019⅔ lákhs of rupees. Mill and press companies numbered 132. There was a net revenue from registration under the Act of Rs. 5,627.

Local Boards' administration.

The Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency are of two classes, District Local Boards and Táluka Local Boards. Both District and Táluka Boards are composed partly of elected members and partly of members nominated by Government, except in a few localities where owing to the backwardness of the population the elective system has not been introduced. In the year under review there were in all 23 District Local Boards and 198 Táluka Local Boards. The total number of members was 3,430, of whom 1,543 were elected. At the commencement of the year the boards had an aggregate bala[illegible] hand of 25 lákhs; their revenue and expenditure during the [illegible] to 41⅛ lákhs and 40⅓ lákhs respectively, and at the clos[illegible] an aggregate balance of 26½ lákhs. The ma[illegible] boards was the local fund cess. The [illegible] population varied from 3 anna[illegible] the Central Division[illegible] and the con[illegible]

to the removal of petroleum from the schedule of taxable articles, the town duties were less productive than in 1888-89. This, however, was more than counter-balanced by the increased realizations from the property taxes which resulted from the imposition of an additional half per cent. for fire brigade charges and the levy of halálkhor and water rates on all buildings irrespective of service rendered. The ordinary expenditure amounted to 50$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs, or 1$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs less than in the previous year, the charges in connection with public health, ordinary public works and municipal debt being 12 lákhs, 13 lákhs and 14$\frac{7}{8}$ lákhs respectively. Loans to the amount of 32$\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs were raised during the year and loans to the amount of 2$\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs repaid, and at the close of the year the Municipal debt stood at 266$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The expenditure on loan works aggregated 44 lákhs, of which 34$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs were spent on the Tánsa water works.

An exhaustive inquiry into the sanitary requirements of the town in respect of sewerage and drainage was made by an eminent sanitary engineer, Mr. Baldwin Latham, whose report has been received and is at present under consideration. Satisfactory progress was made in the several divisions of the Tánsa project. At the end of the year 13,070 feet of tunnelling had been completed, and the whole of the land for the lake and the greater part of that for the duct had been acquired. The low level of the water in the Vehár lake in October 1889 gave rise to fears of a failure of the water-supply. A scheme for bringing water to the town from the Pawai Valley was accordingly undertaken at once, and the works connected with it were so far completed by July 1890 as to enable the Pawai water to be utilized. Progress was made with the new municipal offices.

The control of the fire brigade was transferred to the Municipality, by whom it was reorganized and its staff increased. The town suffered considerably from fires during the year, the most destructive being one that occurred in Apollo Street in November 1889. The public health was on the whole satisfactory. Inconvenience was caused to the public in July 1889 by a strike of municipal scavengers, but steps have since been taken by the Legislature to guard against the recurrence of such a contingency. The primary schools in Bombay were transferred to the Municipality from February 1890. These schools numbered 62 as in the previous year, but the attendance at them slightly declined.

District Municipalities.

The number of district municipalities was increased during the year from 153 to 161. The number of municipal commissioners was 2,272, of whom 891 were elected and the rest nominated. Municipal meetings were on the whole fairly attended and members showed increased interest in the discharge of their duties. The municipality of Parántij in the Ahmedabad district had, however, to be superseded in consequence of repeated refusals to abolish octroi taxation, which was believed to be operating as a transit duty. At the commencement of the year the municipalities had a balance to their credit of 16$\frac{5}{6}$ lákhs: their income and expenditure within the year amounted to 40$\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs and 42 $\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs respectively, and at its close their aggregate balances amounted to about 14$\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs. The total income was larger by 2$\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs than in the previous year, ...s in some measure due to loans having been raised by the Ahmedabad ...palities. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of ... Re. 1-12-6 in Sind to Re. 0-13-11 in the Southern ... and was higher than in the previous year in ... elsewhere. The total expenditure ...ncement of the water-works ... it was nominal, ...posits.

Military.

During the year under report the strength of the Bombay Army decreased from 39,675 to 39,506 combatants. The total cost of the army during the year was 265½ lákhs, or nearly 6 lákhs more than in 1888-89, the increase being due to the fact that a regiment and a battery had been brought on the strength of the Bombay Command. Rehearsals for coast defence were carried out at Bombay, Aden and Karáchi, and five batteries of artillery were concentrated at Kirkee for practice. Gymnastics and garrison instruction were carried on as usual. There was a general improvement in the shooting of the British troops. A new system of musketry instruction that was introduced as a tentative measure into the Native Army having been found to work satisfactorily was finally approved. The 17th Annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona, and proved a great success. It was decided to convert this Meeting into the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, the object being to connect District Rifle Clubs with the Central Association at Poona, and make the competition for the Association prizes general throughout the Presidency. There was a further decrease in the number of European soldiers under instruction. The proportion of them that possessed school certificates fell to 70 per cent. There was also a decrease in the number of men in the native army under instruction, but the proportion of them that were certificated improved from 30 to 34 per cent. Skin disease was prevalent among the horses at several stations, particularly Deesa and Mhow. Three companies of Native Infantry were withdrawn from Sitábaldi to Kámpti, and a detachment of one company only was left at the former place. As was mentioned above, an expedition was sent to the Somáli Coast to punish a tribe that had attacked Bulhar. The force despatched on the Chin-Lushai expedition contained one regiment of Bombay Infantry. Consequent on the abolition of compulsory examination the number of women presenting themselves at the lock-hospitals fell off considerably, and the institutions at Karáchi and Hyderabad were closed during the year. Venereal disease increased among the troops. The sanitary condition of cantonments continued to receive careful attention.

Marine: Bombay Shipping Office.

There was a decrease in the number of European, and an increase in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged from the Bombay Shipping Office. The substitution of native for European sailors was reported to be partly due to the recent strikes in English ports. The net receipts of the year were the largest yet obtained.

Aden.

Fewer vessels touched at Aden than in the previous year. There was, however, a slight increase in the number that called at Perim, the majority of them putting in either to take in or to discharge coal.

Bombay Port Trust.

The ordinary revenue of the Bombay Port Trust in the year under review was 42 lákhs, and the ordinary expenditure 42⅘ lákhs. As compared with the figures for the preceding year the revenue fell off by over a lákh, while the disbursements increased by 2⅓ lákhs. The decrease in revenue was due to a falling off in the amount realized from wharfage fees and dock dues. The deficit was met from the reserve fund, which stood at nearly 17 lákhs. The number of vessels entering the Prince's and the Victoria docks increased from 577 to 645, and the harbour walls of the docks were regularly used for the accommodation of vessels for the first time. The net revenue derived from the docks was, however, less by Rs. 3,89,614 than the interest payable on the capital expended upon their construction. The total capital liabilities of the Trust at the close of the year under report amounted to 509½ lákhs, of which 483½ lákhs were borrowed. In the course of the year Government advanced two lákhs for Victoria Dock works, and 11 lákhs were raised on debentures. The capital expend[illegible] up to the end of the year amounted to 508½ lákhs. The total exp[illegible]

capital account during the year was $10\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, of which $2\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs were spent on the Victoria Dock and $5\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs on the graving dock.

Karáchi Port Trust.

The Karáchi Port Trust had in the year under review a revenue of $7\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs and an expenditure of $4\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in consequence of a larger number of vessels being berthed at the Erskine wharf. The second division of this wharf was completed during the year. Dredging operations were not so successful as in the preceding year owing to the fact that work was carried on under less favourable conditions.

Aden Port Trust.

A Port Trust was established at Aden on April 1st, 1889. Its revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to 2 lákhs and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs respectively. The principal outlay was on dredging.

Agriculture.

Establishments of circle inspectors in connection with the Department of Land Records and Agriculture were maintained as in the previous year in the districts of Dhárwár and Bijápur. Provisional sanction has been given to a scheme having for its objects the strengthening of the inspecting branch of the Mámlatdárs' staff throughout the Presidency proper and the maintenance of the survey records on the completion of the work of the Survey Department. The projected arrangements will not, however, come into operation in their entirety till the close of the field operations of the Survey Department in April 1892. Some interesting experiments were carried out at the Bhadgaon farm. In sugarcane cultivation it was shown that, by sowing the tops of canes instead of cutting whole canes into sets, a saving of Rs. 15 per acre could be effected. Some extraneous kinds of soft and hard wheat were cultivated with success, and it appeared that they would when acclimatized yield better outturns than the best local varieties. Four varieties of American cotton were experimentally grown, and two of them, the "Louisiana" and the "Memphis Bruder," seemed likely to prove valuable. The results obtained at the Poona Farm were less important owing to the land being unsuited for comparative experiment. Sind suffered from an incursion of locusts from July 1889 till July 1890. These pests after considerably injuring the crops were finally destroyed by birds which are believed to be identical with the jowári birds of the Deccan. Reports of cattle-disease were less numerous than usual. In an outbreak of rinderpest on the Bhadgaon Farm arrowroot gruel was found efficacious in keeping up the strength of animals that had been attacked. It was also used with advantage in some cases of foot and mouth disease which occurred on the farm shortly afterwards.

Advances to Cultivators.

During the year Rs. 36,499 were lent by Government to cultivators in the Presidency for the purchase of seed and cattle and Rs. 74,233 to enable them to effect permanent improvements in their holdings. As in previous years the most extensive advances were made in the Belgaum district, chiefly on account of permanent improvements. Other districts in which substantial sums were advanced were Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Khándesh. In the last-named district a considerable amount was lent free of interest to the Bhil cultivators. The damage caused by the Indus floods led to an unusual demand for advances in Sind.

Agricultural Stock.

A yearly census of agricultural stock is taken by the village officers in the Presidency proper, but the enumeration cannot be relied on for perfect accuracy, and no census at all is taken in Sind. In the latter province it was estimated, however, that the numbers of horses and ponies, sheep and goats and carts increased, but that the number of cattle declined slightly. In the Presidency proper there was, as the result of a fairly favourable season, an increase in the num- [redacted] cattle and of sheep and goats in all the divisions, the most marked increase [redacted]er of cattle (103,748) occurring in the Northern Division, and the

most remarkable increase among sheep and goats (38,475) occurring in the Central Division. The numbers of horses, ponies and carts were less than the numbers given in last year's report owing to donkeys and riding carts having been erroneously included in some districts among horses and agricultural carts respectively in that year.

Horse and mule-breeding.

The results of the efforts made to promote horse and mule-breeding were not altogether successful, though some progress in horse-breeding was reported in Sind and Beluchistán. The number of Government stallions was reduced and fewer mares were covered by them than in the previous year. The ascertained percentage of foals produced once more diminished. The progress made in mule-breeding, which was practically confined to Sind, was unsatisfactory.

Shows.

Seven shows of various kinds were held in different parts of the Presidency during the year under review. The most important of them was the Bombay Horse and Cattle Show, which was held at Bombay on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales and proved a great success. The unfavourable nature of the season of 1888 had an injurious effect on the condition of the horses exhibited at the shows at Poona and Ahmedabad. The Horse Show at Rájkot was more successful owing, in great measure, to the abolition of the local shows which were formerly held in the province of Káthiáwár. A Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show and Exhibition which was held at Pálanpur was well supported. The Shikárpur Horse Show was especially successful, a large number of remounts having been purchased there for the Army and the Police. The Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country Horse and Cattle Show was held as usual at Chinchli. The number of horses exhibited there amounted to 1,881 and the animals were reported to be above the ordinary show standard. The cattle exhibited were less numerous than in the previous year but were of high quality.

Meteorology.

There was no change in the number of observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. From May 1889 daily weather reports and charts were published for the purpose of giving information to the mercantile community about the weather on the west coast of India and in the chief cotton and wheat-producing districts. The rainfall of 1889 was above the average in most parts of the Presidency, and was more uniformly distributed than in the preceding year.

Season and Crops.

The season of 1889-90 was a great improvement on its predecessor and, taking the Presidency as a whole, may be considered to have been an average one. In Sind the season was noteworthy for the abnormally high rise of the Indus. In considerable tracts of Hyderabad and Shikárpur the early crops were submerged and totally destroyed by the river, but the extensive inundation enabled late crops to be raised over an unusually wide extent of country. In the desert tálukas of Thar and Párkar the rainfall was insufficient and the outturn of crops was extremely poor. All the three districts above mentioned suffered from the devastations of locusts. The season was generally favourable in the North Division, more particularly in Broach, where the cotton crop was th[illegible] had been for many years. In the Central Division the [illegible] than an average one. In Khándesh and Násik the [illegible] of rain at the time of sowing, and in Sholá[illegible] deficient rainfall resulted in the [illegible] Sátára the season was m[illegible] the crops were [illegible] the So[illegible]

Prices.

There is no better evidence that the season of 1889-90 was more favourable than the season of 1888-89 than the fact that the price of food-grains has fallen in every part of the Presidency. Wheat rose in three districts and rice in one district, but otherwise there was a general fall of prices throughout Sind. In the Northern Division there was a general fall in the price of all the staple crops, except that the price of rice was maintained in Ahmedabad and Thána, while the price of cotton rose slightly in Kaira. In the Central Division prices generally fell except in Sátára and Sholápur, where the quotations for most of the food-grains remained unaltered. The fall of prices was general in the coast districts of the Southern Division. Jowári was the only staple that kept up its price in Belgaum and Bijápur; but though its price fell in Dhárwár there was a slight rise in that district in wheat, rice and pulse.

Wages.

Throughout the Presidency the rates of wages for labour, both skilled and unskilled, exhibited little variation from those prevailing in the previous year. High rates ruled in Sind, where the daily wage of an unskilled labourer was hardly anywhere below 5 annas, while in many places it reached or exceeded 8 annas. Even female labourers earned as much as 8 annas per diem at Karáchi. There continued to be an influx of workmen into Hyderabad from places outside the province for employment on canal clearance and other similar work. The wages of unskilled labour in the Presidency proper varied from one to six annas per diem, a slight rise being observed in parts of Dhárwár and Bijápur. The highest daily wage of a skilled labourer in the whole Presidency was Re. 1-4-0, and the lowest 4 annas. The difference between the wages of skilled and unskilled labour was less marked in Sind than in the Presidency proper.

Forests.

During the year under review a net addition of 136 square miles was made to the State forests in the Presidency, bringing the total area at the close of the year to 14,823 square miles, of which 991 were in Sind, 8,601 in the Northern Circle and 5,231 in the Southern Circle of the Presidency proper. The work of settling private rights and demarcating boundaries was in progress in the Northern and Southern Circles. The operations of the forest survey party have already been mentioned. The working plans division was again employed almost exclusively in the Thána district. The financial results of the forest administration were very satisfactory. The expenditure increased from $16\frac{9}{16}$ lákhs to $17\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs, while the receipts rose from $28\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs to $31\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs, so that the net revenue was better by more than two lákhs than in the preceding year. The revenue increased in all the circles, but the most marked increase was in Sind where there was a large demand for firewood on the part of the North-Western Railway Company. The Kánnigeri saw-mills in Kánara were closed during the year. A less satisfactory feature in the year's record was a further increase in the number of forest offences, which was, however, almost confined to the Northern Circle. There was on the other hand a slight decrease in the number of cattle impounded for trespass in the same circle. Energetic steps for the protection of forests from fire were taken in the Northern and Southern [illegible]cles, but nevertheless a very large proportion of the reserves was injured in [illegible] West Khándesh. The usual measures of sowing and planting were [illegible] they were somewhat impeded in the Eastern Deccan, by

[illegible] of 1881 applied existed in the Island [illegible] the textile and non-textile [illegible] in the course of the [illegible] were insti-

day allowed by the Act, and two of them ended in convictions. The number of accidents reported during the year was 434, of which 12 had fatal results.

The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act was extended to certain districts in the Presidency proper and a second Inspector of Boilers was appointed. The number of boilers inspected was 971 against 494 in the previous year and the number of candidates examined for certificates of competency as engineers rose from 209 to 373. The receipts of the department exceeded the expenditure by about Rs. 30,000.

The cotton-mill industry of the Bombay Presidency underwent a further expansion in the year ending 30th June 1890. The number of cotton spinning and weaving mills, which stood at 91 at the beginning of the year, had risen to 94 at its close. The number of spindles increased from 2,002,994 to 2,350,728, the number of looms from 16,677 to 17,735 and the average number of hands employed from 65,580 to 73,209. There was a corresponding increase in the amount of cotton consumed at the mills.

The only remaining industries of any great importance were cotton-pressing, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, the last two of which are referred to elsewhere. A bone-crushing factory that was established at Thána is likely to be useful as affording employment for labourers of the depressed castes. Two new cotton-presses were built at Sholápur, and grain-cleaning and rice-husking machinery was set up at Shikárpur. The Reay Paper Mill at Poona showed better results than in the previous year. Few of the indigenous industries, however, gave any sign of vitality.

Trade: *Bombay.*

The expansion in the trade of the port of Bombay, which was noted last year, was continued though not to such a marked extent as in 1888-89. The total value of the sea-borne trade amounted to 10,149 lákhs as compared with 9,768 lákhs in 1888-89, thus showing an improvement of nearly 4 per cent. The increase was chiefly in imports of treasure from foreign countries, though exports from abroad, both of merchandise and of treasure, were better than in the previous year. The total value of the foreign trade amounted to 8,319 lákhs against 7,886 lákhs in 1889. Of the increase of 433 lákhs in this trade 372 lákhs were in imports and 61 lákhs in exports. The improvement in imports was, however, confined to treasure, as the value of the merchandise imported from abroad was less in value by four lákhs than in the previous year. The value of the coasting trade was less by 52 lákhs than in 1888-89. Among the commodities imported from foreign countries in conspicuously larger quantities were copper, machinery and mill-gear, sugar, raw cotton and silk. The collapse of the Paris syndicate and the consequent fall in prices resulted in very large imports of the first-named article. The import trade in cotton piece-goods, though amounting in value to 803½ lákhs, was not quite so large as in the previous year. Other commodities, of which the imports fell off, were coal, iron and railway-plant and rolling stock. The decrease in the imports of coal was in great measure due to the largeness of the stocks that had accumulated in the preceding year, and the fact that less railway construction was in progress accounted for the reduced receipts of railway materials. Among exports, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, seeds and raw wool showed an improvement, while the shipments of wheat, cotton piece-goods, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and gums and resins declined. The exports of raw cotton, owing to a good crop, rose in value from 1,211 lákhs to 1,456 lákhs. This rise was counterbalanced by a decrease in the value of the shipments of wheat from 476 lákhs to 231 lákhs, which was occasioned by a reduced demand for the cereal in the United Kingdom and the European Continent in consequence of the abundant crops there prevailing in 1889.

Karáchi. A more considerable expansion than in the case of Bombay was visible in the sea-borne trade of Karáchi, the value of which rose from 1,118 to 1,223 lákhs, an increase of 9 per cent. The foreign trade of the port amounted in value to 857 lákhs. The value of the imports from foreign countries declined by 23 lákhs, but exports were more valuable by 118 lákhs than in 1888-89. This marked improvement in the export trade was due to an increase in the shipments of wheat to the extent of 120 lákhs of rupees. The figures for the coasting trade showed little alteration. It is highly satisfactory to note how much the trade of the port of Karáchi has been extended by the improvements to the harbour and the facilities afforded by the railway for the transit of goods from Northern India.

Aden. The trade of Aden, too, showed some development, its total value rising from 656 lákhs in 1888-89 to 672 lákhs in 1889-90, an increase of over 2 per cent. There was a substantial improvement in the inland trade with the interior of Arabia, but had it not been for increased imports of treasure the sea-borne trade would have been somewhat less valuable than in the previous year. The chief feature of the year was the increase in the quantity of coffee and skins imported from Arabia for re-export.

Public Works. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works rose from 49$\frac{6}{7}$ lákhs in 1888-89 to 51$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs in 1889-90. Of the total sum, 1$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs were expended from Imperial revenues and 36$\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs from Provincial revenues, the remainder being made up from local funds and contributions. Except some additions and alterations to the Assay Office in the Bombay Mint, none of the Imperial works call for notice. The outlay on civil buildings (the more important of which are mentioned below) from Provincial and Local funds and from Contributions amounted to 21$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. Two Mámlatdárs' kacheris at Akola in Ahmednagar and Kapadvanj in Kaira were completed during the year, and the construction or improvement of several others was in progress. The State and Alienation Record Office at Poona was completed with the exception of the water tower. The last of the works comprised in the scheme for adapting ancient buildings at Bijápur for the requirements of a head-quarter station was brought to a conclusion, the whole outlay on the project having been 3$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs. The new building for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Bombay was completed at a cost of 3$\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs. Among works connected with education that were under construction during the year may be mentioned the students' quarters at the Elphinstone College, the Frámji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, the Pasteur Laboratory and the Anjuman-i-Islám school for Mahomedans. The Sir Dinshaw Máneckji Petit Hospital for Women and Children was taken in hand, and good progress was made with the St. George's Hospital. The Avabai Bhownagree Home for Pupil Nurses was commenced.

The total outlay on repairing and extending communications was 25$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs. Road-making was being actively pushed on in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Belgaum, the roads being designed either to serve as railway feeders or to open up inaccessible tracts. Several bridges were in course of construction, two of the most important being an iron bridge over the Dhádhar in Broach and a bridge over the Sábarmati at Ahmedabad to replace one which was destroyed by a flood in 1875.

2$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs were spent on miscellaneous public improvements. Besides water-supply and drainage works, which are alluded to further on, the most important of these were works for the protection of the city of Surat from floods.

The outlay on military works during the year 1889-90 amounted to 13$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs. 5 lákhs were spent on original works and 5$\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs on repairs.

Barracks for the European troops at Colába and for the Royal Artillery at Steamer Point (Aden) were under construction, as were quarters for the Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers attached to the Ordnance Department at Bombay. The fortified post at the south-east corner of the Ahmedabad Cantonment was completed during the year. At the Bombay Dockyard a double-storeyed godown was completed at a cost of ¾ lákh and accommodation was provided for the office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts. An important administrative change was effected at the close of the year whereby the control of the military works at the principal military stations in the Presidency was transferred from the Bombay Public Works Department to the Inspector-General of Military Works, Simla.

Railways.

Progress was made during the year in the extension of the lines of railway under the control of this Government. The total length of line open to traffic was increased from 5,125 to 5,366 miles, the principal additions being the Berur-Gubbi section of the Mysore Railway, the Cumbum-Kistna section of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, the Dhoráji-Porbandar section of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway and the Vánkáner-Rájkot extension of the Morvi Railway. The opening of the first-named section effected the junction of the Southern Marátha Railway proper and the Mysore Railway, which now practically form one administrative system. There were at the close of the year 199 miles of line under construction and 324 miles which were under survey or had been surveyed in the course of the year. Among the works under construction were 64 miles of line in connection with the Bellary-Kistna Railway, besides the Mehsána-Viramgám Railway, the Mehsána-Pátan Railway and the Kolhápur Railway in Native States. Of the lines under survey the most important were the Godhra-Rutlám extension (111 miles) and the Hyderabad-Nára Valley Railway (75 miles).

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways amounted at the end of the year under review to nearly 34 millions sterling, and the combined capital of the Southern Marátha and Mysore Railway system to 8¾ millions sterling, while the capital outlay on the Dhond-Manmád Railway, the Berár Railways, the Rájputána-Málwa Railway system, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi Railway aggregated upwards of 16 crores of rupees. The gross earnings of the G. I. P. Railway were less by nearly 40 lákhs of rupees than in the previous year owing chiefly to diminished receipts from the carriage of wheat and railway plant, and the net profit to the State from this line was little more than half what it was in 1888. The net earnings of the Dhond-Manmád State Railway also decreased, but on all the other lines the net receipts were greater than in the preceding year. The net earnings of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway increased by 11⅔ lákhs and those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by 5 lákhs.

In the course of the year 128 persons were killed and 317 were injured on the various lines. The total number of accidents to trains, including collisions with cattle, was 1,145.

Telegraphs.

There were 4,917 miles of telegraph lines in existence in the Presidency at the close of 1889-90, of which 305 miles were added during the year. The number of telegraph offices increased from 239 to 249. There was a small increase in the number (722,975) of telegrams despatched from Government telegraph offices. Fewer messages were transmitted by the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European telegraph department than in the preceding year.

Post Office.

The operations of the Imperial Post Office in nearly all its branches exhibited steady expansion in the year under review. The number of articles of all

kinds given out for delivery was approximately 58⅓ millions or 2½ per cent. more than the number given out in the previous year. To meet the growing wants of the public 27 new post-offices and 81 new letter-boxes were added to those previously existing. Though more parcels were exchanged with foreign countries, the revenue from this source remained practically unaltered. Insurance was extended to parcels of limited weight and value exchanged by India with the United Kingdom through the British Post Office. The number of inland articles insured increased by 3,335, while the value for which they were insured rose from 233⅔ lákhs to 278⅙ lákhs. Only two sums, amounting together to Rs. 750, were paid for the loss of insured articles. There was a further increase in the number and value of articles sent value-payable. The number of railway receipts so sent increased from 7,405 in the preceding year to 14,913. There was an increase in the number of money orders issued and paid and in the value of the money orders paid, but a decrease in the value of the money orders issued. It is satisfactory to note that though money orders to the value of 179½ lákhs of rupees were paid during the year there were only three cases of fraud by servants of the department. The number and value of telegraphic money orders issued and paid showed a substantial increase. The same remark applies to the issues and payments of foreign money orders. The number of savings' bank accounts increased from 70,022 to 78,653, but the amount of deposits decreased slightly. The cause of this decrease was the reduction of the maximum yearly limit of deposits and the maximum limit of balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 and from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000 respectively. The transactions in Government securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the general public were more extensive than in the preceding year. The number of offences committed by postal servants was the same as in the previous year. Complaints by the public were rather more numerous than in 1888-89. There were four cases of actual robbery and two of attempt at robbery of the mail. Only one of the robberies occurred in British territory, and except in one instance the mails were recovered intact. The operations of the District Post service showed some increase.

Irrigation.

The entire outlay on irrigation works throughout the Presidency during the year amounted to 28 lákhs, of which 7⅚ lákhs were expended on capital account. The principal works in progress were the Nira Canal, the Gokák Canal Storage Works and the Pársul and Wághad tanks in the Presidency proper, and additions or improvements to the Kashmor embankment, the embankments in the Ghár districts, the Western Nára and the Renwáh Canal in Sind. Owing to scarcity of labour and an outbreak of influenza among the men employed, the work at the Bhátghar lake, which forms the storage reservoir of the Nira Canal, was somewhat retarded. Progress was made with the masonry storage weir at Dhupdal in connection with the Gokák Canal works. The construction of a new loop to the Kashmor embankment was commenced, the work having been rendered necessary by the continued encroachments of the Indus.

The total area irrigated by new works in the Presidency proper was 85,550 acres against 79,195 acres in the previous year, while the irrigation assessments amounted to Rs. 4,49,838 or Rs. 35,685 more than in 1888-89. In Sind the Indus rose to an abnormal height in July 1889, and a supply of water sufficient for all purposes entered the canals. On the other hand the river submerged or breached the embankments at various points, and in the Ghár district alone 365 square miles of land were flooded.

Finance: General.

The year 1889-90 was the third of the provincial contract for five years made in 1886-87 with the Supreme Government. The total receipts for the year under all heads—Imperial, Provincial and Local—amounted to 1,291¾ lákhs as compared with 1,256⅓ lákhs in 1888-89, and the total expenditure to 878 lákhs

as compared with 861 lákhs. The net surplus of the year under report amounting to 413¾ lákhs, exceeded the surplus of the preceding year by 18½ lákhs. The increase in the revenue of the year occurred chiefly in Imperial Civil revenue, Provincial Civil revenue and Military receipts, while the bulk of the increase in the year's expenditure occurred under the heads Imperial Civil, Provincial Civil, Local Civil, Provincial Civil Works and Military.

Imperial. The imperial civil receipts for the year amounted to 783⅕ lákhs as compared with 754 lákhs in 1888-89. There was an increase under all the principal heads of receipt except opium. The improvement in the salt revenue amounted to no less than 20⅔ lákhs, and was due to increased sales of Barágra salt, to farms of Government salt-works realizing larger amounts than in the preceding year and to larger removals of salt from the works in the Goa territory in consequence of the opening of the West of India Portuguese Railway. The land revenue receipts increased by 4¼ lákhs owing to the favourable nature of the season, the introduction of revised settlements at higher rates, extensive winter cultivation in Sind and collections of arrears. Increased importations of spirits and kerosine-oil and increased exportations of rice accounted for a rise of 2½ lákhs in the Customs revenue. The Mint receipts increased by 2⅘ lákhs as the result of more extensive coinage operations. Miscellaneous receipts were larger by 2⅘ lákhs than in the previous year. The opium revenue fell off by 7¾ lákhs owing to the depressed state of the opium trade in the last two months of the year. The imperial civil expenditure amounted to 82¾ lákhs as compared with 76¾ lákhs in 1888-89. The increase, which extended to most of the heads of disbursement, was especially noticeable in the expenditure on account of refunds and drawbacks, assignments and compensations, the mint, territorial and political pensions, and stationery and printing. The surplus of imperial civil revenue amounted to 700⅗ lákhs and was larger by 23⅖ lákhs than the surplus of the preceding year.

Provincial. The provincial receipts of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted to 394¼ lákhs as compared with 388 lákhs in the previous year. The increase extended to nearly every head, but was largest in the case of revenue from stamps and forests. The total provincial expenditure amounted to 390 lákhs as compared with 386⅕ lákhs in the preceding year. The payments on account of assignments and compensations increased by 3⅘ lákhs owing in great measure to the payment of arrears of opium compensation to the Pálanpur Darbár and arrears of Toda Girás to one Jatsing Bharatsing. On the other hand there was a decrease of 2⅔ lákhs in the miscellaneous expenditure which was swollen in the preceding year by the cost of the Crawford Commission. The net result of the provincial revenue and expenditure of the year was a surplus of nearly 4¼ lákhs against one of 1⅘ lákhs in 1888-89.

Mint. As in the previous year no gold was tendered for coinage at the Mint. The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency during 1889-90 amounted in value to 1,023 lákhs of rupees against 814½ lákhs in the preceding year. Silver bullion was received to the amount of 745 lákhs from the Currency Department, and to the amount of 695½ lákhs from merchants and others, for coinage at the Mint. The silver tendered by merchants consisted principally of bar silver from Europe and America. The nominal value of the silver coins issued was 745½ lákhs as compared with 623½ lákhs in the previous year. Copper coin to the value of 3¼ lákhs was also turned out, but the coinage of copper has now been discontinued at Bombay. The total revenue of the Mint amounted to 16⅗ lákhs and the expenditure to 10$_{T}^{3}_{0}$ lákhs. The net profits, amounting to 6$_{T}^{3}_{0}$ lákhs, exceeded those of the preceding year by a lákh.

Paper Currency. The average circulation of notes of all denominations in the Bombay Paper Currency Circle rose from 456 lákhs in 1888-89 to 462 lákhs in 1889-90. At

the close of the year, however, the circulation was considerably lower than at the close of the previous year, the net circulation which reached its highest point in October being smaller in March 1890 than in any other month of the year. The fluctuations that occurred were principally in the larger notes, the amount of small notes held by the public varying but little, though the demand for them increased at the end of the year. There was a slight increase in the circulation of notes in the Karáchi Circle, which was in great measure due to the demand for notes of low denominations.

Land Revenue.

The land revenue for collection in 1889-90 amounted to 360⅔ lákhs as compared with 347½ lákhs in the preceding year, and the revenue collected to 356⅓ lákhs against 343⅞ lákhs. The increase in the demand extended to all the divisions, and was considerable in the districts of Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Karáchi, Thar and Párkar, Broach and Ahmednagar. The extensive cultivation which resulted from the widespread inundation of the Indus was the principal cause of the increase. There was a slight decrease in the demand in the districts of Surat, Bijápur, Kolába and the Upper Sind Frontier. The revenue was as a rule recovered without difficulty and distraint had to be resorted to in considerably fewer instances than in 1888-89.

Customs: *Bombay.*

The imperial customs revenue collected in the port of Bombay during the year amounted to 23 lákhs, of which 20½ lákhs were derived from duties on imports and 2½ lákhs from duties on exports. The total receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 1½ lákhs, two-thirds of the increase being in import duties and one-third in export duties. There was an increase of more than half a lákh in the receipts from the duty on petroleum, which was due to larger importations of kerosine oil. There was also a substantial increase in the customs revenue from imported liquor owing in great measure to the larger amount of whisky that was landed at the port. It was noticed that under-proof potable spirits were received in larger, and over-proof potable spirits in smaller quantities as a result of the amended Tariff Act of 1887. Increased shipments of rice to various parts of Africa and Asia accounted for the greater productiveness of the export duties. The settlement of the share of customs revenue due under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty to the Government of Portuguese India for the year 1888-89 was effected shortly after the close of the year under report. The expenditure of the department amounted to 3¼ lákhs, or nearly 14 per cent. on the revenue.

Karáchi.

At the port of Karáchi the customs receipts amounted to 7 lákhs, exceeding those of the previous year by nearly half a lákh. The increase extended both to import and export duties, and was due to larger receipts of potable liquors and increased shipments of rice to the Persian Gulf.

Opium.

The total realizations from the duty on opium brought into the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 186½ lákhs as compared with 205⅔ lákhs in 1888-89. The decrease was due to a further diminution in the imports of opium from Málwa for export to China, the number of chests exported thither being 28,372 against 29,777½ in 1888-89 and 36,353 in 1887-88. The rate of duty on opium intended for export to China was reduced from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest towards the close of the year. The total amount credited to Imperial revenues on account of opium was 175 lákhs, or 20 lákhs less than in the preceding year. The quantity of opium that passed into consumption in the Presidency was 158,175 lbs. against 148,511 lbs. in 1888-89, but the total excise duty on opium declined from 12⅕ lákhs to 11⅔ lákhs. This duty includes, besides the pass-fees levied on opium consumed in British districts, various shares of the pass-fees levied on the opium consumed in all the Native States of the Presidency except Baroda, Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur

and Cambay. The first-named of these States imports no opium, the home-grown produce fully meeting the demand, and the rest are entitled to receive the drug free of duty. The licit sales of opium in all the States, including Baroda, rose from 141,111 lbs. in 1888-89 to 154,555 lbs. in 1889-90.

Salt: *Presidency Proper.*

The manufacture of salt was actively carried on during the year. The number of salt-works open in British territory increased by 12, while the number open in Portuguese territory decreased by 44. The total quantity of salt produced during the year amounted to 105 lákhs of maunds, or $1\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs less than the quantity produced in 1888-89. Of this amount 14 lákhs of maunds were Barágra salt manufactured at the Kharaghoda works, 4 lákhs of maunds were manufactured at Bulsár in the Surat range, 5 lákhs of maunds were produced in Portuguese territory and 82 lákhs of maunds were produced at the various other works in the Presidency proper. The amount of salt in stock at the works and depôts from the previous year was 35 lákhs of maunds, and the total quantity available for consumption during the year was therefore 140 lákhs of maunds. Inclusive of 7 lákhs of maunds removed duty-free or on payment of a nominal duty, the total issues of salt amounted to 83 lákhs of maunds; and after allowing for loss and wastage the very large balance of 51 lákhs of maunds was left in stock at the close of the year. The total issues were less by $\frac{1}{3}$ lákh of maunds than in the year before. The sales of Barágra salt were larger by a lákh of maunds than in 1888-89 in consequence of an increased demand in the North-West Provinces. The sales of salt at the works in Portuguese India were larger by half a lákh of maunds, but elsewhere the sales of sea-salt diminished. The principal decrease was in the issues from the works near Bombay and was in great measure due to a rise in freights which occasioned reduced shipments of salt by sea to Calcutta. Of the total quantity of salt issued 52 lákhs of maunds, or about two lákhs less than in 1888-89, were consumed in Portuguese territory or exported by rail or sea to other provinces of India. Of this, 11 lákhs of maunds consisted of Barágra salt and the remainder of sea-salt. Of the remaining 21 lákhs of maunds it is estimated that $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of maunds were exported from the Presidency by road, leaving 28,23,751 maunds as the probable amount retained for local consumption. Taking the consumers at 19,967,148, the quantity available for consumption by each was 11·59 lbs. as compared with 10·96 lbs. in the previous year, the average consumption being estimated at 9·63 lbs. in Gujarát and 12·58 lbs. in the rest of the Presidency. The estimated average consumption for 1889-90 is exactly equal to that for 1887-88, which was the highest ever recorded. The wholesale price of salt was highest at Dhárwár in the month of August when it stood at Rs. 4-8-7 per maund and lowest in Kolába in December when it stood at Rs. 2-15-3. The price of salt rose in Bombay owing to the limited production of the fine-grain salt that is in demand there. In the markets ruled by the supply from Kharaghoda and Bulsár prices were steady. Elsewhere the general fall in prices at the works resulted in salt being cheaper than usual in the markets at the end of the year. The gross revenue of the department amounted to $200\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs against $180\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs in the previous year, the increase being due to the payment within the year of the duty on some of the salt removed in 1888-89. The expenditure fell from $14\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in 1888-89 to 14 lákhs in consequence of smaller sums having to be paid for the purchase, storage and freight of Barágra salt. There was a further increase in cases of smuggling, the number of offenders convicted of this offence rising from 501 to 664.

Sind.

The quantity of salt manufactured in Sind during the year was 2,50,106 maunds, or almost the same amount as in the previous year, the bulk of it being produced at the Maurypur works. The quantity sold was 2,42,790 maunds against 2,27,807 maunds in 1888-89. The wholesale and retail prices remaine

practically unaltered, but the rate of consumption per head rose from 8·1 lbs. to 8·4 lbs. The revenue of the department amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and the expenditure to $1\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs against a revenue of $6\frac{1}{16}$ lákhs and an expenditure of $1\frac{1}{16}$ lákhs in 1888-89. Offences against the salt laws diminished.

Excise: Presidency proper.

The excise revenue of the Presidency proper for the year amounted to $78\frac{7}{8}$ lákhs as compared with $77\frac{7}{8}$ lákhs in 1888-89. The greater portion—$75\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs against $74\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs in the previous year—was derived from country liquor. There was a marked decrease in the quantity of spirit of Indian manufacture excised at tariff rates that passed into consumption. To the revenue derived from country liquor the City of Bombay contributed $21\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs and the Mofussil 54 lákhs, the Bombay contribution being smaller by half a lákh and the Mofussil contribution larger by $1\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs than in 1888-89. The decrease in Bombay was due to still-head duty having been paid on a smaller quantity of mowra spirit than in the previous year. The principal fluctuations in the country liquor revenue of the Mofussil occurred in Thána where the revenue increased by $1\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, and in Khándesh where it increased by a lákh. The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of the population was $8\frac{1}{4}$ annas. The total number of shops in which country spirit or raw toddy was sold was 4,689 against 4,962 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the reduction of the number of tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy in the Thána and Kolába districts. The expenditure of the Excise Department during the year amounted to $3\frac{1}{16}$ lákhs exclusive of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs paid as annual compensation for loss of ábkári revenue to the Municipality of Bombay and various Native States. Some important changes were made in the ábkári administration during the year. In consequence of the prevalence of illicit distillation in Thána and Kolába under the arrangements that had been experimentally introduced in the two preceding years, it was found necessary to revert to the former system of management and to reduce the rates of still-head duty and the selling prices of country spirit throughout both districts. The former system of toddy management was also re-introduced. The measures taken for the repression of illicit practices were fairly successful. In Bombay the rates of still-head duty on mowra spirit and toddy spirit were raised. In Belgaum the toddy monopoly system was replaced by a separate licensing system somewhat similar to that prevailing in Thána and Kolába. In Ratnágiri and the coast tálukas of Kánara, where the monopoly of the sale of raw toddy had been combined with the monopoly of the sale of country spirit, the sale of raw toddy was separated from the country spirit farms. The regulations relating to tree-foot booths in Surat were assimilated to those in force in Thána and Kolába.

Sind.

The excise system in force in Sind in 1888-89 remained practically unaltered. The revenue rose from 6 lákhs in the preceding year to $6\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs in the year under review, the increase being chiefly due to the improved working of the country liquor distillery system and keen competition at auction sales of the monopoly of retailing intoxicating drugs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was $4\frac{1}{6}$ annas.

Stamps.

The total receipts of the Stamp Department amounted to $52\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, exceeding those of the previous year by $2\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs. About two-thirds of the improvement occurred in the revenue from court-fee stamps, the remainder being in receipts under the Indian Stamp Act. The expenditure of the department amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, or about 5 per cent. on the revenue.

Income Tax.

The final demand on account of Income Tax (including that on official salaries and securities) for the year under review amounted to $36\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs as compared with $35\frac{1}{16}$ lákhs in the previous year, and the actual collections to 35 lákhs as compared with $33\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs. The increase in the amount of the collec-

tions was distributed over all parts of the Presidency except the Northern Division, where the slight decrease that occurred was attributed to the effects of the fire at Surat. The most marked improvement in the receipts was in the City of Bombay where the proceeds of the tax have been steadily rising ever since its introduction.

Local Funds.

The aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds amounted to $50\frac{8}{10}$ lákhs, and the expenditure to 49 lákhs, against $51\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs and $47\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs respectively in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Funds under Act I of 1884, which are the principal of the above, were 46 lákhs and $44\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs respectively. Of the remaining funds, one (The Presidency Educational Fund) was transferred to the Bombay Municipality and another (The Sind Book Depôt Fund) was taken over by Government. The aggregate receipts of the numerous funds for cantonment, police, marine, educational, medical, charitable and other purposes, which are grouped together under the name of Excluded Local Funds, amounted to $21\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs and the aggregate expenditure to $25\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs. These figures were considerably less than those for 1888-89 when the totals were swollen by account adjustments.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered in 1889 was 600,489, representing a ratio of 36·49 per mille of the population as enumerated in 1881. The births of males exceeded those of females in the proportion of 108·85 to 100. The registered number of births was lower by 34,204 than in the preceding year, the decrease extending to all but five of the districts of the Presidency. As in previous years the greatest number of births occurred in June and the smallest in February. The number of deaths registered during the year was 518,562, or 50,523 in excess of the number registered in 1888. The ratio of deaths per mille for the whole Presidency rose from 28·44 in the previous year to 31·51, varying from 45·19 in Násik to 15·75 in Upper Sind Frontier. The recorded death-rates were considerably lower in the Konkan and Sind districts than in the rest of the Presidency. As usual the mortality among children under five years of age was very high, amounting to 43·13 per cent. of the total deaths. The mortality was lowest among persons between 10 and 15 years of age, while 13·44 per cent. of the whole number of deaths occurred among persons of 60 years and upwards. Among Christians the death-rate per mille was 17·62, among Mahomedans 24·65 and among Hindus 33·22. As in previous years the greatest number of deaths was registered in August and the least in February. Two-thirds of the whole number of deaths were recorded as due to fever, the death-rate for the Presidency from this cause alone being shown as 21·08 against 18·50 in 1888. Small-pox was more fatal and cholera less so than in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the ratios of deaths from bowel-complaints and from injuries as well as from "other causes."

Medical Relief.

There were 237 hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year 1889; eight dispensaries were opened and one was closed during its course, leaving 244 open at the end of the year. Including 37,549 in-patients, 1,696,614 persons received medical relief during the year, the increase in the number of institutions being accompanied by a decrease of 18,562 in the total number of patients. Of those treated 45 per cent. were men, 19 per cent. women and 36 per cent. children. Except in the case of in-patients, of whom 25,068 were cured and 3,011 died, the results of the treatment were not recorded. The maladies from which relief was sought were principally malarial fevers, skin diseases, eye diseases, worms and diseases of the digestive system. There was a notable decrease in the number of persons treated for skin diseases, but a considerable increase in the number treated for malarial fevers. The number of major operations performed increased from 4,779 in 1888 to 5,161.

The aggregate income of all the institutions, except those supported by Native States, was 12½ lákhs (inclusive of an opening balance of 1⅛ lákhs). Towards this, Government contributed 8 lákhs and Local Boards and Municipalities 2⅕ lákhs. The amount of private subscriptions, though small, was nearly twice as large as in the preceding year. The net expenditure on medical relief was 10⅖ lákhs. The invested capital of the medical institutions amounted to 4⅖ lákhs at the close of the year. Contributions of Rs. 18,000 by His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, Rs. 75,000 by Mr. Frámji Dinsha Petit and Rs. 1,00,000 by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar were made in aid of medical institutions or to advance medical science.

Lunatic Asylums.

The number of inmates of the six lunatic asylums in the Presidency was 917 (or 32 less than in 1888), of whom 242 were admitted or re-admitted and 136 were discharged in the course of the year. Of those discharged all but 21 were wholly or partially cured. Among the inmates were 131 criminal lunatics. As in the previous year the causes of lunacy as far as ascertained were chiefly physical, the commonest being the abuse of intoxicants. The general health of the lunatics was better than in the preceding year, and the death-rate fell from 12·6 per cent. of the average asylum population to 9·5. The net cost of the asylums to Government was slightly lower than in 1888, and the average cost per patient fell from Rs. 161 to Rs. 149.

Sanitation.

The expenditure during 1889 on military works connected with sanitation was ⅔ lákh against 7⅓ lákhs in 1888. The various municipalities in the Mofussil spent 4 lákhs, or 9 per cent. of their revenues, on conservancy. The principal sanitary works in hand were the water-works at Ahmedabad and Dhulia. Drainage and water-supply schemes for several towns were under consideration. Considerable attention was paid to scavenging and surface-cleaning throughout the Presidency. The current expenditure on sanitation in the City of Bombay amounted to 12 lákhs. The water-supply works in progress there have already been referred to.

Vaccination.

During the year 900,232 persons were primarily vaccinated and 58,470 re-vaccinated; these numbers exceeding those of the previous year by 3,838 and 3,770 respectively. Of the primary operations 94·88 per cent., and of the secondary operations 62·16 per cent., were successful against 95·02 per cent. and 61·32 per cent. respectively in 1888-89. The proportion of infants under one year protected to the number available for vaccination rose from 72·22 to 79·45 per cent., and the proportion of persons of all ages protected to the total population from 33·25 to 33·35 per mille. The cities of Bombay and Poona were the only places where vaccination was carried on with animal lymph throughout the year, human lymph being in general use elsewhere. The expenditure on vaccination amounted to 2Ⅸ lákhs, and the average cost of each successful operation was 5⅓ annas.

Veterinary.

The Sákarbái Petit Hospital for animals was as useful as heretofore. Veterinary dispensaries have been opened at Ahmedabad, Nadiád, Násik and Dhulia with a view to popularizing the scientific treatment of disease in the case of animals.

Education: General.

In the Department of Education the progress recorded in preceding years was maintained in 1889-90. There were in the whole Presidency 11,716 public and private educational institutions at which 591,627 pupils were under instruction as compared with 11,732 institutions and 582,853 pupils in 1888-89. There were 29·20 scholars per hundred of the male population of school-going age, and 3·74 scholars per hundred of the female population of the same age; or, taking both sexes together, 16·88 per cent. of the children who should be at

school were under instruction either in public or private schools. During the year the number of public institutions, *i. e.*, institutions under Government inspection, rose from 8,642 to 8,879, and the number of scholars on their rolls from 507,752 to 523,718, of whom 58,484 were girls; the increase in the number of scholars being distributed among institutions of every grade. The average daily attendance was 75 per cent. of the average monthly number on the rolls. The feature of the year's administration was the marked extension of the grant-in-aid system which appears from the fact that the number of aided schools and colleges increased during the year from 1,364 to 1,616. The degree to which private enterprise has expanded under the revised Grant-in-aid Code has exceeded all anticipations. In 1884-85 the expenditure on institutions maintained by the Educational Department was Rs. 8,47,260 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 41,42,734. It is now little more than eight lákhs out of $56\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs of expenditure. The whole growth of ways and means has thus been left to other agencies than Government. In the same year aided institutions under private management received from provincial revenues under 2 lákhs, and they now receive from that source alone $4\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. Private enterprise is becoming the chief power in educating the people. The entire cost of education in public institutions was $56\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs against $54\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in the preceding year. Of this sum $17\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs were provided from provincial revenues, $8\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs from local cesses, 3 lákhs from Municipal rates, $12\frac{1}{6}$ lákhs from fees and the remainder from other sources. The proportionate share of the total cost borne by the municipal rates was lower than it was in either of the two preceding years, and the municipalities were still relying too much upon the support of Government. The proportion of the total cost of education derived from fees showed a small increase. University education was gradually becoming more self-supporting, the fees having amounted in 1889-90 to 32 per cent. of the whole cost against 25 per cent. in 1887-88, the first year of the present provincial contract. In primary schools fees contributed to a larger outlay a smaller proportion, and in special schools they formed an insignificant part of the increasing outlay. The expenditure from provincial funds was larger by $\frac{3}{5}$ lákh than in 1888-89, the increase being chiefly on account of payments to aided institutions and building grants. The provincial grants to District Local Boards, Municipal Boards and aided institutions amounted to $3\frac{7}{8}$ lákhs, $1\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs and $4\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs respectively; but while the grants to District Local Boards remained stationary and those to Municipal Boards were smaller by $\frac{1}{5}$ lákh than in 1887-88 the grants to aided institutions increased by $1\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs.

Higher Education.

A larger number of candidates than in the previous year read at the various Arts Colleges for the University examinations higher than the matriculation, and the number that succeeded in passing the B.A. Examination increased considerably. The attendance fell off at the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College, but improved at most of the others, especially at the Fergusson College. Among the professional colleges the Law School at Bombay was in the most flourishing condition, while the number of pupils decreased at the Poona Law School and the Grant Medical College. At the last-named institution the insufficient general education of the students was found to stand in the way of their progress. The number of High Schools (including 12 for girls) decreased from 82 to 81, while the attendance at them rose from 22,335 to 22,812. Out of 1,559 candidates for the University Entrance Examination sent up from the various schools 620 passed; while of 1,788 candidates who had been privately taught, only 136 were successful. The University School Final Examination, which now takes the place of the one last-named as a test of qualification for Government service, was held for the first time. Of the 146 candidates who succeeded in passing it 113 went up from

the schools. The fears that were expressed that collegiate education would suffer from the institution of this examination have not been realised. The number of Middle Schools was 331 as in the preceding year, while the attendance at them improved from 18,612 to 19,319. With a few exceptions the High and Middle Schools were in a satisfactory condition. Female secondary education made more progress in the Southern Division than in the other portions of the Presidency.

Primary Education.

The number of primary schools for boys (including Police Schools) was 7,814, and the number of pupils attending them 440,672, the schools having increased since the previous year by 241 and the pupils by 11,744. The increase occurred chiefly in schools aided by the Local Boards. In Sind, the number of aided schools increased by no less than 175, most of which were village mosque schools. Towards the close of the year the schools in Bombay were handed over to the Joint Schools Committee appointed under the New Municipal Act. The state of the schools in the charge of the smaller Mofussil Municipalities continued to be generally unsatisfactory and they compared unfavourably with institutions managed by the Local Boards and the larger municipal bodies. Primary education made good progress in the Native States, more particularly in those situated within the Northern Division. The number of primary schools for girls rose from 540 to 582, and the number of girls attending them from 33,643 to 36,345, the improvement being most marked in Sind. If girls attending boys' schools be added the total number of girls under instruction was 54,443 against 51,183 in the preceding year.

Special Education.

The schools for the education of the sons of Chiefs and Sardárs in Káthiáwár and elsewhere continued generally in a state of efficiency, and a new school for the education of Mahomedans of high rank was opened in the Hyderabad district. The attendance at some of these schools, however, was by no means as good as might be desired. The number of Mahomedan pupils increased in every division of the Presidency, particularly in Sind, and the number of children of aboriginal tribes at school rose from 5,984 to 6,825. The most noticeable improvement was among the Kolis of the Central Division. The attendance at schools for training teachers or imparting professional or industrial education increased from 2,537 to 2,818, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of trained masters employed in the schools maintained by local and municipal boards and by Native States was larger by 221 than in the preceding year. The number of untrained masters in the Central Division was, however, still unduly large. Most of the training schools were found to show satisfactory results. There was a falling off in the attendance at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art and also at the Bombay Veterinary College, but their general efficiency was in no way impaired. The number of industrial schools increased to 28, most of which were favourably reported on by the inspecting officers. They contained 1,300 pupils against 1,118 in the previous year. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which was opened in the previous year, was attended by 263 pupils, and the results of the first year's examinations were highly gratifying.

Literature.

During 1889, 2,000 books and issues of periodicals were registered in the Presidency against 1,924 in 1888. Considerably more than half the whole number of publications were written in Gujaráti or Maráthi, though, even excluding polyglot works, 18 other languages were represented. The majority of the books were either new editions or republications or else translations. School-books and poems were particularly numerous, and the general character of the literature was much the same as in previous years.

The Native Press.

The number of native newspapers and periodicals in the Presidency decreased by 15 during the year, and at its close numbered 158. The majority of the papers that ceased to exist were, however, of little importance. Subjects that prominently occupied the attention of the press were—the Indian National Congress, the decision on the Crawford case and the action of Government in the matter of the implicated Mámlatdárs, the A'bkári policy of Government and the report of the Public Service Commission. The ruling authorities of several Native States were accused of maladministration. In the departure of His Excellency Lord Reay almost the whole native press recognised the loss to the Presidency of an able, sympathetic and conscientious Governor.

Literary Societies.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had 250 members at the end of the year. A considerable number of books and coins was purchased or presented to the Society. At the Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárak Mandli, a Society which receives from Government a small grant towards defraying the expenses of popular lectures, six lectures on various subjects were delivered during the year. The Bombay Medical and Physical Society was in a moribund condition owing to the secession of many of its members. There was a further falling off in the income of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, but its library was increased and two lectures were delivered.

Museums.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, was enriched by numerous specimens both in its natural history and in its anthropological division. The number of visitors during the year was 563,908. The museum at Karáchi was suffering from want of funds, and little could be done in the way of adding to its collections.

Archæology.

The Archæological Survey Party of Western India commenced its season's field work at Ahmedabad. Thence it proceeded to Pálanpur as a centre from which to conduct survey operations in Northern Gujarát. At several places interesting remains of old temples were found, of which drawings were made and photographs were taken. A visit was paid to the site of the once famous city of Chandrávati. Towards the close of the season the party went to the Konkan, and surveyed the newly discovered Buddhist caves at Nádsur and Karsambla to to the east of Nágothna. On the retirement of the late Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India an independent Archæological Surveyor for Western India was appointed.

Ecclesiastical.

The effective strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was fairly maintained and a new church in connection with the Indo-British Institution was completed at Bombay. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. George Porter, died in September 1889.

Stationery.

Stores of the value of 3½ lákhs were issued by the Stationery department during the year. Articles of Indian manufacture were substituted for European stores as far as possible, and the result of this substitution was a saving to Government of Rs. 82,205 in the course of the year. Of the whole value of the stores issued four-fifths represented Indian and one-fifth English manufactures.

Government Printing Presses.

The operations of the Government Central Press in Bombay during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,02,248; those of the Government Press in Sind in a net profit of Rs. 7,830, and those of the Photozincographic Office at Poona in a net profit of Rs. 21,855. The aggregate surplus from the three presses exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 13,900.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to geographical position. The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, though directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, population and revenue of the States referred to;

Name.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
GROUP 1: NORTH GUJARÁT—			
Cutch	6,500	512,084	18,39,271
Pálanpur-Rádhanpur Group	7,775	576,478	13,16,750
Mahi Kántha	9,300	517,485	11,22,514
Káthiáwár	20,559	2,343,899	1,54,60,239
Cambay	350	86,074	6,04,505
Rewa Kántha	4,837	543,452	20,84,855
Nárukot	143	6,440	
GROUP 2: SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
Dhárampor	794	101,289	2,70,014
Bánsda	215	31,807	2,45,926
Sachin	42	18,036	2,02,989
GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN—			
Khándesh Political Agency*	1,623	46,065	1,27,993
Surgána	360	14,205	15,211
Jawhár	534	48,556	1,75,090
GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN—			
Janjira	324	76,361	4,70,307
Sávantvádi	926	174,433	4,52,710
GROUP 5: DECCAN—			
Sátára Feudatories	3,314	318,687	13,08,825
Akalkot	498	58,040	2,92,106
Kolhápur	2,816	800,189	38,30,862
GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—			
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,836	326,921	16,63,420
Sángli	1,083	196,832	10,86,213
Sávanur	70	14,763	79,684
GROUP 7: SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	7,29,189
GROUP 8: ADEN	80	34,860	1,92,645
Somáli Coast	.....	.....	1,55,647
Grand Total ...	70,088	6,976,109	3,37,26,965

*In former reports the area of the Khándesh Political Agency (including Surgána) was shown as 3,840 square miles. It has been ascertained that the figures now given are correct.

NORTH GUJARA'T.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1881), 512,084; Gross Revenue, Rs. 18,39,271.

General. The relations of the Cutch Darbár with the Morvi State on the one hand, and with the Jadejas on the other underwent no change during the year. The satisfactory settlement of these long-pending questions is still under consideration. His Highness the Ráo visited Mahábaleshvar in the hot season of 1889. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

Duchess of Connaught visited Cutch in December 1889. In February following His Highness the Ráo proceeded to Charadwa in Káthiáwár, in company with Kumarshri Madhuba, Kumarshri Kalubha, C.I.E., and other members of his family, on the occasion of a visit to the Zala tutelary goddess at Halvad in Dhrángadra.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was seasonable though deficient in quantity. The crops were, however, injured considerably by visitations of locusts in the southern and eastern districts. The season was not favourable to the public health. Cholera again appeared in almost all parts of the State, and carried off 495 souls between May and December 1889.

Police.

The police force consisted of 254 mounted and 572 unmounted men. The cost was Rs. 1,28,797 against Rs. 96,380 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to the fact that the strength of the force was raised by 220 men. The offences reported numbered 1,061 against 1,142 in the year before. The proportion of crime to the general population was 2·07 per 1,000 souls against 2·2 in the previous year. The police sent for trial 875 cases in 774 (88·4 per cent.) of which the accused were convicted. The number of persons arrested and convicted in connection with these cases were respectively 1,994 and 1,552 against 1,824 and 1,366 in the year before. The increase in the number of arrests by the police did not lower the percentage of convictions to arrests, which was 77·8 against 74·8 in the preceding year. The number of murders was five as in the year before. Robberies increased by 6, numbering 33 against 27. The robbers in one case resisted the police who were pursuing them, and a fight ensued, which resulted in six offenders and a policeman being killed and three policemen being wounded. Property reported to have been stolen was valued at Rs. 43,109 against Rs. 54,600 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 62·5 against 65·6, the amount recovered being Rs. 26,965 against Rs. 35,827 in the preceding year. Cases of suicide numbered 47 against 30, 41 of the 47 persons being females.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts, which numbered 15, disposed of 2,059 cases involving 4,189 persons, of whom 2,195 or 52·3 per cent. were convicted. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 2,207, 4,273 and 1,987. There were 91 appeals against 150 in the preceding year. Sentences were reversed in 13 cases only.

Besides the ordinary State Courts mentioned above there were 24 Jaghirdárs' courts, 16 holding jurisdiction under the settlement of 1875 and 8 exercising honorary powers. The criminal cases heard and disposed of by the former class were 203 against 248 in the previous year, and by the latter 95 against 113. No appeal was filed against any of the Jaghirdárs' decisions in criminal matters.

Extradition and Inter-statal cases.

In five cases the Cutch State surrendered persons residing in the Province for trial by other States, while the surrender of 9 persons for trial by the State authorities was obtained. Fifty-six inter-statal cases between Cutch and Morvi villages in Adhoi were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 262 against 257 in the previous year.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons in which 2,165 persons were confined against 2,321 in the previous year. Their total cost amounted to Rs. 19,279 against Rs. 17,088 in the year before. The average cost per head of convicts in the Bhuj Central Jail was Rs. 72. In addition to the above-mentioned jails there were 12 lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

The 17 ordinary original Civil Courts disposed of 3,631 out of 3,784 cases on their files against 3,033 out of 3,226 cases in the previous year. These cases were exclusive of work done by the various Small Cause Courts, which disposed of 3,045 out of 3,053 small cause cases and that performed by the several Zamindári Courts, which disposed of 331 against 295 cases in the year before. The arrears in the ordinary Civil Courts, the Small Cause Courts and the Zamindárs' Courts were 152 against 193; 8 against none; and 10 against 13 respectively. The number of appeals for disposal was 1,141 against 1,025 in the previous year, and the number decided was 864 against 788. The arrears of appeal cases numbered 277 against 237. The increase in arrears is ascribed to the increase in the number of appeals filed. The average value of each original suit, small cause case and appeal filed was Rs. 173, Rs. 16 and Rs. 385 respectively. In only 344 of the 864 appeals decided were the decisions of the lower Courts confirmed.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,935 against 1,828, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 7,680 against Rs. 7,464 in the previous year. The increase in fees is due to the increase in the number of documents registered. Sixty per cent. of the documents were mortgage-deeds.

Municipalities.

There were six municipalities, the principal being at Bhuj, Mandvi and Anjar. Their aggregate income amounted to Rs. 31,668 and their expenditure to Rs. 29,051. All the municipalities except that at Bhuj kept their expenditures below their incomes.

Trade and Customs.

The value of imports into the State was Rs. 80,38,570 against Rs. 70,10,302 in the previous year, and of exports Rs. 19,57,731 against Rs. 26,37,636. The customs revenue fell from Rs. 9,07,026 to Rs. 8,63,060, in consequence partly of remissions of duty on imported goods. One of the two ginning factories was closed. The cotton presses decreased in number from 9 to 7 and 7,049 bales were pressed against 9,618 in the previous year. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 3,597 against 3,669, while 3,794 vessels left against 3,888. The sale of alum brought the State a profit of Rs. 10,548 against Rs. 8,145 in the previous year. Stone and clay were exported, but to a very limited extent.

The outlay on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,22,207 against Rs. 2,19,002 in the preceding one. Of this sum Rs. 16,408 were expended on improvement to harbours, the construction of the breakwater at Mandvi being completed during the year. The expenditure on roads, old and new, was Rs. 45,632, while that on water-works and buildings was Rs. 31,234 and Rs. 68,481 respectively. The proportionate cost of establishment to Public Works expenditure was 11 per cent. The Darbár will bear the cost of so much of the proposed line of telegraph from Deesa to Cutch-Mándvi as will traverse Cutch and the Runn. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Pálanpur.* Public Works.

The Samvat year 1945 opened with a balance of Rs. 8,64,247 and closed with one of Rs. 6,30,946. The revenue for the year under report was Rs. 18,39,271 against Rs. 18,61,893 in the previous one. The decrease is due to the fall in the customs revenue. The land revenue rose by Rs. 60,803, owing to the increased production of grain in some parts of the Province and the high prices of grain which increased the money value of the Darbár's share of the produce. The expenditure was Rs. 16,21,686 against Rs. 21,64,781 in the previous year. It includes Rs. 6,58,535 spent in the year before, but brought to account in the year of report. The ordinary expenditure decreased by Rs. 44,573, and the extra-ordinary expenditure increased by Rs. 40,753. The figures of income and expenditure above shown are exclusive of transactions on account of advances, loans, &c., which brought down the closing balance to Rs. 6,30,946 as given above. Revenue and Finance.

The area of waste land brought under tillage was 1,996 acres against 2,018 acres in the preceding year. Artesian wells were sunk in several localities. Indigo, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, &c., were grown in the Bhuj Model Farm. The State made takávi advances amounting to Koris 18,059 to indigent cultivators. Agricultural improvement.

The State possesses a regular survey establishment. The cost of survey operations was Rs. 5,938 against Rs. 4,649 in the previous year. Survey.

The record of births and deaths for the State territory was respectively 6,932 and 5,793 against 4,716 and 3,480 in the previous year. No record was kept on the zamindárs' estates. At the 9 hospital and dispensaries there were treated 90,653 patients at a total cost of Rs. 29,903 against 90,157 patients and a cost of Rs. 30,946 in the preceding year. The lunatic asylum at Bhuj contained 8 inmates against 12 the year before and the Foundling Hospital took charge of 20 orphans against 23. The number of vaccinations during the year under report was 21,736 against 21,517 in the previous one. English lymph was obtained through the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, and used to advantage. The cost of the vaccination department was Rs. 7,143 against Rs. 7,415 in the previous year. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

The number of pupils in the 123 schools belonging to the State was 7,140 against 7,161 in the year before. The private schools decreased in number from 108 to 104. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 72,272 against Rs. 70,168 in the preceding year. There were 7 libraries in the State with 4,813 books. A printing press owned by the Darbár was worked at a profit. The State gave Rs. 3,886 in bounties to different Gujaráti authors and made special donations amounting to Rs. 7,800 to various institutions. Education.

The number of pupils at the School of Art fell from 111 to 102. A class to teach oil painting was added during the year. Five stallions were maintained in Cutch by the Government of Bombay. They covered 135 mares against 171 in the previous year. No horse-show was held during the year, but the State sent 30 animals to the horse and cattle show held in Bombay on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in March 1890. Fourteen Darbár animals obtained prizes. From the so-called infanticide fund established for the purpose of facilitating marriages among Jadejas, Rs. 8,443 were disbursed against Rs. 5,065 in the previous year. The number of marriages effected decreased by 27, being 102 against 129 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to the unfavourable harvest following on the scarcity of the preceding year. Miscellaneous.

PALANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles ; Population (1881), 576,478 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 13,16,750 (approximately).

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and nine other tálukás, noted in the margin, the Chiefs of which have restricted jurisdiction, the residuary powers vesting in the Political Superintendent. Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda. The peace of the frontier was not disturbed in the year under review. States in the Superintendency.

1. Tharád and Morváda.
2. Váv.
3. Várahi.
4. Sántalpur and Chádchat.
5. Suigám.
6. Bhábhar.
7. Kánkrej.
8. Diodar.
9. Tarváda.

The season was unfavourable to the public health. Cholera broke out in the hot weather, and there was an epidemic resembling influenza in the month of March. The rainfall was regular and sufficient at the beginning of the season, but was short latterly. There was a visitation of locusts in parts of the charge. The outturn of the crops was poor, but nevertheless the prices of food grains ranged low. Season and Crops.

An agricultural show and exhibition of local products and industries was held in the Superintendency compound at Pálanpur, on the 17th 18th and 20th December Important events.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur.*

1889. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught honoured Pálanpur with a visit on the occasion. The attendance at the show was very large, and exhibits were numerous in most of the classes. His Excellency the Governor passed Pálanpur on the 21st December 1889, and again on the 30th idem *en route* from Jeypur, when His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur went to the railway station to pay his respects. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales passed Pálanpur on the 13th March 1890. The station was tastefully decorated and His Highness the Diván had an interview with the Prince.

Pálanpur State. General.

In accordance with advice offered to him, His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur secured the services of a Mahomedan gentleman from outside the State as Chief Minister, with a view to the introduction of the needed reforms and to the placing of the finances of the State on a sound footing. A project was matured during the year for the construction of a branch line of railway on the metre-gauge system between Pálanpur and Deesa. His Highness the Diván has agreed to take Rs. 1,50,000 worth of shares in the proposed line and has offered to give the required land on certain terms and cede the jurisdiction over it.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the State during the year (11th July 1888 to 29th June 1889) amounted to Rs. 7,84,049, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 7,81,679. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,00,218 and Rs. 5,41,537.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

The measurement of 14 villages was completed and that of 23 others was commenced. Survey rates were introduced into three more villages. The Special Surveyor engaged on the skeleton survey of the Ghadwáda and Dánta lands completed the field operations in two villages. The cost of the survey was Rs. 4,310 against Rs. 3,502 in the previous year.

Other matters.

Some of the roads were improved during the year and 358 wells were sunk.

Radhanpur State. General.

Steps are being taken to ascertain the practicability of making a canal from the Banas river to the Navab of Radhanpur's capital. His Highness the Navab proceeded to Bombay in February last, in order to be present at Lady Reay's fancy fair and the fête in honour of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and on the occasion of the arrival of the Right Honourable Lord Harris.

Finance.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 5,75,658 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,23,628, against Rs. 5,17,211 and Rs. 4,98,049 respectively for the previous Samvat year.

Survey.

The measurement of seven villages was completed, and that of five others was in progress. The cost of survey operations was Rs. 2,375.

Other States.

The other States require no special remark.

The Superintendency generally: Attachments.

Two estates came under attachment during the year and one was released. At the close of the year the attached estates numbered twelve. The only one of importance was that of Malik Joráwarkhán. Some progress was made in liquidating the debt due from it.

Police.

The strength of the Imperial Police force was the same as in the year before. The general conduct of the men was good. The number of offences reported to the Police as having occurred within the Superintendency jurisdiction was 634 against 666 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 1,208 against 1,209 in the year before. Of these, 1,021 were sent for trial and 730 were convicted, the percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and persons sent for trial being 60 and 71 respectively, against 55 and 63 in the year before. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 13,853 to Rs. 13,931, but the amount recovered increased from Rs. 5,756 to Rs. 7,493. In the jurisdictional States of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv, the number of offences reported to the State Police fell from 2,126 to 1,872, and the number of persons arrested from 2,838 to 2,196. Of the persons arrested 1,948 were sent for trial, out of whom 1,046 were convicted. The percentages of persons convicted to persons arrested and persons sent for trial were respectively 48 and 54 against 50 and 57 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The number of trials held in the Superintendency Courts was 627 involving 1,358 persons, against 638 involving 1,440 persons in the year before. The number of persons convicted was 854 against 812 in the previous year. At the end of the year nine cases remained undisposed of. In the jurisdictional States the number of trials held was 1,814 involving 3,306 persons, against 2,139 trials involving 4,187 persons in the year before. Of the persons tried 1,589 were convicted against 1,989 in the previous year.

Prisons.

There are five jails in the Superintendency. 2,121 prisoners were admitted to them against 1,809 in the year before.

Civil Justice.

In the Superintendency Courts 578 civil suits were disposed of out of 877 and 299 remained over at the end of the year. In the previous year 550 suits were disposed of and 269 remained in arrears. The number of political cases decided was 21. In the jurisdictional States 4,850 suits, valued at Rs. 2,28,677, were disposed of against 4,716 suits, valued at Rs. 2,35,549, in the preceding year. 166 civil appeals were disposed of. The Pálanpur Darbár Court decided 290 political cases and 41 political appeals, whilst the Rádhanpur Court disposed of 41 political cases and 4 special appeals.

Public Works.

The Pálanpur Darbár commenced the construction of a new jail outside the town of Pálanpur. The Thákor of Tharád completed the Victoria Jubilee Hospital.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha.*

The number of persons vaccinated was 19,224 against 23,311 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination rose from Rs. 3,357 to Rs. 3,419. There were 388 deaths from small-pox. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was five, and the number of patients treated at them was 37,115 against 29,448 in the year before.

Education.

Three new schools were opened, raising the total number to 47. The total number of pupils rose from 2,920 to 3,170. The daily average attendance was 2,150 against 1,947. The expenditure on schools rose from Rs. 15,731 to Rs. 23,121. The number of indigenous schools increased from 49 to 56. Night schools were opened in nine villages. Nineteen boys, the sons of Chiefs and Tálukdárs, were attending the Victoria Tálukdári School at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Cattle-disease carried off 5,081 head of stock against 3,681 in the previous year. The issues of opium from the Superintendency depôt for retail sale and the quantities imported by the larger States were somewhat larger than in the year before.

MAHI KA'NTHA.

Area, 9,300 square miles ; Population (1881), 517,485 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 11,22,514.

General.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency consists of a group of 64 States of various sizes and jurisdictions, lying along the border of Rájputána. Of these the State of Idár, which comprises more than half the total area and receives tribute from several of the smaller States, itself paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda, is the most important. The remaining States pay tribute either to the British Government or to the Gáekwár. The year under review was not marked by the occurrence of any event of exceptional importance. Six of the Chiefs, including those of Pol and Mánsa, died during the year. The transfer of the Mánsa vánta estates to Baroda in consideration of a fixed cash payment was sanctioned. Peace was kept along the whole border. The boundary dispute between Dánta and Sirohi remained unsettled, and many fresh ones arose owing to the commencement of a general survey of the Baroda State. Border Courts were held with Sirohi and Mewar Kotra, at which 82 claims were settled. Three States came under the management of the Agency and one was released. There were in all 17 States under attachment at the close of the year. A revenue survey was in progress in portions of the charge. There were disputes between the Idár State and several of its feudatories on the question of suzerainty.

Idár.

New rates of land revenue assessment under the "bighoti" system were introduced in 25 villages. Forty-seven wells were sunk for irrigational purposes. A new Diván was appointed in July 1889.

Pol.

This State came under attachment in consequence of the death of the Chief. His successor, who is a minor, joined the Rájkumár College shortly after the close of the year under report.

Dánta.

The Darbár spent Rs. 9,915 on public works. Revenue survey operations have not been undertaken, and the land revenue is collected on the bhágbátai system.

Malpur.

Something was done towards liquidating the debt of this State, and the revenue rose considerably.

Mánsa.

This State was brought under attachment during the year in consequence of the death of the Chief. There was a debt of Rs. 24,000, but a substantial increase of revenue is expected after the transfer of the vánta lands situated in the Baroda State to the Baroda Darbár.

Bávisi Zilla.

The Bávisi zilla continued to be in the charge of an Assistant Political Agent. Survey operations were in progress. The number of offences reported to the police decreased considerably, but of the persons arrested and sent for trial a larger proportion were convicted than in the previous year. The total number of cases tried by the Magistrates, as well as of suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, sensibly diminished. The police met with little success in recovering stolen property.

Season and Crops.

The season, though not all that might be desired, was more favourable than the preceding one. The early crops came on well at first, but were injured by a cessation of the monsoon from the end of August to the beginning of November. The late crops suffered from want of sufficient cold towards the end of the season. The prices of food grains were much the same as in the preceding year.

The Agency generally : Police.

Two separate police forces exist in the Mahi Kántha—the police of the several States and the police attached to the Agency. The States' police consisted of 148 mounted men and 1,016 unmounted men, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 87,017. The troopers were fewer by 24 than in the previous year, and the cost of the whole force decreased by more than Rs. 7,000. The Agency force consisted of 197 mounted and 203 unmounted men, as compared with 197 mounted and 202 unmounted men in the preceding year. Its cost rose from Rs. 80,444 to Rs. 80,831. Though there was a marked decrease in the amount of crime, a large number of serious crimes remained undetected. The number of offences reported to the two forces during the year was 1,407, and the number of persons arrested by them 1,988, of whom 1,918 were sent for trial and 1,200, or 60 per cent. of those arrested, convicted. In comparison with the previous year there were decreases of 387 in the number of offences reported, of 372 in the number of persons arrested, of 282 in the number of

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár.*

persons sent for trial and of 147 in the number of persons convicted. The proportion of convictions to arrests showed an improvement of 3 per cent. Crimes of violence against person and property were fewer than in the previous year, and the value of the property stolen in dacoities and robberies fell from Rs. 81,855 to Rs. 9,928. The total value of the property stolen during the year, in offences of all kinds, was Rs. 47,398 against Rs. 1,23,585 in 1888-89. Seventeen per cent. of the stolen property was recovered against 12 per cent. in the preceding year.

Prisons.

In the 30 jails and lock-ups of the Agency 1,121 prisoners were confined against 1,177 in the previous year, the daily average being 216. The cost of these prisons increased from Rs. 14,537 to Rs. 14,896. Improvements to the premises of the Sádra Jail were being effected.

Criminal Justice.

The various Criminal Courts dealt with 2,033 cases involving 3,768 persons as compared with 2,429 cases involving 4,556 persons in the preceding year. Of the persons brought to trial 1,930 were convicted against 2,199 in the year before. Offences relating to property predominated. The Political Agent, sitting as a Court of Session, tried 17 accused of whom he convicted 7. The Idar Sessions Court tried 29 persons, of whom 12 were convicted. The Sessions Court of the Dánta State tried 4 persons, all of whom were convicted. The Appellate Courts heard 37 appeals, and interfered with the sentences passed by the lower Courts in 22 cases.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts in the Agency was 43. There were 578 suits in arrears at the beginning of the year and 2,388 suits were filed during its course, making a total of 2,966 suits for disposal against 3,425 in the year before. 2,511 suits were decided during the year against 2,847, and 455 suits remained pending. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 1,61,526 and the amount of institution fees realized Rs. 11,326. The Appellate Courts decided 85 appeals out of 143 for disposal. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,573, of which 1,352 remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. In the Agency Courts 129 out of 404 political cases were disposed of.

Registration.

There were 209 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 75,803 registered against 39 documents of a value of Rs. 9,603 in the year before. The amount realized on account of registration fees rose from Rs. 171 to Rs. 902.

Public Works

The Idár, Dánta and Mánsa States spent Rs. 7,185, Rs. 9,915 and Rs. 2,000 respectively on public works. The total expenditure on public works in the Agency amounted to Rs. 53,600. None of the works call for notice.

Revenue and Finance.

The year under report for the purposes of this paragraph is the Samvat year 1945, corresponding nearly with the revenue year 1888-89. The aggregate gross revenue of all the States for the year under report was Rs. 11,22,514 against Rs. 11,47,453 in the previous year, while the aggregate gross expenditure was Rs. 11,41,691 against Rs. 12,34,414. The decrease in expenditure was due in part to a diminished outlay on the marriages of Chiefs' sons and on legal proceedings. The receipts on account of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 53,059 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,232. The amount of tribute due, including arrears, was Rs. 1,59,163, of which Rs. 1,29,881 were collected.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered rose from 12,851 to 12,905 and of deaths from 9,048 to 10,363. There were 10 dispensaries as in the previous year. The number of patients treated at them rose from 31,534 to 33,124. The number of vaccinations decreased from 15,263 to 13,476.

Education.

The total number of State schools rose from 99 to 102 and the number of scholars from 6,267 to 6,286. There were 9 girls' schools as in the previous year, while the number of girls attending them rose from 360 to 381. The total cost of education fell from Rs. 28,752 to Rs. 24,777. The number of pupils at the two Bhil schools rose from 60 to 78. The number of boys attending the Scott College increased from 25 to 28.

Miscellaneous.

The dyeing trade at Pethápur revived somewhat, and an increased amount of dyed cloth was sent for export to Siam. The exports of dyed cloth from Vásna fell off slightly. The fair at Samláji seemed likely to be a prosperous one as the quantity of goods brought to it was much larger than in the previous year. Cholera, however, made its appearance, and the report of it kept away many buyers. The Khed Brahma fair was less successful than in the year before. The Viramgám-Mehsána Railway, which passes through the Agency, was under construction. The issues of opium to Native Chiefs decreased by 1,145 lbs. The number of cases of opium smuggling fell from 58 to 33. The new A'bkári arrangements worked satisfactorily.

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

Area, 20,559 square miles; Population (1881), 2,343,899; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,54,60,239 (approximately).

The States.

Including Amreli under Baroda, the Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States or jurisdictional estates of varying size and importance, the principal being the first class States of Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrángadhra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkáner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rájkot, Wadhwán and Jafarábad. Of these the States of Porbandar and Vánkáner are ruled, the first by an Administrator and the second by a Kárbhári appointed by Government; while the rest are administered by their respective rulers, who in the case of first class States exercise

full jurisdiction, while in the case of 2nd class States their rulers cannot try other than their own subjects for capital offences. The remaining States are divided into five classes and the judicial powers of their Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction being vested in the Political officers who superintend the various groups, while the Political Agent for Káthiáwár superintends the whole. Thirteen of the States pay no tribute; 97 pay tribute to Government and 78 pay tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

In December Rájkot had the honour of a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. His Excellency Lord Reay visited Káthiáwár immediately afterwards, when he laid the last line of the Morvi-Rájkot Railway extension and distributed the prizes at the Rájkot Horse-show. From Rájkot he proceeded to Porbandar and opened the Dhoráji-Porbandar section of the Bhávnagar-Gongal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor spent six days in Káthiáwár in the month of March, visiting Wadhwán, Bhávnagar and the Junágad State. He met with a most enthusiastic reception. His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar introduced into his State the experiment of administration by a deliberative Council. The authorities of the same State were attacked by a scurrilous print called the *Bhávnagar Exposure Gazette* with the vilest accusations. The persons responsible for the attacks were finally convicted of defamation in the Bombay High Court and sentenced to the severest punishment permitted by the law. Important events.

The rainfall was irregular and partial. The crops in Sorath were good; in Jhálávád and Hálár there was a sensible deficiency in the late rain; in Gohilvád the monsoon was late and some of the crops suffered. Taken as a whole, however, the year was a fair one, and the outturn not much, if at all, below the average. Season and Crops.

The working of the Agency police was satisfactory. The cognizable cases reported to them numbered 805 against 952 in the previous year. 1,282 persons were arrested as compared with 1,251, and 1,149 were sent for trial against 1,151. The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial rose from 52 to 53. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 23,344 against Rs. 18,446 in the previous year, but the percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 44 to 62. There was comparatively little violent crime within the circles guarded by the Agency force. The police force of the jurisdictional States numbered 7,289 men. The number of offences reported to them was 10,405 against 11,549 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested by them was 11,603 against 12,259 and of accused brought to trial 10,702 against 11,160. The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial rose from 56 to 59. The value of the property stolen in the jurisdictional States fell from Rs. 2,77,487 to Rs. 2,55,414. The percentage recovered was 42 against 30 in the year before. The Agency police effected the capture of several notorious criminals. Dacoities and robberies decreased in the Province from 149 to 124. Police.

The total number of prisons and lock-ups was reduced from 154 to 152. The number of prisoners confined in them was 12,379 against 12,711 in the previous year. The total expenditure on jails rose from Rs. 1,39,926 to Rs. 1,46,537. Prisons.

The Agency Courts disposed of 1,409 original criminal cases and 58 appeals against 1,567 original criminal cases and 74 appeals in the previous year. In the original cases 2,880 persons were involved of whom 1,271 were convicted, against 1,293 out of 3,031 in the year before. The Courts of jurisdictional States tried 12,934 cases involving 22,293 persons against 12,895 cases involving 23,777 persons in the previous year. The number of persons convicted fell from 11,145 to 10,932, but the percentage of convictions to persons tried rose from 47 to 49. Criminal Justice.

The Agency Courts disposed of 3,774 ordinary original civil suits or including political cases and appeals, 3,887 civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,08,361 as compared with 3,387 civil cases of the value of Rs. 49,69,621 in the year before. The Courts of the jurisdictional States disposed of 34,156 civil cases of the value of Rs. 49,60,077 against 27,747 cases of the value of Rs. 32,99,752 in the previous year. The Rájásthánik Court disposed of 221 regular cases and passed 7,492 miscellaneous orders against 210 cases and 5,409 miscellaneous orders in the preceding year. Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 584 against 464 in the previous one. The value of the documents rose from Rs. 5,11,504 to Rs. 8,65,625, and the amount of fees realized from Rs. 6,618 to Rs. 7,665. Registration.

The total value of the exports from the various parts of the province amounted to Rs. 2,06,89,075 as compared with Rs. 2,27,10,178 in the previous year, and the total value of the imports to Rs. 1,83,69,872 as compared with Rs. 1,91,37,955. The principal exports were cotton, grain, wool and bullion. There was an increase in the value of the wool exported but a decrease in that of the cotton, grain and bullion. The chief imports were rice, grain, cloth, metals, timber, sugar and molasses and bullion. There was a falling-off in the value of imports under all these heads except sugar and molasses, the decrease in imports of grain being very marked. His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra reduced the import and export duties on various articles in accordance with the recommendations of Government. Trade.

The expenditure upon public works (other than Railways) by the first and second class States during the year under report aggregated Rs. 14,60,442. The Bhávnagar State spent Rs. 35,000 on the Bhávnagar-Mahuva Road, Rs. 50,000 on the Lord Reay Road, Rs. 1,24,203 Public Works.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár and Cambay.*

on the Takhatsingji Hospital, the Sámaldás College and the Chatri, and Rs. 35,600 on public recreation grounds. Junágad spent Rs. 26,000 on a new mausoleum. In Jámnagar there was an outlay of Rs. 53,300 on the Victoria Jubilee bridge, and of Rs. 75,000 on road repairs. In Dhrángadhra Rs. 52,389 were spent on the Mánvilás palace and Rs. 31,767 on salt godowns. The principal public work within the limits of the Agency jurisdiction was the Rájkot water-works.

Local Funds.

From the 1st April 1889 a Consolidated Local Fund was formed from eight previously existing funds. During the year Rs. 58,273 were spent from the fund, and at the close of the year there was an invested balance of Rs. 3,14,700 and a cash balance of Rs. 1,07,007. Among Local Funds not amalgamated in the above may be mentioned the Education Fund, the General Public Works Fund, the Rájásthánik Court Fund and the General Contribution Fund. The expenditure from each of these during the year was Rs. 1,49,544, Rs. 98,270, Rs. 56,264 and Rs. 1,03,843 respectively.

Medical relief.

There were 86 hospitals and dispensaries in the province against 85 in the previous year, and the number of patients treated rose from 453,214 to 526,928. The cost of these institutions increased from Rs. 1,82,803 to Rs. 1,85,879. In the West Hospital 8,503 patients were treated against 7,658 in the year before. The total number of vaccinations was 86,798 against 87,326. Fever was unusually severe in the province, and cholera prevailed for a considerable time in the Jhálávád, Sorath and Hálár divisions.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 859 to 887, and the attendance from 52,619 to 54,449. The increase in the attendance was extremely satisfactory, considering the unhealthiness of the season. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,15,112. The Rájkumár College, the Tálukdári Girássia School and the Sámaldás Arts College were attended by 28, 56 and 258 boys respectively. The last-named college was remarkably successful at the University examination. Eighteen students attended the Barton Female Training College.

Tribute.

Including outstandings, the tribute due to the British Government for the year under report was Rs. 11,28,155. Of this Rs. 10,79,988 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 48,167 at the close of the year.

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,074; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,04,505.

General.

The State of Cambay continued to be ruled by His Highness Jáfer Ali Khán Sáheb. There were no important changes in the personnel of the administration. His Highness the Naváb's relations with the other members of his family were reported to be cordial, but he had disagreements about money matters with his mother and his brother Khán Sáheb Nazum Khán. A daughter was born to His Highness in October last. Early in April an attack was made on the Diván Mr. Shamrao N. Laud. The offenders were punished, but it was not proved that the event had any political significance. Two boundary disputes with British villages were in course of settlement during the year. Field operations connected with the survey were completed, but the assessments have still to be fixed, and the ryots who anxiously await the introduction of a revised settlement are getting impatient at the long delay in the fulfilment of the promise made to them in 1881.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was more than double that of the year before, but the rice crop suffered a little for want of late rain. Bájri and the other staple crops were well up to the average. The year was an unhealthy one. Cholera prevailed in July and August and caused 60 deaths, while small-pox carried off 58 victims.

Military.

The State maintained a military force of 36 officers and 473 men with 12 guns. Its cost was Rs. 43,735 against Rs. 49,705 in the preceding year.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The police force, including village watchmen, was 607, or 34 less than in the previous year, and its cost was Rs. 45,147 against Rs. 44,839 in 1887-88. The reports received by Government as to its efficiency are not satisfactory. There was a falling off in crime. 168 cognizable cases were reported to the police against 242 in the preceding year. The police also investigated 176 non-cognizable cases against 181 in the year before. The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 59 in the preceding year to 52 in the year under report. The Courts disposed of 588 cases, or 75 less than in the previous year, 1,220 persons were involved in them. The percentage of convictions to accused persons was 40. Thirty-seven appeals were lodged during the year, and 29 were disposed of.

Prisons.

The number of persons confined in the criminal jail was 240 against 235 in the year before. There were six deaths and three escapes. The net cost of the jail, deducting earnings, rose from Rs. 348 in the previous year to Rs. 704. The increase is due to the price of rations being higher, and to the appointment of a jailor as well as to the fact that the average number of prisoners was larger.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits on the files of the Courts during the year was 2,400, valued at Rs. 1,33,442 against 2,627 valued at Rs. 1,64,668 in the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year were 312 against 546. The number of appeals rose from 129 to 209. Of these, 114 were disposed of leaving a balance of 95 at the end of the year as compared with 35 at the end of the year before. The applications for execution numbered 5,028 against 4,423 in the previous year. 2,205 of them were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,823.

The number of compulsory registrations was 394 against 400 in the previous year. TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cambay, Rewa Kántha and Nárukot.

The income of the Cambay Municipality fell from Rs. 8,324 in the previous year to Rs. 7,572 in the year under report; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 30,140 to Rs. 30,819. The deficit was met as usual by a grant from general revenues.

The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 24,181 against Rs. 33,155 in the previous year. Reductions were made in this department with a view to reducing the financial deficit. Public Works.

The financial condition of the State is believed to be serious. The figures furnished by the Darbár only show, however, that the year Samvat 1945 (4th November 1888 to 24th Octobár 1889), which for financial purposes is the year under review, opened with a deficit of Rs. 31,702 and closed with one of Rs. 17,343. The total revenue was Rs. 6,04,505 against Rs. 6,28,197 in the previous year, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,90,145 against Rs. 6,59,899. Receipts from miscellaneous land revenue fell off by Rs. 11,222 and those from octroi by Rs. 9,282. Revenue and Finance.

Births and deaths are not registered outside Cambay city, and what registration there is in the town is unreliable. 12,391 patients were treated by the medical officers of the State as compared with 10,755 in the year 1888-89. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were in all 11 schools maintained by the State with an attendance of 1,066 boys and 229 girls. Their cost during the year was Rs. 6,307. There were also 17 private schools where 639 boys and 29 girls were under instruction. The total number of pupils in the State was 42 more than in the preceding year. Education.

REWA KA'NTHA AND NA'RUKOT.

Area, 4,980 square miles; Population (1881), 549,892; Gross Revenue; Rs. 20,84,855.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla and the five second class States of Chhota Udeypur, Báriya, Lúnáváda, Bálásinor and Súnth, besides 55 States and estates of smaller importance. The year was marked by the investiture of the Rája of Lúnáváda with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The strike of the shopkeepers at Nándod in Rájpipla was the only other occurrence of note. The Opium and Abkári arrangements continued to work well. Several Chiefs assured Government that the abolition of transit duties in their States would be a permanent measure. All the Chiefs in the Agency volunteered to contribute one per cent. of their net revenues to defray the cost of Imperial defence. Fifteen petty estates with a revenue of Rs. 1,00,410 were under the direct management of the Agency owing to the minority or indebtedness of their owners. A Border Court was held for the settlement of disputes between the Dungarpur State and the States of the Agency at which 144 cases, the accumulations of the past seven years, were disposed of. The holding of the Banswára Border Court was postponed owing to other important public business which prevented the officers on both sides from meeting. General remarks.

The season was a favourable one. The rainfall, though less than the average of the past five years, was timely and sufficient. The early crops were good, and the late ones fair. Prices of food-grains were considerably lower than in the previous year. Cholera and influenza prevailed for a short period. Season and Crops.

The Rájpipla State continued under the sole administration of a British officer, according to the system inaugurated in 1887. Its revenue amounted to Rs. 10,36,883, while the expenditure was Rs. 9,46,634. At the end of the year the State had a balance of Rs. 3,25,994. Rájpipla.

This State was managed by the Rája with the assistance of Mr. Dinsha Jamsetji, whose services were lent by the British Government, as Karbhári. Through the exertions of the Kárbhári, the disagreements between the members of the Rája's family were brought to an end. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,87,368 against Rs. 1,72,202 in the preceding year, the increase being due partly to extension of cultivation and partly to a higher bid being obtained for the Sáyar revenue farm. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,78,524, of which Rs. 17,257 were spent on public works. Chhota Udeypur.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,95,178 against Rs. 1,96,133 in the year before, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,03,453 against Rs. 1,91,999. The excess of expenditure over income was due to the prosecution of an important civil suit filed by the Darbár in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat. Rs. 15,472 were spent on public works. Báriya.

The State was governed by the Rána, a chief of education and ability. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,97,465 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,98,316. Rs. 13,055 were spent on public works. Lúnáváda.

The administration was efficiently conducted by the Naváb with the assistance of his Kárbhári, an old and trusted servant of the State. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,44,908 in the previous year to Rs. 1,18,378. The decrease was due partly to remissions granted to cultivators in consequence of the previous season having been unfavourable, and partly to the diminished productiveness of the import duties. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,313, of which Rs. 16,930 were spent on public works. Bálasinor.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Rewa Kántha and Nárukot, Dharampor.

The State of Sunth was satisfactorily administered by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári, Mr. Hormusji Adarji Patel. The home farm attracted attention by the neatness and finish of its arrangements. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,17,727 and the expenditure Rs. 1,30,311. The sum of Rs. 11,565 was spent on public works.

Bhádarwa. Owing to the unsatisfactory way in which it was managed, this State was placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. The Thákor is unfortunately hampered by the poverty and indebtedness of the State.

Kadana. The State was managed by the Agency on account of the minority of the Thakor. He attended the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán, and was reported to be making satisfactory progress. The revenue of the State was Rs. 20,930 and the expenditure Rs. 13,869.

Sanjeli. This small estate, with an annual revenue of Rs. 16,464, was well managed by its Chief.

Umetha. The Umetha estate continued under the management of the Agency, and appeared to be prospering.

Nárukot. This petty State is managed by the British Government owing to the inability of the Chief to control the Naikdas, a wild class of people who form the bulk of the population. The income of the State during the year was Rs. 10,039 and the expenditure Rs. 7,308.

Minor States. Certain public works were being caried out in Vajiria. The administration of the other minor States calls for no special remark.

Police. There were two classes of Police, the Agency and the Native States Police. The strength of the former was 1 Inspector, 37 mounted men and 107 unmounted men; that of the latter 130 mounted men and 965 unmounted men. The number of offences reported was 1,983 against 2,561 in the previous year. Out of 2,709 persons arrested, 670 were acquitted or discharged, 1,838 were convicted, and 201 remained under trial at the end of the year. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 31,193 against Rs. 45,274 in the preceding year. In each year 35 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered.

Criminal Justice. During the year 3,994 persons were brought before the Magistracy against 4,439 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 2,322 against 2,631, and the number who remained untried at the end of the year 138 against 211. The number of serious offences was considerably less than in the preceding year, the decrease being attributed to the influence of the favourable season of 1889-90. Only one criminal appeal was preferred to the Political Agent.

Prisons. The daily average number of inmates of the 25 jails of the Agency was 394 against 396 in 1888-89.

Civil Justice. Out of the 353 suits for disposal, including 71 outstanding from the previous year, 269 were decided, leaving a balance of 84. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 36,880. Thirteen appeals were preferred to the Assistant Political Agent and four to the Political Agent. All were decided except two of those lodged in the Assistant Political Agent's Court. No special appeals were made to the Political Agent.

Medical Relief. There were nine dispensaries in the Agency maintained at a cost of Rs. 18,797, and having an average daily attendance of 32 patients each. 18,314 primary vaccinations and 273 re-vaccinations were performed.

Education. Five new schools were opened during the year, which increased the total number of schools in the Agency from 106 to 111. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 32,031 against Rs. 30,525 in the previous year.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1881), 101,289; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,70,014.

General. This State was under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. In the present report all statements and figures have reference to the Hindu year, 28th June 1889 to 17th June 1890. The relations with the British Government were satisfactory. His Highness the Thákor of Gondal visited His Highness the Maháraná, while on his way to England. In the month of April the Maháraná with his family visited the fair at Nagar.

Season and Crops. The public health was indifferent at the beginning, but good at the end of the year. The rainfall was below the average. The crops were generally good, but late rice suffered some damage and the outturn of castor-oil seeds was deficient.

Survey. The Revenue Survey continued in progress, and 65 villages have now been surveyed. The settlement of 22 villages has been completed. The cost of the year's operations was Rs. 5,827 against Rs. 5,754 in the previous year.

Police and Criminal Justice. The Police force of the State consisted of 118 men costing Rs. 13,187 against 48 men costing Rs. 6,654 in the preceding year. Offences reported were 285, persons tried 469 and convictions 356. The corresponding figures for the year before were 359, 500 and 417.

The percentage of convictions to trials fell from 83 to 76. Property valued at Rs. 782 was stolen, of which only 30 per cent. was recovered against 61 per cent. in the preceding year. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dharampor, Bánsda and Sachin.*

Including 42 arrears there were 105 original cases on the file of the Civil Court. All except three were disposed of within the year. There were no appeals outstanding at the close of the year. Civil Justice.

The admissions to the Dharampor Jail were 123. Its cost was Rs. 1,509 against Rs. 2,843 in the previous year. Prisons.

The condition of the State's finances was not satisfactory. The revenue was Rs. 2,70,014 against Rs. 2,82,477 in 1888-89. The decrease was principally in Land Revenue, Forest Revenue and Choth Jakát. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,67,917 against Rs. 2,80,544. The A'bkári revenue increased from Rs. 92,594 to Rs. 96,634. Revenue and Finance.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,513 against Rs. 22,186 in the previous year. Public Works.

The admissions to the dispensary numbered 9,817 against 12,566 in the year before, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,254 to Rs. 5,693. The number of children vaccinated was 4,572 against 5,515 in the previous year. Medical Relief.

There were seven State schools with an average attendance of 264 against five schools with an average attendance of 364 in the preceding year, two new schools having been opened by the Chief at the advice of the educational authorities. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,431 to Rs. 3,158. Education.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles ; Population (1881), 31,807 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,45,926.

The State is governed by a Rajput Raja. The administration is after the British model. General.

The season was favourable to agriculture and the outturn of crops was excellent. Season and Crops.

The strength of the Police force was 75 against 89 in the previous year. Offences reported numbered 131 against 189 in the year before, 22 per cent. of them being offences under the Ábkári Act. Eighty-five per cent. of the cases resulted in convictions. There were only two appeals. Police and Criminal Justice.

The average number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 19. Prisons.

There were 90 original suits and one appeal before the Civil Courts against 52 original suits and five appeals in the previous year. All of them were disposed of except two original suits. 31 decrees were executed. Civil Justice.

Sixteen documents, representing property of the value of Rs. 3,848, were registered. Registration.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,45,926 against Rs. 2,58,153 in the previous year and the gross expenditure to Rs. 2,04,786 against Rs. 2,29,313. The revenue from forests was Rs. 11,855. Revenue and Finance.

The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 22,572 in the year before to Rs. 32,432. Public Works.

At the Bánsda Hospital 8,490 patients were treated against 8,316 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 1,260 to 1,624. Medical Relief.

The number of schools was 17 against 13 in the year before, while the number of scholars was 604 against 476. The expenditure on education was Rs. 3,723. The State possesses a free library. Education.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles ; Population (1881), 18,036 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,02,989.

The Navab having abdicated and his son being a minor, the State is administered by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási Division of the Surat District. General.

The season was a fair one on the whole, and jowári, cotton and other crops did well. The rainfall was rather above the average. Season and Crops.

The Police force consisted of five mounted and 52 unmounted men as in the year before. The number of offences reported fell from 87 in the previous year to 58, but the number of persons convicted rose from 56 to 60. Eleven prisoners were admitted to the jail. Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

There were 268 suits for disposal against 106 in the previous year. All but three were decided. There were nine appeals for decision, all of which were disposed of before the end of the year. Civil Justice.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,89,260. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,02,989 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,15,497. The closing balance was Rs. 1,76,752. In the previous year the receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,87,478 and Rs. 1,77,818. The Ábkári revenue was Rs. 28,264 or Rs. 768 more than in the year before. The expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 35,695 to Rs. 57,079. Revenue and Finance.

The expenditure on medical relief, including sanitation and conservancy, was Rs. 3,232, against Rs. 2,982 in the previous year. The cost of education rose from Rs. 4,747 to Rs. 4,996. Medical Relief and Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
The Khándesh Political Agency, Surgána and Jawhár.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHA'NDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles ; Population (1881), 46,065 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,27,993.

General.

The petty States under the political supervision of the Collector of Khándesh consist of two groups of estates known as the Mewás States and the Dángs. The inhabitants, chiefly Bhils and Konkani Kunbis, are illiterate and addicted to drink ; and the Chiefs, who also belong to one or other of these races, for the most part share the characteristics of their subjects. Witchcraft is believed in alike by the Chiefs and their subjects. The number of criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent in the year under review was 3 against 4 in the previous year, while his Assistants decided 22 cases against 15 in the year before.

Mewás States.

The Mewás estates, which are really scheduled British Districts, six in number, lie between the Narbada and the Tápti rivers. The Raisingpur estate was under the direct management of the Political Agent owing to the minority of its Chief. Its revenue and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,528 and Rs. 18,099 respectively. Steps were taken to conserve the forests, of which this estate is to a large extent composed. The remaining estates were administered by their Chiefs. The Káthi estate had a revenue of Rs. 33,095 against an expenditure of Rs. 47,017. The Chief took some trouble to improve the condition of his State and spent fairly large sums on public works and advances to cultivators. The receipts and expenditure of the Chikhli estate amounted to Rs. 24,847 and Rs. 27,074 respectively. Advances in aid of cultivation were made by the Chief to some of the ryots. The smaller estates require no remark. The Chiefs of the Mewás estates agreed to make over the management of the ábkári revenue to Government for a term of years.

The Dángs.

The Dángs consist of 14 petty estates lying between Khándesh and Baroda, with an estimated aggregate area of 660 square miles, and a population of 31,280 souls. The inhabitants are Bhils, Konkanis and Warlis. Cultivation is principally carried on by the Konkanis who move from village to village or from dáng to dáng as the exigencies of their calling or the oppressions of their Chiefs prompt them. The revenue is derived from a plough-tax and numerous cesses, and is collected by the Chief of each estate in person in an annual tour, during which he and his followers are gratuitously maintained by the village headmen. At the commencement of the rains of 1889 there was a good deal of distress in the district owing to the failure of the crops. There was no improvement in the conduct of the Chiefs generally. An officer was appointed during the year to demarcate the Dáng forests.

SURGA'NA.

Area, 360 square miles ; Population (1881), 14,205 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 15,211.

General.

The political supervision of the Surgána State was transferred from the Collector of Khándesh to the Collector of Násik from 1st January 1890. The State, which lies to the north-west of the Násik Collectorate, is governed by a Chief with the title of Deshmukh. The inhabitants are mostly Bhils and Konkani Kunbis. The revenue of the State was in 1889-90 chiefly derived from a plough-tax and various other cesses, ábkári, forests and customs. The criminal work of the State was not heavy. There were tried only 13 cases involving 16 persons, of whom all but one were convicted. All these cases were dealt with by the Deshmukh. The ábkári revenue was managed on a central distillery system, but the administration was lax and there was no proper check over the liquor farmer. Education was in a very backward state. The only trade of importance in the State was that in forest produce, especially timber, which was exported to Gujarát.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1881), 48,556 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,75,090.

General.

The administration of the Jawhár State remained unaltered. The survey settlement was introduced into six alienated villages.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall though below the average was well distributed. The outturn of rice was good and of other crops fair. The prices of rice and nágli remained steady, but those of other grains fell. Considerable loss was caused by cattle-disease.

Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

The strength of the police force was 25 as in the previous year. Offences reported to them numbered 84 against 87 ; persons arrested 131 against 152, and prisoners convicted 54 against 93. The percentage of prisoners convicted to prisoners sent for trial fell from 63 to 55. The value of property reported stolen fell from Rs. 431 to Rs. 319, while the percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 27 to 96. Of 305 persons dealt with by the Magistrates 111 were convicted against 153 out of 289 in the previous year. No appeals were presented. Seventy-seven prisoners were confined in the jail, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 465.

Civil Justice.

Out of 142 suits for disposal 120 were decided against 85 out of 112 in the previous year. Eleven appeals were decided and one was left pending.

The year under report is the year ending June 5th, 1890. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,75,090 against Rs. 1,32,098 in the preceding year, while the gross disbursements rose from Rs. 1,19,768 to Rs. 1,41,946. If loans, advances, debts and deposits are deducted from both sides of the account, the receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,51,589 and Rs. 89,482 respectively in the year under report. There was an increase of Rs. 32,744 in the forest revenue owing to the sale of two forests. At the close of the year the State had a balance of Rs. 73,241. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhár and Janjira.* Revenue and Finance.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,524 against Rs. 16,498 in 1888-89. Public Works.

At the dispensary 2,225 persons were treated against 2,667 in the previous year. Vaccinations numbered 1,659 against 1,597. The numbers of births and deaths registered rose from 1,187 to 1,207 and from 626 to 788 respectively. There were 116 deaths from cholera. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

There were 10 schools with 224 scholars against 11 schools with 227 scholars in the year before. The cost of education rose from Rs. 2,026 to Rs. 2,207. Education.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1881), 76,361; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,70,307.

The Mahomedan State of Janjira, popularly termed Habsán, lies between the districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába, and is administered by a Navab, under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. The only change in the administration during the year was due to Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, State Kárbhári, being appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service and leaving the State in consequence. General.

The season was on the whole an average one. The crops were better than in the previous year. The rainfall was rather less than in the year before, but was better distributed. There were very few applications for remissions of revenue. Season and Crops.

The survey rates of 42 villages in the Murúd Tapa were given out on March 31st, and declared to be in force for twenty years. No complaints were received against them. The area measured during the year was 27,813 acres, and the area classed 32,614 acres, against 23,456 acres measured and 17,299 acres classed in the previous year. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,540 against Rs. 5,801 in the year before. Survey and Settlement.

No new laws were introduced by the Navab during the year. Legislation

The total strength of the police force employed in the State was 135 as in the previous year. The cost of the police administration was Rs. 15,046 or Rs. 518 more than in the preceding year. No crime of a serious nature such as murder or dacoity was reported. Out of 202 persons arrested by the police 154 were convicted. The alleged value of the property reported as stolen was Rs. 4,900 against Rs. 8,452 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses improved from 54 to 80. Police.

Out of 252 cases reported during the year and 8 outstanding from the year before, 250 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts. In the year before out of 315 cases for trial 308 were disposed of. The number of persons involved in the cases tried by the Courts was 532, or 82 less than in the preceding year. Sixteen appeals against the decisions of the lower Courts were preferred. Four of them resulted in the proceedings in the lower Courts being quashed, one in the conviction being reversed and two in the sentences being modified. In the other cases the original orders were upheld. Criminal Justice.

The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 12 against 16 in the previous year. There were no escapes and the health of the prisoners was generally good. Prisons.

Out of 746 suits before the two Civil Courts of original jurisdiction 703 valued at Rs. 52,067 were disposed of. Out of 66 appeals for disposal by the Appellate Courts 65 were decided against 62 in the previous year. 1,002 out of 1,083 applications for execution were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The total number of documents presented for registration was 367 or 16 more than in the preceding year. They were all registered. The value of the property to which they had reference was Rs. 1,00,228. The net profit from registration was Rs. 2,383 or Rs. 170 more than in the previous year. Registration.

There was no change in the forest establishment. One-twentieth of the area under forest, most of the wood in which was only useful as fuel, was sold by public auction. The revenue from forests was Rs. 50,191 and the expenditure on them Rs. 8,132 against Rs. 49,054 and Rs. 7,816 respectively in the previous year. The area demarcated during the year was 7,077 acres. Including the forest previously demarcated, the total demarcated area is 26,606 acres. The value of the free grants of timber made during the year was Rs. 336. The officers of the department dealt with 461 forest offences involving 2,557 persons against 390 offences in the year before. Nine forest fires were reported, but the damage caused by them was trifling. Forests.

The value of imports was Rs. 3,26,059 against Rs. 3,22,182 in the year before. The export trade, which in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 4,44,183, decreased by Rs. 89,778. The Trade.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira and Sávantvádi.*

decrease is partly due to a large remittance having been made to the Bank of Bombay in the preceding year, and partly to a falling off in the quantity of unhusked rice exported.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 44,876 against Rs. 50,444 in the previous year. The works executed included the construction of a road from Shrivardhan to Mhaisla and the building of four bridges. The Victoria Water-works project has been sanctioned by Government. The estimated cost is Rs. 75,247.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,70,307 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,72,185. The corresponding figures for the year before were respectively Rs. 4,77,521 and Rs. 4,00,047. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 3,22,436 against Rs. 2,69,738 in the previous year. The amount of land revenue collected was Rs. 1,68,121 or Rs. 6,621 more than in the preceding year. The outstanding arrears of land revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,931.

Ábkári.

The ábkári system was substantially the same as that in force in the Alibág Táluka of the Kolába District. The receipts and expenditure on account of Ábkári were respectively Rs. 52,994 and Rs. 14,603 against Rs. 49,345 and Rs. 12,410 in the previous year. The consumption of country liquor was 9,764 gallons, or 630 gallons more than in 1888-89.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,089 against 1,876 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 1,313 against 1,518. A new dispensary was opened by the Shrivardhan Municipality and was placed in the charge of a qualified medical officer. 2,289 persons were vaccinated against 2,466 in the previous year. Rs. 2,960 were spent on sanitation during the year. Out of this, Rs. 2,395 were devoted by the Local Board to the improvement of the water-supply.

Education.

The number of State schools rose from 42 to 43 and the number of scholars from 1,966 to 2,150. The number of private schools was 15 as in the previous year. There is a scarcity of trained masters in the State. The cost of education rose from Rs. 11,223 to Rs. 11,969.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,52,711.

General.

The administration of this State continued to be conducted by the Political Superintendent, under the orders of the Bombay Government. The Sar Desái spent the latter part of the hot season at the hill station of Amboli and the monsoon season at Belgaum. His wife Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb was with him at Belgaum. The Sar Desai's conduct continues to be such as to render it impossible to entrust him with the responsibilities of a ruling chief. Shrirám Sáwant Bhonsle, the heir-apparent, attends the Sardárs' High School at Belgaum. His progress was not favourably reported upon. His wife, who resides with him, made fair progress in her education.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was abundant and generally seasonable. It was favourable to the staple crops of the people, viz., rice and náchni. The early rains were unfavourable to the State coffee estates, which were worked at a loss of Rs. 427. Garden lands suffered to some extent from a cessation of the rains in September.

Survey and Settlement.

The introduction of the survey settlement into the town of Sávantvádi stood over pending the completion of the settlement papers. Further progress was made in the settlement of alienation cases, 66 of them being disposed of.

Military.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps, numbering 400, maintained its efficiency. Additional line accommodation was provided for the men, and heliograph and gymnastic instruction were introduced with beneficial results. The cost of the corps was Rs. 44,203, or Rs. 3,450 less than in the previous year owing to the appointment of Second-in-Command having remained vacant for some months.

Police.

The strength of the Police force remained the same as in the year before, viz. 139, made up of 127 men of the Sávantvádi Local Corps and 12 regular policemen. Its cost fell from Rs. 22,200 to Rs. 20,769 in consequence of the saving above referred to, half the salary of the Second-in-Command of the corps being charged to this head. The conduct of the force was good. The number of offences on which the Police took action was 287 against 328 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 241, of whom 219 were sent up for trial against 326 and 300 respectively in the year before. Of those sent for trial 131, or 59 per cent., were convicted against 62 per cent. in the preceding year. The low percentage of convictions was due to a large number of cases having been compromised after they were sent to the Magistrates. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,992 against Rs. 5,826 in the year before. Nearly three-fourths of it was recovered against one-third in the preceding year. The work of the village police was generally satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

There were in the State eight Magisterial Courts and one Sessions Court. In all 631 cases involving 1,057 persons were tried against 659 cases involving 1,301 persons in the previous year. Of the accused persons 407 were convicted against 530 in the year before, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 40 to 38. With the exception of one case of grievous hurt in which the accused was sentenced to transportation, no serious offences were committed. The number of appeals to the Criminal Courts fell from 93 to 62. Sentences were reversed in 13 cases. There were besides two appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decisions of the Sessions Court.

There were three lock-ups and one jail in the State. The admissions to the jail numbered 80 against 102 in the year before. Thirteen convicts were confined in the lock-ups against six in the previous year. There were no escapes or deaths. The expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 118 against Rs. 117 in the preceding year. Prisons.

There were in all five Civil Courts. The total number of suits for disposal was 2,290, against 2,004 in the previous year. Of these 1,988 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 302 cases at the close of the year against 320 in the year before. The total number of applications for execution on the files was 3,691 against 3,714 in 1888-89. Of these 3,075 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 616. There were 182 appeals for disposal against 166 in 1888-89. 137 of them were disposed of, and 45 were left outstanding at the end of the year against 46 in the year before. There were 71 special appeals for disposal by Government, of which 37 were decided. The Political Superintendent disposed of 23 out of 27 applications for revision in Small Cause Court cases. In only four cases were the original decisions reversed or modified. The receipts from Civil Courts rose from Rs. 12,900 to Rs. 14,361, but expenditure exceeded receipts by nearly Rs. 2,300. The number of possession suits for disposal under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act was 138 against 131 in the year before. Only 11 of them remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Civil Justice.

There were 2,093 documents, representing property worth Rs. 2,28,624, registered against 2,108, representing Rs. 2,08,852, in 1888-89. The receipts rose from Rs. 6,192 to Rs. 6,831, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,168. Registration.

The only Municipality in the State is that of Vádi. Its income amounted to Rs. 7,252 and its expenditure to Rs. 7,248. The outlay was chiefly upon sanitation. Municipalities.

The area under forest decreased from 43,909 acres to 43,899 acres. The cultivation of bamboo was tried with satisfactory results. Forest crime diminished, there being 129 cases involving 278 persons against 142 cases involving 371 persons in 1888-89. The sale of forest produce brought in Rs. 14,152 or Rs. 4,560 less than in the previous year. Forests.

Traffic to and from the Southern Marátha Country fell off in consequence of the opening of the Southern Marátha and West of India Portuguese Railways. The lines have, however, partially compensated the people by their demand for labour. Local industries are gradually developing. Trade and Manufactures.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 82,887 against Rs. 81,911 in the previous year. Of the whole amount Rs. 56,467 were spent from State funds, and the remainder from Local, Toll and Municipal Funds. The expenditure was distributed over buildings, roads and other works of public utility. Public Works.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,31,762. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 4,52,711 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 4,45,912 against Rs. 4,20,232 and Rs. 4,10,885 respectively in the previous year, showing a surplus of Rs. 6,798 against Rs. 9,347. The increase of Rs. 32,478 in receipts is chiefly due to the collection of arrears of land and Sáyar revenue and the reduction of the outstanding balances at the close of the year. The increase in the expenditure is in great measure due to a loan of Rs. 25,270, which was advanced with the sanction of Government to Sardár Subhánráo Pátankar. Including the amount of this loan, which is secured by a mortgage of landed property, the opening balance of Rs. 2,31,762 was increased at the end of the year by Rs. 32,068. Revenue and Finance.

The Local Fund receipts were Rs. 49,990 and the expenditure Rs. 41,862. The outlay was principally on roads, dispensaries and schools. The closing balance was Rs. 13,473. Notwithstanding the diminution in the traffic on the road from Belgaum to Vengurla, the Amboli toll-farm was sold for Rs. 14,650 or Rs. 725 more than in the previous year. Local Funds and Tolls.

The number of stills and liquor-shops was further reduced during the year. The collections of Ábkári revenue amounted to Rs. 34,265 or Rs. 3,150 less than in the year before when the recovery of arrears swelled the receipts. A'bkári.

The stamp revenue improved from Rs. 23,064 to Rs. 26,051 in consequence of the increase in litigation. Stamps.

There were 6,169 births and 3,873 deaths registered against 5,616 births and 3,009 deaths in 1888-89. The birth-rate rose from 32 to 35 and the death-rate from 17 to 22. There were in the State one Civil Hospital, three dispensaries and two asylums for lepers and lunatics. The number of patients treated at these institutions was 11,993 or 350 more than in the previous year. Of the whole number 20 were lepers and 36 lunatics. A midwifery class was opened at the Sávantvádi Hospital, and was attended by five adult female students. The number of vaccinations was 6,053 against 6,177. The cost of the medical and vaccination departments was Rs. 16,533, or Rs. 1,542 more than in the previous year. The excess outlay was chiefly on two additional wards in the Leper Asylum. Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The number of schools, State and private, rose from 120 to 133, and the number of scholars under instruction from 4,572 to 4,830. There were 332 girls among the pupils. The number of scholars was larger by 258 than in the previous year. The schools include an English school, a technical school and a music school. The daily average attendance at all schools rose from 2,922 to 3,099. Five girls' schools were among those newly opened. The number of aided private schools increased from 25 to 31. The total expenditure on education, inclusive of Rs. 3,850 spent on buildings, was Rs. 26,367. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi and Sátára Jághirs.* Miscellaneous.

Rs. 232 were spent on the destruction of dangerous animals and stray dogs. The telegraph office at Sávantvádi continued to be self-supporting. There is one printing-press which belongs to the State. There are public libraries at Sávantvádi and Kudál.

THE DEKKHAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,876; Gross Revenue, Rs. 5,07,827.

General.

The administration of the Jághir of Bhor, which lies to the south-west of the Poona Collectorate, was conducted by the Chief, the Pant Sachiv. Meherban Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv was present at Poona on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in November 1889. He was also present in Bombay in March 1890 to bid farewell to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his departure from India. In August 1889 he made a trip to Southern India. In March 1890 he went on tour in his Jághir and personally effected the jamábandi (annual revenue settlement) of four tálukas.

Season and Crops.

There was a seasonable rainfall, and the crops were good on the whole.

Survey and Settlement.

The work of recording the names of occupants of divisions of survey numbers was in progress in surveyed villages. The khoti settlement of 10 villages in the Sudhágad táluka was effected.

Police.

The strength of the police rose from 169 in the previous year to 200, chiefly owing to the inclusion of treasury and lock-up guards in the force. Its cost increased from Rs. 13,784 to Rs. 16,840. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 812 as compared with 858 in 1888-89; the number of persons arrested 634 against 497; the number of accused persons sent for trial 612 against 479, and the number convicted 121 against 123. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 25 to 19, and that of convictions to prisoners sent for trial from 26 to 20. The property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 6,957 against Rs. 5,184 in 1888-89. The percentage of recoveries to losses fell from 36 to 35. Seven dacoities were committed, of which 5 remained undetected.

Criminal Justice.

During the year the Courts disposed of 506 cases involving 896 persons, against 522 cases involving 915 persons in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted was 215, and 498 persons were discharged without trial. Ten cases involving 21 persons were tried by the Court of Session, 18 of the accused being convicted. The Chief disposed of appeals involving 28 persons, and in 19 instances modified the sentences or reversed the convictions. The statistics of criminal justice are very far from satisfactory.

Prisons.

In the jail at Bhor 96 persons were confined as compared with 72 in 1888-89. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,162 against Rs. 2,129 in the previous year. There were no deaths among the prisoners.

Civil Justice.

Including arrears there were 1,282 suits on the files of the three original Civil Courts during the year as compared with 1,342 in the previous year, and 1,153 were disposed of as compared with 1,150. The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 129 against 192 at the end of the year before. The Appellate Court decided 82 out of 86 appeals for disposal. Out of 2,132 applications for execution of decrees 1,834 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 298 applications against 341 at the end of 1888-89.

Registration.

406 documents of a value of Rs. 1,18,612 were registered during the year under review against 386 documents of a value of Rs. 1,11,218 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized decreased from Rs. 1,380 to Rs. 1,233, while the cost of registration increased from Rs. 530 to Rs. 651.

Municipalities.

There were municipalities at Bhor and Shirwal. The receipts and expenditure of the Bhor Municipality were Rs. 6,254 and Rs. 6,416 respectively, while the corresponding figures for Shirwal were Rs. 1,021 and Rs. 1,394.

Forests.

Forest settlement was in progress in the khoti villages of the Sudhágad táluka. Forty-two persons were prosecuted in connection with 15 forest offences, and 37 were convicted.

Revenue and Finance.

The State had an opening balance of Rs. 1,39,502. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,07,827 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,66,829, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,80,500. In the preceding year the gross receipts and disbursements were Rs. 6,24,457 and Rs. 5,88,447 respectively. The decrease in receipts and expenditure is to a great extent nominal. The personal expenditure of the Chief increased from Rs. 69,477 to Rs. 73,263. The outlay on public works fell from Rs. 35,902 to Rs. 29,410, which includes the expenditure from the local cess.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The number of births registered during the year was 4,024 as compared with 4,001 in 1888-89, and the number of deaths 2,940 as compared with 3,159. At the Bhor dispensary 2,834 persons were treated, the cost of maintaining the institution being Rs. 620. 4,727 persons were vaccinated against 4,034 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of State schools rose from 32 to 33 and the number of scholars attending them from 1,089 to 1,130. The expenditure on education was Rs. 6,614. There were eight private schools with 202 pupils. Education in the jághir is in a very backward state.

DAPHLA'PUR.

Area, 95 square miles; Population (1881), 6,007; Gross Revenue, Rs. 15,148.

The administration of the Daphlápur Estate was carried on by the Bai Sáheb Daphle with the aid of her Kárbhári, Mr. Mádhavráo Pándurang. General.

The rainfall was favourable to the early, but unfavourable to the late crops. The prices of grains were about the same as in the preceding year. Season and Crops.

The police force, consisting of 28 men as in the previous year, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 653. Twenty-one offences were reported to the police, and in connection with them 31 persons were sent for trial, of whom only 9 were convicted. In the previous year 21 offences were reported, 22 persons sent for trial and three convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 246, of which Rs. 239 were recovered, against Rs. 6 out of Rs. 198 in the preceding year. Police.

The Criminal Courts dealt with 64 cases involving 107 accused persons as compared with 43 cases involving 55 accused persons in the year before. Twenty-four persons were convicted, of whom 6 appealed, all with some degree of success. Seven convicts were confined in the jail. Criminal Justice and Prisons.

Including arrears there were 28 civil suits for disposal as compared with 32 in the previous year. Twenty of these were disposed of within the year and eight were left pending. Civil Justice.

At the commencement of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 5,635. The receipts and expenditure, which are reported to have exactly balanced each other, are both given as Rs. 15,148 and the closing balance is shown as equal to the opening balance. The A'bkári, Salt and Opium administration was under the direct management of the British Government, and the estate received compensation for the loss of revenue entailed thereby. Revenue and Finance.

106 births and 143 deaths were registered during the year against 250 births and 106 deaths in the preceding year. The increase of 37 in the number of deaths was due to the influenza epidemic having visited the estate. There are no dispensaries. Vital Statistics and Medical relief.

There were four schools in the estate as in the previous year, but the number of pupils fell from 107 to 99. The cost of education was reduced from Rs. 612 to Rs. 333. Education.

JATH.

Area, 884 square miles; Population (1881), 49,483; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,43,703.

The administration of the Jath State was carried on by the Chief with the assistance of Mr. E. T. Richardson as Kárbhári. General.

The rainfall was not on the whole seasonable. The early crops were good but the late crops proved a partial failure. The prices of grains were high, owing to the export of a large quantity of jowári and bájri to the Sátára district. Season and Crops.

There was no further increase in the number of the police, but the charges incurred on account of them rose from Rs. 6,203 to Rs. 6,887. The total number of offences reported was 272 against 331 in the preceding year. Cognizable cases numbered 106 against 157. Of the persons sent for trial 30 per cent. were convicted. The value of the property stolen increased from Rs. 1,676 to Rs. 2,233, and the proportion of recoveries to losses rose from 33 to 75 per cent. The working of the force was reported to be fairly satisfactory. Police.

The Criminal Courts had for disposal 237 cases involving 532 persons against 231 cases involving 499 persons in the preceding year. The number of accused convicted was 157 or 30 per cent., as compared with 205 or 41 per cent. in 1888-89. Only one person was convicted by the Sessions Judge. Criminal Justice.

During the year 68 convicts were confined in the Jail as compared with 103 in the previous year, and the daily average number of prisoners declined from 33 to 28. The general health of the prisoners was unsatisfactory, a fact which is ascribed to the prevalence of disease in the State generally. Prisons.

Out of 212 civil suits filed during the year 169 were disposed of and 43 remained pending. In the preceding year 112 suits were disposed of out of 147 for decision. Seven appeals were pending at the commencement of the year, and 19 were filed in its course. Of these 11 were decided and 15 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Civil Justice.

The area under forest was 36,442 acres, and the forest revenue was reported to be Rs. 4,941. Forest.

The expenditure on public works is said to have been Rs. 17,360. The Chief has not yet introduced systematic public works administration in spite of advice that has been given him to do so. Public Works.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jághirs.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance was Rs. 57,724, and the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,43,703 and Rs. 2,67,374 respectively. In the previous year the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,54,339 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,18,902. The A'bkári, Salt and Opium Departments continued under the direct management of Government during the year, the State receiving compensation for the loss of revenue occasioned thereby.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,551 and the number of deaths 1,242 against 2,242 and 1,228 respectively in 1888-89. The number of patients treated at the dispensary was 6,057 against 4,941 in the previous year, and the cost of the institution rose from Rs. 1,898 to Rs. 2,996. The number of children vaccinated was 4,226 against 2,303 in the preceding year. In only 31 cases was the operation unsuccessful.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 23 to 25, and the number of scholars from 777 to 856. There was one girls' school. The progress of the English school was satisfactory. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,002 against Rs. 5,313 in 1888-89.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 58,402; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,35,921.

General.

The Phaltan State lies to the north-east of the Sátára Collectorate. It was administered during the year under review by the Jághirdár, assisted by a Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall, though heavier than in the previous year, was untimely, and the early crops suffered in consequence. On the whole, however, the outturn of the crops was better than in the year before.

Police.

The regular police force numbered 86, and its cost was Rs. 6,895 against Rs. 7,364 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported to the police was 182 against 241; of persons arrested 146 against 189, and of persons convicted 77 against 73. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 53 against 39. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 6,517 against Rs. 4,369 in 1888-89, while the percentage of recoveries to losses fell from 56 to 26. The offences committed included two murders and two dacoities.

Criminal Justice.

There were four Criminal Courts. 321 persons were brought to trial against 385 in the previous year, and 100 persons were convicted against 96. The Jághirdár disposed of nine appeals affecting 16 persons. In the cases of ten persons the convictions were reversed and in the remainder the convictions and sentences were upheld.

Prisons.

Seventy-seven prisoners were admitted to the jail against 44 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 505 against Rs. 519.

Civil Justice.

There were two Civil Courts besides the Jághirdár's Appellate Court. Out of 395 suits for disposal, 281 were decided and 114 were pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1888-89 were 593, 421 and 172. The Jághirdár disposed of 56 out of 67 appeals, as compared with 39 out of 56 in the year before. Out of 748 applications for execution of decrees, 593 were finally dealt with, leaving a balance of 155 applications against 89 in the previous year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered rose from 2,867 to 2,968.

Municipalities.

There was one municipality, situated at Phaltan. The receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality were Rs. 6,195 and Rs. 6,083 respectively.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works from State funds amounted to Rs. 1,315.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 13,794. The gross receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 2,35,921 and Rs. 2,31,281, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,434 at the close of the year. In the previous year the gross receipts were Rs. 2,27,437 and the gross disbursements Rs. 2,15,184. If alienations are excluded, the revenue and expenditure of the State during the year under review were Rs. 1,81,690 and Rs. 1,77,050 respectively. The State owed the Bank of Bombay Rs. 40,000 with interest at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered fell from 2,070 to 1,886, and the number of deaths rose from 1,380 to 1,573. The number of patients treated at the Phaltan dispensary was 10,125 against 10,406 in the year before, the cost of the dispensary rising from Rs. 1,489 to Rs. 1,549. Vaccinations numbered 2,002 against 2,076.

Education.

The number of State and aided schools was 20 as in the year before, but the number of scholars attending them fell from 756 to 727. The cost of education was Rs. 4,116 against Rs. 4,280 in the preceding year. There were seven unaided schools attended by 105 boys.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1881), 58,916; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,06,226.

General.

The Aundh State consists of several groups of villages situated within the limits of the Sátára Collectorate. The administration was conducted by the Chief, the Pant Pratinidhi.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághírs and Akalkot.*

The rainfall was untimely and the early crops were damaged. The outturn of late crops was, however, fair. The prices of the staple food-grains rose a little, and fodder continued to be dear.

Police.

The strength of the stipendiary police was 51 as compared with 53 in 1888-89. There were also 179 village watchmen. The total cost of the force was Rs. 9,977 as compared with Rs. 10,471 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 370 as compared with 415, the number of persons arrested 110 against 174, and the number convicted 24 (or 22 per cent. of those arrested) against 39 (or 24 per cent. of those arrested) in 1888-89. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,741 as compared with Rs. 1,941 in the previous year; and the percentage of recoveries to losses was 14 against 62. In addition to the force above mentioned and the village watchmen, there was a shibandi force, consisting of 78 men and maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,177, which assisted the police and performed guard and escort duties.

Criminal Justice.

The number of cases brought before the Criminal Courts was 286 involving 557 persons against 334 cases involving 671 persons in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 182 against 171 in the year before. There were 9 appeals, of which 7 were decided.

Prisons.

The number of prisoners confined in the jail was 88 as compared with 82 in the previous year; and the cost of the jail was Rs. 1,870 as compared with Rs. 1,599.

Civil Justice.

Out of 363 suits for disposal 255 were decided against 241 in the preceding year. The value of the claims involved was Rs. 27,776. The number of suits for disposal under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 189 as compared with 185 in the previous year, and 138 were decided. Thirty out of 49 civil appeals were disposed of, as compared with 24 out of 38 in the year before. Out of 408 applications for execution of decrees 297 were finally dealt with.

Revenue and Finance.

The year under review is the Fasli year ending 6th June 1890. At the commencement of the year the State had a balance of Rs. 6,565. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 3,06,226 and the gross expenditure Rs. 2,75,926. In the previous year the gross receipts and disbursements were Rs. 3,03,849 and Rs. 2,71,746. The true revenue and expenditure, however, amounted in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,01,975 and Rs. 1,92,906 respectively, the figures for gross revenue given above including remissions, alienations and outstanding balances, and those for gross expenditure including alienations and remissions. The closing cash balance of the year was reported to be Rs. 15,633, but the jághir is believed to be indebted to the amount of one lákh. The expenditure on public works from State funds amounted to Rs. 1,182 and from local funds to Rs. 11,130.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of births registered was 2,436 against 2,330 and of deaths 1,892 against 1,462 in the previous year. At the two dispensaries the number of patients treated was 7,630 against 7,358 in the year before. The number of vaccinations performed fell from 2,447 to 2,406.

Education.

The number of boys' schools was 30 against 31 in the previous year, but the number of boys under instruction rose from 904 to 943. There were three girls' schools and 94 girl-students.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 58,040; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,92,106.

General.

The Akalkot State adjoins the Sholápur Collectorate. The State is under the management of the Political Agent, Sholápur, but the Rája is admitted to certain powers in preparation for his future administration.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was sufficient in quantity but unseasonable, and the crops suffered, especially the early ones.

Police.

The police force, which numbered 57 men, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,682 against Rs. 9,827 in the previous year. A semi-military guard of 46 men was also maintained. The offences reported to the police numbered 167 as compared with 234 in the preceding year. The number of accused arrested rose from 139 to 152, but the number convicted fell from 57 to 33. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 41 to 22. The value of property reported stolen was Rs. 5,026 against Rs. 7,748, and the percentage of recoveries to losses 58 against 34.

Criminal Justice.

There were four Magisterial Courts. The number of accused persons brought before them was 646 against 670 in the previous year. Of these 238 were convicted. 23 appeals were preferred, of which 22 were decided.

Prisons.

Fifty-five persons were confined in the jail against 61 in the previous year. The cost rose from Rs. 1,518 to Rs. 2,609.

Civil Justice.

Including arrears, there were 599 suits on the files of the Civil Court, of which 559 were disposed of within the year. In 1888-89 463 suits were decided. Of 76 appeals 34 were

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Akalkot and Kolhápúr*

disposed of. The number of applications for executions of decrees, including arrears, was 728, of which 624 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 104 against 139 in the preceding year.

Registration.

There were 576 documents of the value of Rs. 86,134 registered, against 491 of the value of Rs. 80,659 in the year before. Registration receipts rose from Rs. 742 to Rs. 848.

Forests.

As in the previous year forests were worked at a profit, the receipts and expenditure being Rs. 3,122 and Rs. 2,690 respectively.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works, including Local Fund expenditure, fell from Rs. 46,496 in 1888-89 to Rs. 23,612 in 1889-90. Rs. 36,025 were, however, deposited in the Sholápur Treasury on account of original works.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,45,900. The gross receipts and expenditure of the State were respectively Rs. 2,92,106 and Rs. 3,07,213, and there was a closing balance of Rs. 1,30,793. The gross receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,82,984 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,03,588. The expenses of the Rája and his dependants decreased from Rs. 1,35,412 to Rs. 1,19,499. The increased outlay was mostly under the heads of Local Funds and Public Works. The principal increase in revenue was said to be under the head of Education.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2,165 births and 1,710 deaths registered during the year under report as compared with 2,517 births and 1,345 deaths in the preceding one. The number of deaths from cholera, fever and dysentery largely increased. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot dispensary was 7,421 against 6,970 in 1888-89, and the cost of the institution Rs. 2,579 against Rs. 2,442. Vaccinations numbered 1,986 against 2,288.

Education.

There were 30 schools, including one for girls, against 31 in the previous year. The number of pupils on the rolls fell from 1,649 to 1,503. The cost of education was Rs. 9,240 against Rs. 7,804 in 1888-89.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,816 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Gross Revenue, Rs. 38,30,862.

General.

The Kolhápur State is in respect of population and revenue the most important of those under the control of the Bombay Government. There are subordinate to it several feudatory States, the chief of which are Vishálgad, Bávda, Kágal and Ichalkaranji. The Rája is a minor 16 years of age. In April 1889, Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. S., was appointed to be his tutor and guardian, and His Highness has since been studying at Dhárwár under the superintendence of that officer. The progress made by His Highness has been satisfactory, and his health good. The health of Their Highnesses Anandibái Ránisáheb and Sakwarbái Ránisáheb continued to be indifferent, but that of Her Highness Ahalyábái Ránisáheb much improved. The administration continued to be conducted by a Diván with the aid of a Council. The annual Horse and Cattle Show held at Chinchli simultaneously with the fair was most successful. Of 21,493 animals brought to the fair, 284 won prizes. Prizes were also awarded for agricultural exhibits. For purposes of revenue and finance the "year under review" in this report is the Fasli year ending 5th June 1890, and the "previous year" the Fasli year ending June 5th, 1889.

Feudatory States: Vishálgad.

The Chief of Vishálgad, who is 22 years old, attended the Elphinstone College during the year. The revenue of the State in the year under review was Rs. 1,05,467 and the expenditure Rs. 1,20,394 against a revenue of Rs. 1,08,713 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,841 in the previous year. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 21,911 against Rs. 32,752 in 1888-89. The State had an invested capital of Rs. 1,66,900.

Bávda.

The Chief, Mádhavráo Moreshvar Pant Amátya, continued to manage the affairs of his State. The revenue and expenditure during the year were Rs. 99,127 and Rs. 97,566 respectively, against a revenue of Rs. 93,216 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,206 in the year before. The outlay on public works was Rs. 6,105 against Rs. 4,052. The invested balance at the end of the year was Rs. 15,900.

Kágal.

The Chief, Pirájiráo *alias* Bápu Sáheb, is a minor 14 years of age. He was studying at Dhárwár with His Highness the Rája, whose younger brother he is. The State was administered by the Kolhápur Government. The revenue fell from Rs. 2,87,813 in the previous year to Rs. 1,47,526 in the year under report, and the expenditure from Rs. 2,72,309 to Rs. 1,29,091. The falling off in receipts and disbursements is nominal, as in 1888-89 the expenses of the late Chief's journey to Europe were adjusted in the accounts. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 29,827 to Rs. 34,336. The invested balance of the State was Rs. 3,08,600.

Ichalkaranji.

The Chief Náráyanráo *alias* Bába Sáheb, who is 19 years of age, is studying at the Elphinstone College. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,99,138 in 1889-90 against Rs. 2,03,973 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,46,329 against Rs. 2,11,218. The excess expenditure was due to the building of a palace at Ichalkaranji, a pilgrimage of the Chief's mother and other ladies to Benares and the Chief's stay in Bombay. The amount spent on public works was Rs. 94,556 against Rs. 69,339 in 1888-89. The State had an invested capital of Rs. 2,00,000.

Kápshi.

The question as to the succession to the Kápshi State was decided in favour of Jayasingráo, nephew of the late Chief.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

The season was a good one. In the western division of the State the early crops were better than usual, while the late crops were up to the average. In the eastern division the crops were, on the whole, very good.

Survey and Settlement.

The whole of the Kolhápur territory, except Vishálgad and Bávda, has been brought under the survey settlement. The work of the City Survey was almost completed. A Geological Survey was commenced under the direction of Mr. H. J. Eunson, F.G.S. The area surveyed within the year was 832 square miles. Progress was made with the alienation settlement.

Military.

The military establishment of the State comprises the Kolhápur Infantry and the Red Rissala or the Rája's Bodyguard. The strength of the former was 546, under the command of a European officer, while that of the latter was 156 men. The Kolhápur Infantry cost Rs. 80,271 and the Rissala Rs. 66,576 in the year under review, against Rs. 79,137 and Rs. 54,214 respectively in the previous year. The troops were inspected by the Brigadier-General commanding the Belgaum District.

Police.

The strength of the police force of the State including feudatories rose from 660 in 1888-89 to 677 in 1889-90, and its cost from Rs. 68,862 to Rs. 77,398. The increase in cost is attributed to new uniforms having been supplied to some of the men. Sixty-nine members of the force were punished against 44 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 519 to 527. 360 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 463 persons arrested and 461 persons sent for trial in the previous year. Of those sent for trial 265 or 73 per cent. were convicted, the corresponding percentage in the year before having been 80. The value of property reported stolen during the year was Rs. 46,849 against Rs. 32,509 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 73 in both years. A punitive police post was established at Halondi.

Criminal Justice.

There were 36 Magisterial Courts including those of the feudatories. 2,779 cases involving 4,886 persons (including those under trial at the beginning of the year) came up for trial before these Courts in 1889-90 against 2,745 cases involving 5,138 persons in the previous year. Of the persons accused 1,092 were convicted, 46 were committed for trial before the Sessions Court and 72 were under trial at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for 1888-89 being 1,250, 39 and 44. The three Criminal Appellate Courts disposed of 113 out of 116 appeals preferred to them. Sentences were modified in 20 cases, convictions reversed in 43 cases and proceedings quashed in two cases. There were besides 8 appeals to the President in Council, in four of which the convictions and sentences were upheld. In two instances the convictions were reversed, in one the sentence was modified and one appeal remained undisposed of. There were three Courts of Session presided over by the Political Agent, the Chief Judge of Kolhápur and the Chief of Bávda, respectively. These Courts disposed of 16 cases, involving 43 persons, 24 of whom were convicted. Four persons were sentenced to death.

Prisons.

There were one Central Jail and 13 Subordinate Jails or lock-ups. The number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail was 411 against 433 in 1888-89, the admissions during the year being 269 against 274. There were 620 persons confined in the Subordinate Jails against 707 in the year before. The cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 14,774.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts of original jurisdiction was 17. The balance of suits in these Courts at the commencement of the year was 1,354 against 1,390 in 1888-89. 5,380 suits were filed against 4,377 (including those received by transfer) in the previous year. Of the 6,734 cases for disposal 4,812 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,922 cases. In the preceding year 4,413 suits were disposed of. The value of the suits decided rose from Rs. 4,43,141 in the year before to Rs. 4,76,616 in the year under review. The total number of applications for execution of decrees on the files during the year was 5,045 against 4,522 in 1888-89. Of these 3,786 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,259 against 811 at the close of the previous year. There were two Civil Appellate Courts. Out of 375 appeals for disposal 276 were decided. Ninety-nine appeals were pending at the close of the year against an opening balance of 90. The number of appeals filed during the year fell from 373 to 285. The Council of Administration, which is the highest appellate authority in civil matters, disposed of 50 appeals out of 69 for decision.

Registration.

There were 5,441 documents for registration in 1889-90 and 4,769 in 1888-89, out of which 5,424 and 4,751 respectively were registered. The value of the documents registered rose from Rs. 13,88,475 to Rs. 15,58,642. The receipts from registration amounted to Rs. 25,902 against Rs. 22,969 in the previous year, and the expenditure thereon to Rs. 5,695 against Rs. 5,380.

Municipalities.

A Municipality was established at Hátkalungda during the year under review, bringing the total number of municipalities up to eight. The income and expenditure of the Kolhápur Municipality were Rs. 51,884 and Rs. 47,573 respectively, against an income of Rs. 50,153 and an expenditure of Rs. 51,248 in 1888-89. Rs. 7,952 were spent on public works. The aggregate income of the other municipalities rose from Rs. 12,842 to Rs. 13,305 and their expenditure from Rs. 8,282 to Rs. 10,031. The Kolhápur Municipality had a balance of Rs. 40,102 at the end of the year.

Forests.

During the year under review, forest settlement was effected in 9 and forest demarcation in 114 villages. No demarcation work remains to be done except in Kágal. The area under forest at the end of the year was 442 square miles. The total income of the forest

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Maratha States.*

department was Rs. 93,638 against Rs. 1,18,782 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 54,929 against Rs. 63,760. The sale proceeds of myrabolans fell from Rs. 1,00,095 to Rs. 71,998, owing to the crop being damaged by rain in October. This accounts for the decrease in the forest revenue.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross revenue of the Kolhápur State proper was Rs. 38,30,862 against Rs. 33,15,883 in 1888-89, and the total expenditure Rs. 43,69,762 against Rs. 38,33,632. The above figures include the revenues of alienated lands and villages and debts and deposits. Excluding these the revenue of the State was Rs. 18,52,866 in 1889-90, and the expenditure Rs. 28,98,008. The large excess in expenditure was chiefly owing to the outlay on the Kolhápur State Railway. The balance to the credit of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 21,28,250, of which Rs. 14,76,800 were invested in Government Securities. The land revenue demands amounted to Rs. 11,28,113 in the year under review against Rs. 10,95,413 in the previous year, and the collections to Rs. 10,93,932 against Rs. 10,59,721. The outstanding balances of land revenue were Rs. 34,647 and Rs. 33,002 at the end of 1888-89 and 1889-90 respectively. The local fund revenue amounted to Rs. 1,49,460. The Ábkári revenue decreased from Rs. 1,24,224 to Rs. 1,14,321. The amounts realised from the sale of General and Court-fee Stamps were Rs. 29,635 and Rs. 51,350 respectively.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works in the Kolhápur State proper was Rs. 15,83,464 against Rs. 7,63,748 in the previous year. Considerable progress was made with the State Railway, the expenditure upon it during the year amounting to Rs. 12,62,650. Other important works were the Victoria Jubilee Bridge at Ajra and the paddock at Kolhápur, both of which were nearly completed.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The births and deaths registered in the State and its feudatories during the year numbered 32,007 and 20,508 respectively against 31,434 and 20,029 in the previous year. The birth rate was 40 and the death rate 26 per mille. There were more deaths from cholera and small-pox than in the year before. A new dispensary was opened in Kolhápur, bringing the total number up to 12 including the Albert Edward Hospital. The number of patients treated in these institutions was 115,871 against 107,752 in the preceding year. Of the whole number 39,174 were treated at the Albert Edward Hospital. There is a midwifery class attached to the hospital. Eight female students qualified as midwives during the year. Eighteen lunatics were treated in the Lunatic Asylum. The total number of vaccinations performed was 33,578 against 30,781 in the year before.

Education.

The number of educational institutions existing during the year 1889-90 was 230 with an attendance of 14,444 scholars, against 217 institutions and 13,619 scholars in 1888-89, showing an increase of 13 institutions and 825 scholars. The institutions included one High School, two Training schools, nine Anglo-Vernacular schools, 196 Primary schools for boys, 20 Primary schools for girls, one Midwifery class and one Technical School. The total income from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 26,166 against Rs. 19,932 in the previous year, while the whole cost of education was Rs. 1,63,664 against Rs. 1,28,879. The number of students at the Rájárám College fell from 52 to 41. Three pupils passed the 1st B.A. Examination against 4 in the previous year, and 15 passed the Previous Examination against 10. There was a further improvement in the attendance at the Rájárám High School. Fifty candidates were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 26 passed. Great attention was paid to cricket and other branches of physical education. The number of Sardárs attending the High School fell from seven to five. The attendance at the girls' schools improved from 914 to 1,063, while that at the Jayasingráo Technical School fell from 54 to 48. The number of Mahomedans attending Government schools slightly decreased. There were about 100 unaided private schools, including the American Mission School and a Sanskrit School. The number of libraries in the State increased by one, and the number of printing presses remained unchanged.

SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

Southern Marátha States generally.

The following 8 States comprise the subordinate charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country; their area, population and gross revenue are detailed below:

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue. Rs.	a.	p.
Sángli	1,083	196,832	181	10,86,213	7	3
Miraj (Senior)	339	69,732	205	3,30,506	11	11
Miraj (Junior)	207	30,541	147	2,54,835	11	1
Kurundvád (Senior)	182	35,187	192	1,31,635	10	0
Kurundvád (Junior)	114	25,811	226	1,30,075	11	10
Jamkhandi	492	83,917	170	4,34,251	13	0
Mudhol	362	52,163	144	2,42,233	6	7
Rámdurg	140	29,570	211	1,39,881	0	0
Total ...	2,919	523,753	179	27,49,633	7	8

Of the above, six are administered by their respective Chiefs, who all exercise 1st class jurisdiction. The Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg being minors, their States are managed by Kárbháris under the orders of Government. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

SA'NGLI.

This State was governed by Dhundiráo Tátia Sáheb, the Chief, with the assistance of his Kárbhári. The administration was conducted satisfactorily. General.

The year was on the whole an average one so far as the rainfall and crops were concerned. The prices of the principal food grains were slightly higher than in the previous year. Season and Crops.

Survey operations were in progress in three of the inám villages of the State. The work of demarcation of forest land was also in progress. Survey.

The strength of the police was 433 men as in the preceding year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 59,589 against Rs. 58,530 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police was 566 against 589. The police arrested 393 persons in connection with the above cases against 395 in the previous year, and sent 354 of them for trial. Of these, 184 persons were convicted, and 170 were either discharged or acquitted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 46·8 as compared with 50·6 in the year before. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 68,690, an unusually high figure, but it included a theft of bonds valued at Rs. 47,493. The value of the property stolen in the previous year was Rs. 16,231. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 90 against 39 in the year before, the improvement being due to the recovery of the bonds in the case above referred to. Of the whole force 191 men were able to read and write. Police.

The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 1,429 against 1,507 in 1888-89. Of these 338 persons were convicted, 991 were discharged or acquitted, 56 were committed or referred, 5 died or escaped and 39 remained for trial at the close of the year. The offences included three murders. 91 appeals were preferred against 82 in the previous year. Criminal Justice.

There were one jail at Sángli and 7 lock-ups as in the preceding year. The number of admissions to jail was 135, and the average daily attendance was 85 against 83 in the year before. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,363 against Rs. 6,246 in the previous year. Jails.

The total number of suits for disposal was 2,050 against 2,268 in the year before. Of these, 1,812 were disposed of and 238 were pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1888-89 were respectively 2,006 and 262. The number of applications for execution of decrees to be dealt with was 2,090 against 2,326 in the year preceding. Of these, 1,906 were disposed of against 2,052, while the number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year fell from 274 to 174. The total number of appeals for disposal was 414 against 355 in the previous year, and the number disposed of 325 against 289. Civil Justice.

2,704 documents were presented for registration against 2,532 in the previous year. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 10,866 against Rs. 9,699. The expenditure fell from Rs. 2,029 to Rs. 1,784. Registration.

The number of municipalities was six as in the previous year. Their income and expenditure were respectively Rs. 29,716 and Rs. 27,969 during the year under report. Municipalities.

The forest lands were reduced during the year from 56,442 acres to 54,099 acres. The forest revenue was Rs. 25,117 against Rs. 27,372 in the preceding year. Forests.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,03,702 as compared with Rs. 1,37,401 in 1888-89. Public Works.

The opening balance was Rs. 8,76,848. Receipts amounted to Rs. 10,86,213 and expenditure to Rs. 9,95,233. The closing balance was Rs. 9,67,828. In the previous year the receipts and expenditure were Rs. 10,52,090 and Rs. 10,09,909 respectively. Revenue and Finance.

The number of deaths was 5,789 or 199 more than in the preceding year, while the number of births fell from 8,047 to 7,927. There were 598 cases of cholera, of which 308 ended fatally. Small-pox cases numbered 1,262, of which 124 resulted in death. At the six dispensaries in the State 41,219 persons were treated against 39,457 in the previous year. The cost incurred on dispensaries was Rs. 12,679 against Rs. 13,732. There were 9,472 vaccinations performed against 7,789 in the previous year. The vaccination establishment cost Rs. 2,417. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of State schools fell from 76 to 75, and the number of scholars attending them from 4,868 to 4,792. The High School made satisfactory progress. Out of 11 boys sent up 7 were successful in passing the Matriculation test of the Bombay University. The girls' schools have improved in point of attendance though not in efficiency. The cost of instruction was Rs. 35,957 against Rs. 27,828 in the previous year. There were 10 libraries open at the close of the year. Education.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

The season was unfavourable, the rainfall not being timely. The prices of principal food grains nevertheless continued nearly the same as in the previous year in most parts of the State. Season and Crops.

No change took place in the organization of the police. The cost of the force was Rs. 22,673 or Rs. 940 more than in the previous year. The number of persons arrested by Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

the police was 382 against 338 in the year before. Out of 377 sent for trial 310 persons were convicted against 216 out of 318 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 66 to 81. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 5,034 against Rs. 5,825. The percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 67 to 75. Fifty-eight members of the force were punished judicially or otherwise.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons actually brought to trial before the Criminal Courts was 915 against 934 in the previous year. Of these, 393 were convicted and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 54, 40 of them resulting in the lower Court's decision being upheld.

Prisons.

The average number of convicts in the three jails was 34 against 29 in the previous year. The expenditure on prisons amounted to Rs. 2,548.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts decided 782 out of 804 suits for disposal, against 700 out of 718 suits in the year before. Out of 783 applications for the execution of decrees 675 were disposed of. The Appellate Courts decided 28 out of 37 appeals.

Registration.

There were 946 documents, valued at Rs. 2,67,719, presented for registration against 779 documents valued at Rs. 2,18,066 in the previous year. The amount of fees realised on these documents was Rs. 4,513, an increase of Rs. 1,031. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 740 against Rs. 607 in the year before.

Municipalities.

There were five municipalities as in the previous year. Their total income was Rs. 36,233, and their expenditure Rs. 40,975. All the municipalities worked well.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 65,768 against Rs. 62,416 in the preceding year. Of the whole amount Rs. 13,094 were spent from Local Funds.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the State was Rs. 3,30,506 and the expenditure Rs. 3,19,340. The financial condition of the State was very satisfactory, there being seven lákhs of rupees invested in Government Paper, while the cash balance amounted to Rs. 1,02,395. The Local Fund revenue including the opening balance was Rs. 27,842 and the expenditure Rs. 25,752.

Medical Relief.

There were three dispensaries in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,874 against Rs. 6,871 in the previous year. The increase was due to the payment of bills for medicines supplied in the preceding year. The total number of persons treated in all the dispensaries was Rs. 22,250. Cholera prevailed in the month of August. The number of attacks registered was 114, of which 65 proved fatal. There were 214 cases of small-pox, of which 35 resulted in death. The number of vaccinations was 2,538 against 2,884 in the previous year. The cost of vaccination fell from Rs. 435 to Rs. 428.

Education.

There were 43 State schools with 2,919 scholars as compared with 42 schools and 2,727 scholars in the preceding year. Five boys from the High School passed the Matriculation test of the Bombay University. The total cost of education was Rs. 22,934 against Rs. 21,759 in the previous year. There were 12 indigenous schools with 322 pupils against 14 schools with 386 pupils in the year before. There are in the State one printing press, 3 libraries, 3 reading-rooms and a museum.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

General.

The Chief is a minor and the State was administered by Joint Kárbháris.

Season and Crops.

The season was generally unfavourable, and prices of food grains were slightly higher than in the previous year.

Police.

The strength of the police force was 132 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 15,750 against Rs. 14,623 in the year before. Arrests rose from 50 to 98, and convictions from 23 to 58. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 57 against 46 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,143 against Rs. 1,261, and the percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 28 to 81.

Criminal Justice.

The number of Criminal Courts remained the same as in the preceding year. Out of 262 persons brought to trial, 125 were convicted against 47 out of 214 in the year previous. Nineteen appeals were preferred to the Appellate Courts.

Prisons.

The State possessed a jail and two lock-ups. Sixty-one persons were confined in them during the year. Their cost amounted to Rs. 1,307.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts was unaltered. Ninety-two suits were disposed of against 131 in the previous year. The number of arrears rose from 20 to 29. Out of eight appeals, seven were disposed of.

Registration.

There were 264 documents presented for registration against 245 in the previous year. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,050 against Rs. 921.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities was unaltered. Their total income was Rs. 3,244 and their expenditure Rs. 4,643.

Public Works.

Rs. 49,642 were spent upon public works against Rs. 46,963 in the previous year. Communications cost Rs. 12,272, school-houses Rs. 9,608, water-supply Rs. 3,278, dharma-sháláš Rs. 2,165 and buildings Rs. 15,221.

Revenue and Finance.

The income of the State was Rs. 2,25,362 and the expenditure Rs. 1,92,854. The funded capital rose from Rs. 5,03,333 to Rs. 5,22,057.

The daily attendance at the State dispensaries improved on the whole. Their cost was Rs. 3,035 against Rs. 2,784 in the previous year. The number of children vaccinated was 1,214 against 854.

Education. There were 26 schools open as in the previous year. The number of pupils rose from 1,273 to 1,304. The cost of education was Rs. 6,747 against Rs. 6,641 in the year preceding. There were two libraries in the State supported by voluntary contributions.

KURUNDVÁD (SENIOR).

General. The season was not, on the whole, a favourable one in consequence of the irregularity of the rainfall. Survey operations were in progress in two tálukás, and assessment rates were declared in a third.

Police. The police force numbered 76 and cost Rs. 5,233 against Rs. 4,760 in the previous year. Fifty-seven offences were reported to the police against 50 in the year before. Arrests fell from 73 to 61. Out of 46 persons sent for trial 31 were convicted, against 35 out of 64 in the previous year. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,551, and that of stolen property recovered from Rs. 266 to Rs. 1,779.

Criminal Justice and Prisons. Out of 260 persons brought to trial, 74 were convicted against 101 out of 200 in the previous year. Nine appeals were presented and all of them were disposed of. The number of jails and lock-ups was unchanged. The average number of persons undergoing imprisonment fell from 18 to 9. The cost of jails amounted to Rs. 1,567 against Rs. 1,625 in the previous year.

Civil Justice. The Civil Courts disposed of 497 suits out of 610 on the files, against 280 out of 363 in the preceding year. 361 applications for execution of decrees had to be dealt with against 233, and of them 250 were disposed of. Thirty-five out of 38 appeals were decided.

Registration. 2,364 documents were presented for registration against 1,035 in the previous year. The net revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 1,928 against Rs. 1,414.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 6,218 against Rs. 6,828 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance. The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,33,745 and the expenditure Rs. 1,33,225.

Medical Relief. A dispensary was opened at Tikote. In the two State dispensaries 3,912 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 1,641. 1,379 persons were vaccinated against 1,339 in the previous year. Cholera and small-pox caused the deaths of about 128 persons and influenza of about 150.

Education. The number of schools continued to stand at seven. They were attended by 459 scholars as compared with 424 in the preceding year. The cost of schools was Rs. 1,943 against Rs. 1,812.

KURUNDVÁD (JUNIOR).

General. The crops were generally fair. Survey operations were in progress in the State.

Police. The strength of the police force was 67 and its cost Rs. 6,666. Offences reported were 79 against 143 in the previous year. Arrests fell from 131 to 129, and persons sent for trial from 103 to 90. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 39 against 37. The value of stolen property was Rs. 540 against Rs. 751. The percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 36 to 40.

Criminal Justice and Prisons. The Magistrates convicted 109 persons out of 211 brought to trial against 98 out of 247 in the previous year. Seven persons were convicted by the Court of Session. Nine appeals against the orders of the lower Courts were preferred. Eleven prisoners were undergoing imprisonment in the three lock-ups at the close of the year. The cost of lock-ups was Rs. 2,169.

Civil Justice. Out of 178 suits on the file, 163 were disposed of against 120 out of 137 in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 116 against 124. Of these 91 were disposed of and 25 remained over. Out of 27 appeals 16 were decided.

Registration. The proceeds of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 773 against Rs. 816 in the year before. The number of documents presented for registration fell from 673 to 577.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,195 as compared with Rs. 1,087 in the previous year. A dharmshála at Maindargi was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Revenue and Finance. The Fasli year 1299 corresponding to A.D. 1889-90 opened with a balance of Rs. 503. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,572 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,29,171.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The number of births increased by 75 and that of deaths by 76. Cholera caused the deaths of 225 persons. Vaccinations rose from 1,023 to 1,284. There is a dispensary at Maindargi at which 5,159 patients were treated.

Education. The number of schools fell from 9 to 8, while that of students rose from 307 to 318. The cost of education was Rs. 1,540 as compared with Rs. 1,602 in the previous year.

JAMKHANDI.

Season. The season was a moderately good one.

Police. The police force consisted of 285 men, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 40,326 against Rs. 40,281 in the previous year. In connection with 337 offences reported to the

TRIBUTARY STATES *Southern Marátha States.*

police, 139 persons were arrested and 119 sent for trial. The corresponding figures in the year before were 305, 137 and 123. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 40 as compared with 33 in the previous year. The alleged value of stolen property rose from Rs. 7,456 to Rs. 12,133. The percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 34 to 47.

Criminal Justice.

There was no change in the number of Criminal Courts. Out of 321 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates, 76 were convicted against 73 out of 390 in the previous year. Twelve persons were tried by the Court of Session and of them 9 were convicted. Ten appeals were presented to the Appellate Court.

Prisons.

There were one jail and four lock-ups in the State. Seventy-three convicts were confined in them during the year. Their cost amounted to Rs. 2,592 against Rs. 2,808 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

Out of the total of 837 suits on the file 635 were disposed of, and 202 remained pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 811, 668 and 143. Out of 699 applications for the execution of decrees, 588 were disposed of against 486 out of 589 in the year before. The number of civil appeals was 38, of which 34 were decided.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 983 as compared with 719 in the preceding year. Fee-collections rose from Rs. 1,912 to Rs. 2,551.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities increased by one. Their receipts amounted to Rs.18,571 and their expenditure to Rs. 18,550.

Public Works.

Rs. 73,478 were spent on public works against Rs. 66,010 in the year before.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 4,52,933, of which land revenue alone brought in Rs. 3,80,892. In the preceding year the revenue was Rs. 4,62,142. The expenditure was Rs. 4,51,746 against Rs. 4,05,442 in the previous year. The Chief's personal expenditure amounted to Rs. 96,800.

Medical Relief.

There were four dispensaries at the close of the year under report, a new one having been opened at Savalgi in the course of the year. The number of patients treated rose from 25,168 to 25,437. The expenditure was Rs. 6,680 against Rs.6,437 in the previous year. Vaccinations numbered 3,049 against 3,665.

Education.

There were 42 schools as in the previous year, but the attendance rose from 1,834 to 2,139. The expenditure on education was Rs. 13,542 as compared with Rs. 12,754 in the year before.

MUDHOL.

Season and Crops.

The season was an unfavourable one. The rainfall was untimely and the crops suffered. The prices of food grains were not materially affected, a result doubtless due to the proximity of the railway, and the abolition of taxes on trade effected in the Southern Marátha Country in 1886.

Police.

The police force of 101 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,168 as compared with Rs. 9,340 in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 58 to 89 and of persons arrested from 75 to 100. Out of 95 persons sent for trial, 59 were convicted against 46 out of 55 in the year before. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,485 against Rs. 10,254, while the percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 14 to 79.

Criminal Justice and Prisons.

Out of 250 persons brought to trial, the Magistrates convicted 81 against 83 out of 322 in the previous year. Six appeals were preferred during the year. Forty-four prisoners were confined in the one State jail. Its cost amounted to Rs. 2,405 against Rs. 2,368 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

The Civil Courts decided 282 out of 397 suits for disposal against 376 out of 481 in the preceding year. The arrears increased from 105 to 115. 209 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of against 327 in the year before and 86 stood over against 101. Out of 24 appeals 17 were decided.

Registration.

Documents presented for registration numbered 456 against 445 in the previous year. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,752 against Rs. 1,819. The expenditure on registration fell from Rs. 524 to Rs. 306.

Municipalities.

There were 3 municipalities with an aggregate income of Rs. 10,374 and an expenditure of Rs. 9,664.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 32,633 as compared with Rs. 30,142 in the preceding year. The amount includes Rs. 13,306 spent from Local Funds.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance of the year was Rs. 10,94,702. Receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 2,92,835 and Rs. 3,50,673, while the closing balance amounted to Rs. 10,36,864. The excess of expenditure over revenue was due to the adjustment of payments made in former years.

Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated in the two dispensaries of the State was 17,880 as compared with 13,248 in the previous year. The cost of these institutions amounted to Rs. 4,460 against Rs. 3,307 in the year before. Vaccinations rose from 2,388 to 3,938. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 321 against Rs. 347 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools (22) remained unaltered, but the number of scholars rose from 1,076 to 1,096. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 8,244 against Rs. 7,188 in

the previous year. The excess was due to the payment of special allowances to teachers on account of former years.

RÁMDURG.

The season was on the whole an average one. The rainfall was fairly heavy but untimely. The prices of food grains ruled slightly higher than in the previous year. Season and Crops.

The number of the police was increased from 59 to 64. Ninety-one offences were reported to them against 89 in the previous year. Arrests fell from 98 to 80. Eighty-one persons (including four arrested in the preceding year) were sent for trial, of whom 45 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests rising from 49 to 56. The value of property stolen in the year under report was Rs. 2,095 against Rs. 1,846 in the year before. The percentage of recoveries to losses rose from 48 to 52. Police.

Out of 135 persons brought for trial before the Magistrates, 60 were convicted against 58 out of 156 in the previous year. Five appeals were preferred during the year. One jail, with a daily average of 14 prisoners, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,726. Criminal Justice and Prisons.

The Civil Courts disposed of 268 suits out of 284 on the files, against 223 out of 242 in the previous year. The number of suits in arrears fell from 19 to 16. Out of 178 applications for execution of decrees, 165 were disposed of against 205 in the preceding year. Out of 34 appeals, 29 were decided. Civil Justice.

There were 187 documents presented for registration against 167 in the year before. The amount of fees levied was Rs. 629 against Rs. 524. Registration.

There were two municipalities with an aggregate income of Rs. 5,990 and an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 8,404. Municipalities.

The Public Works expenditure was Rs. 19,332 against Rs. 14,957 in the previous year. Public Works.

The revenue of the State in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 1,43,857 or Rs. 7,955 less than in the year before. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,50,023 or Rs. 19,805 more than in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is ascribed in part to survey charges. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,22,513, of which Rs. 1,65,100 were invested in Government Paper. Revenue and Finance.

Births fell from 1,462 to 1,316, while deaths diminished by 134. There were outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The number of vaccinations rose from 1,272 to 1,343. In the two dispensaries 8,480 persons were treated at a cost of Rs. 3,423. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

There were 17 schools with 1,140 scholars against 20 schools with 1,199 scholars in the previous year. The cost of education was Rs. 6,179 as compared with Rs. 6,490 in the year before. Education.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population 1881, 14,763; Gross Revenue, Rs. 79,684.

The petty State of Savanúr, situated within the Dhárwár Collectorate, is ruled by a Mahomedan Chief, who is subject to the control of the Political Agent. The inquiry into titles in connection with the city survey was in progress during the year. General.

The rainfall was less than in the previous year; except as regards rice, however, the outturn of crops was generally larger. Season and Crops.

The Police force, which numbered 48 men, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,260 against Rs. 4,568 in the year before. Cognizable offences reported were 38 against 42; persons arrested in connection with them 16 against 11, and persons convicted 10 against 5. The value of property stolen amounted Rs. 546 against Rs. 882, but the percentage of recoveries to losses fell from 53 to 22. Out of 25 persons brought to trial in the Criminal Courts 11 were convicted against 16 out of 39 in the year before. Only one criminal appeal was preferred. Seven prisoners were confined in the jail during the year. Police, Criminal Justice and Prisons.

Out of 71 civil suits on the file 57 were disposed of, against 70 out of 86 in the preceding year. Eight out of 26 appeals were decided. Of 36 applications for execution of decrees 22 were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The revenue of the year was Rs. 79,684 against Rs. 75,936 in the year before; and the expenditure Rs. 56,811 against Rs. 48,199. There was a cash balance of Rs. 73,515, besides Rs. 25,000 invested in Government paper. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 8,573 against Rs. 6,142. Revenue and Finance.

Registered births and deaths numbered 604 and 473 respectively. There were outbreaks of cholera and influenza during the year. Vaccinations numbered 672 against 611. Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.

There were seven State schools with 400 scholars on the rolls against six schools and 394 scholars in 1888-89. The number of indigenous schools fell from eight to four, and the attendance at them from 143 to 71. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Khairpur and Aden.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1881), 129,153; Gross Revenue, Rs. 7,29,189.

General.

The Khairpur State, lying in the north of Sind, is governed according to oriental methods by a Chief having the title of Mir. The present Chief, His Highness Ali Murád Khán, is 77 years of age. Much discontent was manifested in the State in consequence of the proceedings of those in whom authority was vested. The State has never been surveyed, and the land revenue is paid in kind. About three-fourths of the whole culturable area is estimated to be waste. The area under cultivation during the year was stated to be 241,326 acres against 241,634 acres in the previous year.

Trade.

The value of the exports was estimated at Rs. 7,74,620, and of the imports at Rs. 6,07,397. Duties were levied on all articles of import and export, no refunds being allowed. Such articles passing from one táluka of the State to another had to pay duty at each táluka passed. The right to levy these duties was farmed in two tálukas.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The Police force consisted of 306 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,312 against Rs. 22,920 in the previous year. The increase was due to the men being paid in cash instead of in kind as before. Offences reported were stated to be 990 against 950 in the previous year; arrests 1,060 against 1,020; accused sent for trial 1,030 against 970, and accused convicted 990 against 955. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was 96 against 98 in the preceding year. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 15,410 and recoveries at Rs. 13,037 against losses and recoveries of Rs. 13,520 and Rs. 11,520 respectively in the year before. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 85 in each year. Fifteen appeals were preferred, twelve of which resulted in the original sentences being upheld.

Prisons.

In the two prisons of the State 1,145 persons were confined against 1,095 the year before. Their total cost was Rs. 7,054 against Rs. 7,062.

Civil Justice.

The only regular Civil Court was that held by Mir Faiz Muhammad, son of the Chief. Forty-seven suits were filed and disposed of in his Court. Other civil disputes were dealt with by panchávats and arbitrators. There were five appeals to the Chief, all of which were disposed of.

Military.

The military disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,568 against Rs. 1,70,050 in 1888-89.

Revenue and Finance.

Receipts and expenditure under all heads were reported to amount to Rs. 7,29,189 and Rs. 6,99,334 respectively, whereas in the previous year both stood at Rs. 7,16,832. Information as to the sources from which the revenue was derived and the manner in which it was spent is unreliable, as indeed are all the statistics returned by this State. The debts of the State are reported to be about three lákhs, but it is believed that the Mir is deeply in debt, and that the credit of the State has been pledged up to a point at which further borrowing becomes impossible.

Medical Relief.

There were six native physicians, of whom four travelled in the camp of the Mir treating all comers and two resided at Khairpur. The expenditure on this head was Rs. 15,023 against Rs. 15,125 in the previous year. Three vaccinators employed in the State effected 2,772 vaccinations against 3,182 in the year before.

Education.

There were said to be seven State schools and 36 private schools as before. The number of scholars at the State schools was 203, and the expenditure upon them amounted to Rs. 1,824.

ADEN.

Area, 80 square miles; Population (1881), 34,860; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,92,645.

General.

The relations of the Residency with the representatives of foreign powers were cordial, and those with the tribes around the Settlement of Aden were on the whole peaceful. There was a desultory strife throughout the year between the Fadthli and Yafi'i tribes, which had the effect of somewhat restricting the supply of fodder for Aden. Cattle-disease prevailed in the surrounding country, and the importation of cattle from Arabia had to be prohibited. The Perim mail was twice robbed by Arab Sheikhs, but was recovered on both occasions. The slave trade was active during the year in the south of the Red Sea. The most noteworthy event in the Settlement itself was the constitution of a Port Trust under Bombay Act V of 1888.

Police.

The Aden Police force is dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Justice.

During the year the Criminal Courts (excluding those of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Perim Assistant Resident) tried 433 cases involving 742 persons against 572 cases involving 852 persons in the previous twelve months. The decrease was principally in cognizable cases. The number of persons convicted was 548 against 680 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions falling from 80 to 74. There were 8 appeals. The sentence was reversed in 2 cases and altered in 2 others. The proceedings in 4 cases were called for by the Resident; in one of them the conviction was reversed, and in another a new trial was ordered. Two inquiries were held under Act V of 1883. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 78 cases involving 139 persons against 109 cases involving 240 persons in the

previous year. The percentage of convictions to persons tried in his Court fell from 93 to 79. The Perim Assistant Resident disposed of 23 cases involving 73 persons against 28 cases involving 56 persons in the previous year. There were only three trials in the Court of Session, and in no case did the punishment inflicted exceed two years' imprisonment. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden and the Somali Coast.*

The number of persons confined in the jail during the year was 266 against 317 in 1888-89. The jail receipts were Rs. 2,918 against Rs. 2,998, and the expenditure was Rs. 10,022 against Rs. 10,258. One of the prison barracks was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 2,381. Prisons.

1,588 suits of the value of Rs. 56,385 were disposed of at Aden, against 1,349 suits of the value of Rs. 63,812 in the previous year. There were seven appeals against one in the preceding year. 127 suits of the value of Rs. 8,364 were disposed of at Perim. The receipts of the Resident's Court amounted to Rs. 11,560 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,595. Civil Justice.

Proceedings were instituted in the Vice-Admiralty Court in regard to three slave dhows captured by H.M.S. "Ranger" in June and August 1889. The dhows were condemned, broken up and sold, together with the goods found on board them. The slaves were set at liberty. Admiralty proceedings.

Eighty-three deeds, representing a value of Rs. 1,27,034, were registered against 95 deeds of the value of Rs. 78,900 in the previous year. Registration.

The revenue of the Aden Municipality, including Shaikh Othman, was Rs. 1,52,178 against Rs. 1,50,607 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 1,55,752 against Rs. 1,47,547. The closing balance was Rs. 49,702, of which Rs. 25,000 were invested. A new small-pox hospital was built at Aden, and additions were made to the Civil Hospital. Upwards of Rs. 20,000 were spent on works of sanitation at Shaikh Othman and Little Aden. Municipal.

Quarantine was enforced during the year against arrivals from Bombay, Bussorah, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea ports from Lith to Mokha on the Arabian coast. Quarantine.

The general health of the port was very good. There were however some deaths from small-pox and a large number from heat apoplexy. The number of admissions into the small-pox hospital fell from 190 to 71. 16,727 persons were treated at the other hospitals and dispensaries at Aden and Perim. A new hospital, built at a cost of Rs. 23,135, was opened at Shaikh Othman after the close of the year. 1,917 persons were vaccinated against 2,050 in the previous year. The registered births and deaths were respectively 786 and 1,189 against 731 and 1,674 in the preceding year. Medical relief.

Details of shipping and trade are given in Chapters III and IV. Shipping and Trade.

An English school was opened at Steamer Point during the year. The expenditure on the Government schools rose from Rs. 5,131 to Rs. 5,151, while the attendance at all of them increased considerably. There were 35 private schools as in the year before, and the attendance at them increased slightly. The Government grant-in-aid to these schools amounted to Rs. 308. The results of the school examinations are reported to have been satisfactory. Education.

THE SOMA'LI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,55,647.

The Somáli country lies on the coast of Africa opposite Aden, and is inhabited by three tribes with numerous subdivisions. The British protectorate extending from Ras Jibuti to Bandar Ziyada is administered by a Political Agent, who is subordinate to the Resident at Aden. The coast is divided into the two sub-residencies of Bulhar-Berbera and Zaila. In August 1889 the Mamasan Esa tribe treacherously attacked Bulhar, with the people of which they had a feud, and slew 67 persons. In the following January a punitive expedition, under the command of Captain Domvile, was sent from Aden to punish them. No brilliant military success was obtained against the Esa, though they were more than once defeated. The objects of the expedition were however attained, as the enemy came in voluntarily and made their submission after the return of the force. Two French priests were unintentionally murdered by the Gadabursi near Hensa. General.

The military force was raised from 138 to 196 men. Military.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The police were 70 in number, including the force at Karam. A body of eight water police was organized during the year. The cost fell from Rs. 18,419 to Rs. 16,168. The number of cases tried was 334 against 381. Of 512 accused 432 were convicted. There were 284 persons admitted to the prisons against 295 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining prisoners fell from Rs. 3,651 to Rs. 2,694. Police and Criminal Justice.

Zaila.—The police force was reorganized during the year. It now consists of 17 regular police and 20 baladiyahs (caravan escort men). Sixty cases were tried involving 86 persons, of whom 73 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 68, 112 and 85.

Litigation largely increased. At Berbera-Bulhar 343 suits were disposed of against 255 in the year before, and at Zaila 313 against 233. No fees of any sort were charged. Civil Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

The Somali Coast.

Trade.

Trade fell off considerably during the year owing to an unfavourable season and local disturbances. The number of vessels entering the ports of Berbera and Bulhar increased from 1,080 to 1,742, while 573 vessels entered Zaila against 797 in the year before. The increase at Berbera and Bulhar is chiefly due to a larger number of country craft running between these two places, in consequence of the cessation of a feud between their inhabitants. The value of imports and exports fell at Berbera and Bulhar from Rs. 48,12,644 to Rs. 36,75,227 and at Zaila from Rs. 30,37,100 to Rs. 26,97,911.

Revenue and Finance.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The revenue of this sub-division fell from Rs. 1,38,157 to Rs. 99,783, while the expenditure (excluding military charges) rose from Rs. 78,500 to Rs. 97,866. The decrease in receipts was chiefly due to a fall in customs revenue, while most of the increase in expenditure was on account of public works.

Zaila.—The revenue of Zaila fell from Rs. 71,644 to Rs. 55,505, while the expenditure (excluding military charges) increased from Rs. 33,080 to Rs. 42,322. The variations were due to the same causes as in Berbera-Bulhar.

Medical relief.

Though there was a serious outbreak of small-pox the general health was very good. At the Berbera dispensary 1,767 patients were treated against 1,738 in the previous year. The presence of small-pox gave an impulse to vaccination, the number of operations performed rising from 342 to 605.

Education.

A school, which was attended by 63 scholars, was opened during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

General. During the year 1889-90 topographical surveys were in progress in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country.

Gujarát Party. The Gujarát Party surveyed topographically 1,585 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 30,606. Much of the work was done in hilly country covered with thick grass jungle. Operations were delayed at the commencement of the season owing to the difficulty of getting guides, and later on the party had trouble in obtaining supplies. The inconveniences experienced would have been still greater than they were had it not been for the assistance rendered by the Political Agent of Rewa Kántha and the Administrator of Rájpipla. The health of the establishments was so bad in March and April that work was retarded. In order to push on the survey as fast as possible, the party was kept in the field all through June. Under the circumstances a fair season's work was got through. No triangulation or traverse work was undertaken.

Southern Marátha Party. The Southern Marátha Party topographically surveyed 1,372 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 21,049. It also triangulated 1,200 square miles at a cost of Rs. 2,634, and traversed 1,540 square miles at a cost of Rs. 2,495. The main portion of the country dealt with was open and easy of survey, but the low hills round Badámi were found to be intricate in detail, and some difficult work was met with on the edge of the Ghâts.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Observatories. The ports in the Presidency in which tidal observatories were in existence were Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Bombay (Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock). The observatory at Port Albert Victor (Shiyalbet) was not ready in the year under report. At Aden observatory, the instruments did their work satisfactorily. The value of the outturn was, however, seriously affected by the carelessness of the clerk for four months of the year. This person was finally dismissed and a new man appointed in his place, but as the new comer did not understand his duties about 20 days' tidal registrations and seven weeks' barographs were rendered valueless. At Karáchi the barograph and anemograph worked well, and the tide-gauge fairly well. At Bhávnagar the tide-gauge suffered several interruptions, but none of any consequence. The tide-gauge at the Apollo Bandar furnished excellent results, as did that at the Prince's Dock.

Tide Tables. The tide-tables for Indian Ports for 1890 included predictions for the following stations—Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Okha Point and Bet Harbour (Gulf of Cutch), Káthiáwár, Bombay (Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock), Mormugao (Goa) and Kárwár.

General. The drainage and sewage of Bombay came under special observation during the year, and in connection therewith the diagrams of the tidal registrations for a whole year were placed at the disposal of the Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.

Levelling operations. Levelling operations were carried on in the Madras Presidency till the end of December. In January a detachment of the survey party proceeded to the south of Cutch. Work was begun at Navanár (on the Cutch Coast), and a line of levels was taken viâ Bhúj and Lakhpat to Tatta in Sind. The heights of ten trigonometrical stations have thus been finally checked. The detachment had considerable difficulty in crossing the creek between Lakhpat and Kotri and again in crossing the Indus to the west of Sujáwal.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Presidency Proper.

Parties at work. The following Revenue Survey Parties were at work during the year under report:— the Gujarát Revenue Survey; the Deccan Revenue Survey; and the Konkan Revenue

Survey. In addition to these, a party of surveyors belonging to the Survey of India was employed throughout the year on the survey of the forest tracts in this Presidency.

The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of work of each of the three Revenue Survey parties above referred to:

Party.	Number of Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Survey	4	62,152	238,903
Deccan Survey	19	1,748,146	1,392,496
Konkan Survey	11	165,883	165,311
Total ...	34	1,976,181	1,796,710
Total of 1888-89 ...	33	1,964,640	1,804,361

It will be seen from the above statement that the operations of the year have resulted in an increase in the area measured and a decrease in the area classed.

Gujarát Revenue Survey.

Of the four field establishments which this branch of the survey comprised, two were employed throughout the year on revision measurement operations in the Nadiád and Mátar Tálukas of the Kaira Collectorate. Of the remaining two, one was employed during the early part of the year on similar operations in the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, and subsequently from the commencement of the field season of 1889-90 up to the close of the year on revision measurement and classification in the Parántij Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The remaining establishment, which had been organized shortly before the commencement of the year for the survey of the tálukdári estates, was employed in surveying the tálukdari villages in the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The total cost of the Gujarát Survey amounted to Rs. 1,03,697 against Rs. 77,643 in the previous year.

Deccan Revenue Survey.

The number of field establishments which were at work in this branch of the survey during the year was on an average 19. Of these 12 were measuring and 7 classing establishments. Of the 12 measuring establishments 5 were employed on revision measurement operations in the marginally noted tálukas of the Khándesh and Násik Collectorates, and also on original measurement in some of the villages of the Shaháda and Táloda Tálukas of the Khándesh Collectorate into which a survey settlement has to be introduced for the first time. Of the remaining 7 establishments, 3 were employed on revision measurement in the marginally noted tálukas of the Sátára Collectorate, and 2 on similar operations in the Sangola Táluka, and in villages of the Pandharpur and Madha Tálukas of the Sholápur Collectorate. Of the remaining 2, one was employed on revision measurement in the villages of the Háveli, Khed and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona Collectorate and one on original measurement in the Gundal, Maindárgi, Angol, Kurundvad, Miraj and Sháhápur Tálukas of the Southern Marátha Country Jághirs. Of the 7 classing establishments, 6 were employed on revision classification in the marginally noted tálukas of the Khándesh, Násik, Nagar, Poona and Sátára Collectorates, and the remaining one was employed on original classification in the Siddápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate and on completing the work in that district and also on similar operations in the Yellur, Angol and Maindargi Tálukas of the jághirs in the Southern Marátha Country. The total cost of the Deccan Survey amounted to Rs. 2,95,177 against Rs. 2,83,135 in the previous year.

Khándesh—
Pachora.
Bhusával.
Sindkheda.
Shirpur.
Nandurbár.
Chálisgaon.
Dhulia.
Sháháda.
Taloda.
Násik—
Yeola.
Nándgaon.
Peint.

Sátára.
Jávli.
Wái.
Karád.
Koregaon.
Pátan.

Tálukas.		District.
Erandol		Khándesh.
Bhusával		
Jámner...		
Peint		Násik.
Karjat	—	Nagar.
Haveli		Poona.
Purandhar		
Mán		
Khatav		Sátára.
Koregaon		
Khánápur ...	—	

Konkan Revenue Survey.

There were 11 field establishments at work on this survey during the year. Of these 9 were employed in British territory and 2 in the Janjira State. The operations in British territory consisted of revision measurement and classification of the villages in the Kalyán, Murbad, Karjat and Bhiwndi Tálukas of the Thána Collectorate and of the Panvel, Pen and Alibág Tálukas and the Uran and Nagothna Pethas of the Kolába Collectorate. The operations in the Janjira State consisted of the original measurement of the villages of the Mhasala Tappa and of the original classification of the rice lands in the Murad Tappa and of the varkás lands in the Shriwardhan and Mhasala Tappas of the same State. The total cost of the Konkan Survey amounted to Rs. 1,75,373 against Rs. 1,74,525 in the previous year. Of the total cost of the year Rs. 7,923 were on account of the Janjira State Survey and were debited to that State, and the balance Rs. 1,67,450 was charged to the British treasury against Rs. 1,69,400 in the previous year.

Forest Survey.

The total outturn of the Forest Survey Party is shown in the subjoined table:

Division.	District.	Tálukas.	Amount of Work.		
			Triangulation.	Traversing.	Detail.
Northern Circle ...	Poona, Násik and Thána.	Mával	104·7	986·75	175
		Khed			
		Karjat			
		Kalyán			
		Málegaon ...			
		Bhiwndi ...			
Southern Circle ...	North Kánara and Dhárwár.	Haliyál	335	414·05	419·75
		Yellápur ...			
		Kalghatgi ...			
		Total ...	439·7	1,400·80	594·75

As in the last year the party was divided into three sub-parties. One was employed on the survey of the forests in the Haliyál, Yellápur and Kalghatgi tálukas in the Southern Circle. The survey in the first named táluka was carried out on the 4″ scale and that in the two latter on the 8″ scale. Of the other two sub-parties one was engaged on the Topographical Survey of the forests of the Mával and Khed tálukas of the Poona District and the Karjat and Kalyán tálukas of the Thána District. Portions of the forest containing teak were surveyed on the 8″ scale and the remainder on the 4″ scale. The third sub-party was employed in the Násik and Thána Districts on the tertiary triangulation and traversing necessary to supplement the fixed points of the Survey of India and prepare the ground for topographical survey on the 8″ scale. Two sub-surveyors were employed on the survey of the "babul reserves" in the Northern Circle on the 16″ scale. The total cost of the Forest Survey Party amounted to Rs. 69,235, of which Rs. 31,580 were on account of work performed in the Southern Circle, the balance being for work done in the Northern Circle.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on revenue survey operations in the Presidency proper during the year is contrasted in the statement below with that for 1888-89:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Survey of British territory	530,178	566,324
Survey of Janjira State	5,125	7,923
Total ...	535,303	574,247

The total expenditure of the Forest Survey Party contrasted with that for six months of the previous year is shown below:

	From 1st October 1888 to 31st March 1889.	1889-90.
Forest Survey Party	30,009	69,235

Sind.

Measurement.

Original and revision measurement work was carried on in the following tálukas:

Karáchi Collectorate ...	Johi ...	Revision Measurement.
	Dádu ...	„ „
	Sehwan ...	„ „
Hyderabad Collectorate ...	Sakránd ...	„ „
	Shahdádpur ...	„ „
	Tándo Alahyar	„ „
Shikárpur Collectorate ...	Lárkhána ...	„ „
	Rohri ...	„ „
Upper Sind Frontier District	Thul ...	Original „
	Káshmor ...	„ „
Thar and Párkar District ...	Umarkot ...	„ „
	Sanghar ...	„ „
	Khipra ...	„ „

There were measured 105,282 survey numbers containing 630,931 acres. The measurement of 9,097 numbers with an area of 57,418 acres was tested by European and Native officers, with the result that error exceeding 2 per cent. was discovered in 70 numbers.

Classification.

No regular classification work was carried on during the year under report. Both classers and measurers were employed on the work hitherto exclusively done by classers of preparing tálukas, in which a revision of rates will shortly become due, for the introduction of Irrigational Settlements. The total area thus dealt with was 941,464 acres comprising 160,276 survey numbers. Of this area 115,858 acres comprising 19,276 numbers were personally examined by the officers in charge of the work.

Expenditure.

The estimated and actual expenditure for the year were as follows :

Budget Estimate	Rs. 1,54,725
Expenditure	,, 1,33,570

The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 1,42,307.

Settlements.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Financial results.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements effected during the year are summarised in the following statement :

Name of Táluka or State.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under Revised Settlement.	Percentage. Increase.	Percentage. Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.		
(1)—*Government Villages.*					
Dhandhuka	13	48,512	64,553	33·1	...
Daskroi	123	2,85,329	3,51,244	23·1	...
Khed	193	1,45,492	1,94,517	33·7	...
Bhimthadi	5	7,613	9,335	22·6	...
Junnar	1	726	722	...	0·5
Shrigonda	78½	1,07,974	1,37,346	27·2	...
Sangamner	13	9,647	14,498	50·2	...
Kopargaon	6	5,872	7,906	34·6	...
Amalner	240	2,25,355	2,94,208	30·5	...
Dhárwár	1	172	167	...	2·9
Siddápur	67	32,992	45,594	38·2	...
Karjat	169	71,647	98,328	37·2	...
Rájápur	124	71,670	58,284	...	18·6
Total ...	1,033½	10,13,001	12,76,702	26	...
(2)—*Alienated Villages.*					
Khed	8	9,905	13,533	36·6	...
Háveli	1	1,691	2,257	33·4	...
Mával	1	321	493	53·6	...
Karad	1	9,808	6,835	...	30·3
Total ...	11	21,725	23,118	6·4	...
(3)—*Native States.*					
Kolháp ur State...	1	2,266	3,137	38·4	...
Sángli State	17	62,288	63,896	2·5	...
Total ...	18	64,554	67,033	3·8	...
Grand Total ...	1,062½	10,99,280	13,66,853	24·3	...

Gujarát Settlements.

In Gujarát the settlement operations were confined to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Government villages of the Dhandhuka and Daskroi tálukas, and to the submission of the revision settlement proposals for the Viramgám and Gogha tálukas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Dhandhuka Táluka.

Besides the 13 Government villages into which revised rates were introduced during the year, there are 133 tálukdári and 4 inám villages comprised in this táluka. It is bounded on the north by the Dholka táluka and the Limbdi State, on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and on the south and west by Káthiáwár. The surface of the country is level with a gradual slope from the north-west to the south-east, along which the waters of the river Bahadur find their way eastwards from Ranpur at the western point of the táluka. The mode of husbandry practised is fairly good on the whole. The Bohra and Kunbi cultivators are naturally industrious and enterprising and those of other castes are not far behind them. Means of communication have considerably improved during the last few years. The chief markets of the táluka are Dhandhuka, Dholera and Ránpur. The only industry practised is the weaving of two or three kinds of coarse cotton cloth and woollen blankets for local use. The total area of the 13 villages settled during the year is 88,919 acres. The density of the population is 182 per square mile. A very large proportion of the culturable lands of these villages is of clayey black soil, the remainder being of the more sandy and light colored soil known as *goradu*, and merging in places into a reddish gravelly earth with a substratum of soft sandstone or rock. The result of the introduction of the revised rates into these villages has been an increase of 33·1 per cent. on the old revenue.

Daskroi Táluka.

The total number of villages of this táluka into which revised rates were introduced during the year is 123. The tract in which these villages are comprised is with the exception of a few low sandhills in the east and south-east quite flat and on the whole exceedingly well wooded. The soil of the tract is chiefly "goradu" (pale-grey), the "besur" (mixed yellow and black) description of earth prevailing in the southern villages where

rice is chiefly grown. The mode of husbandry practised is similar to that which prevails elsewhere in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The staple products of the villages are rice, jowári and bájri. Rice is chiefly grown in the southern villages, while jowári (great millet) and bájri (spiked millet) are grown in all parts. Since the original settlement the state of communications in the táluka has been completely revolutionized. Besides the construction of several roads since 1860, the táluka has been brought into direct railway communication not only with Bombay but also with the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Káthiáwár. The chief market of the táluka is the city of Ahmedabad. The total area of the 123 villages is 300 square miles and the population 421 souls per square mile. The introduction of the new rates has resulted in an increase of 23 per cent. on the old revenue.

Deccan Settlements.

The settlement operations of the Deccan Survey consisted of the introduction of revision survey rates into 535 villages of the Poona, Ahmednagar and Khándesh Collectorates, and of original survey rates into 67 villages of the Siddápur táluka of the Kánara Collectorate and also into one village of the Junnar táluka of the Poona District, and one village of the Dhárwár táluka of the Dhárwár District. In addition, revised rates were introduced into 11 inám villages of the Poona and Sátára Collectorates, and also into 18 jághir villages, 17 of the Sángli State and 1 of the Kolhápur State.

Khed Táluka.

The number of villages of the Khed táluka into which revision survey rates were introduced during the year was 193. The táluka is hilly throughout, the western half portion being a confused mass of hills and valleys, plateaux and ravines, while towards the east both plateaux and valleys grow wider and more level and the hills lose much of their height and boldness. In the western portion much of the country is reserved forest. The country is fertile throughout, but the soil is generally coarse in quality and not such as would yield heavy crops in a drier climate. On the plateaux however there is found a purplish black soil of exceeding richness, and there is a small proportion of alluvial soil along the river banks. The crops grown vary considerably with the situation of the village. In villages situated in the open country to the eastward two crops can be raised in the better soils without irrigation. In the poorer lands bájri mixed with small quantities of "math" (kidney beans), "hulga" (horse gram), "mug" (green gram) and "ambádi" (hemp) is the commonest crops in low-lying villages, while in those near the ghats, "nachni," "wari" and "sawa" are the common cereals. The same grains with "khorasani" (niger seed) are grown in the poor high-lying lands. The potato is raised to a large extent in favourable situations as a first crop and is succeeded by wheat, gram or jowári. Rice is grown throughout the táluka, but is most common in the western half. The chief export of the táluka is potatoes, but a very large quantity of miscellaneous grains, vegetables, fodder and fruit is sent off daily to the Bombay and Poona markets. The chief market of the táluka is Khed, and next in importance to Khed is Manchar. Local manufactures are not of great importance. There are 124 oil mills in which oil is pressed from earthnuts, and a little weaving is done here and there. The total area of the 193 villages is 694 square miles with a population of 167 souls per square mile. The introduction of the revised rates has resulted in an increase of 33 per cent. on the old revenue of the villages.

Six isolated villages of the Poona District.

Besides the 193 villages of the Khed táluka of the Poona District, revision survey rates were introduced into 5 villages of the Bhimthadi táluka, and original survey rates into one village of the Junnar táluka of the same district during the year. The rates applied to the surrounding villages previously settled were extended to the villages above referred to, with the result that the revenue of the 5 Bhimthadi villages has increased by 22 per cent. and that of the one Junnar village has decreased by 0·5 per cent.

Shrigonda Táluka.

The total number of villages comprised in this táluka is 86, of which 7½ are alienated and the remaining 78½, into which a revision settlement was introduced during the year, are Government. In physical character the táluka is a typical tract of the Deccan plain country. In the central portion the streams are much used for irrigation so long as their water-supply lasts. Cultivation is kept up throughout the hot weather by means of wells. The rainfall is not uniform throughout the tract, but it varies rather in regularity than quantity. In the north it is regular and sufficient for all ordinary plain crops, but towards the south the fall is uncertain and sometimes scanty. The principal product grown is late jowári which supplies the bulk of the food consumed in the táluka by man and beast. Communications have been considerably improved since the original settlement, there being at the present date several made roads besides the Dhond and Manmád Railway, which passes through the táluka and has three stations within its limits. Shrigonda itself is the one considerable market. The only local industry is the pressing of oil from kardai (safflower seed). The total area of the 78½ villages is 576 square miles and the density of population 84 souls per square mile. The introduction of the revised rates has resulted in an increase of 27 per cent. on the old revenue of the villages.

Sangamner and Kopargaon Tálukas.

In addition to the 78½ villages above referred to, the original settlements in 19 other villages in the Ahmednagar District—of which 13 belong to the Sangamner táluka and 6 to the Kopargaon táluka—were revised during the year, the rates of assessment being those that have already been applied to the surrounding villages. The result has been that the revenue of the Sangamner táluka villages has increased by 50 per cent. and that of the Kopargaon villages by 34 per cent.

Amalner Táluka.

In the Khándesh District a revision settlement was introduced into the Amalner táluka. The country is generally flat. The northern part, lying in the valley of the

Tápti river, consists of rich black soil and is widely tilled, while the southern portion is made up for the most part of rocky undulating ground broken by a low range of hills covered with thorny scrub. The soil of the táluka is of three kinds, black, red and brown. The black is the most fertile, bearing the finest crops, in some places from year to year without the aid of manure or any rotation. The crops grown in this description of soil are generally those for export such as cotton, linseed, &c. The red soil, though not so fertile as the black, yet bears good crops. The brown soil (borad) varying in color from light brown to grey is found only on the uplands and hills. It is light and friable and on account of its want of depth requires constant showers of rain to produce crops of any value. Besides these soils small but highly productive plots of alluvial deposits known as "dalhi" are found on river banks. The climate of the táluka is healthy and the rainfall generally sufficient for all kinds of dry-crop cultivation. The táluka is well off in point of communications and markets. The density of population is 185 souls per square mile. The introduction of the revision settlement has resulted in an increase of the revenue by 30 per cent.

Siddápur Táluka.

In the Kánara District an original settlement was introduced into 67 villages of the Siddápur táluka. These villages immediately surround the group of 21 villages of the same táluka settled in the previous year. The total area covered by them is 82,679 acres or 129 square miles with a population of 104 souls per square mile. The total arable area is 18,059 acres, of which 34 per cent. is under dry-crop and grass, 55 per cent. under rice and sugarcane and 11 per cent. under garden. Where water is available by digging down a few feet, vegetables are grown in the hot months in limited areas, and in more favored situations sugarcane is very generally cultivated, although it is not of the best quality. In the central and western villages garden cultivation receives the most attention, and cocoanuts, supári (betel-nuts), cardamoms, pánvel (betel-leaves), pepper and various fruits are grown in profusion. In the most westerly villages double rice crops are raised in favorable situations, but the monsoon crops sometimes suffer from the excessive rainfall and consequent floods. The dry-crop lands are little cultivated, and are for the most part under grass as "help lands" to the rice and garden cultivation. The introduction of the survey rates into these villages has increased their revenue by 38 per cent. Survey rates were introduced into one village of the Dhárwár táluka, which was formerly inám, but lapsed to Government in 1888.

Konkan Settlements.

In the Konkan the settlement operations consisted of the introduction of a revision settlement into the Karjat táluka of the Thána District and of an original settlement into the Rájápur táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Karjat Táluka.

The number of villages in this táluka into which revision survey rates were introduced during the year was 169. The táluka comprises all the tract lying in the broad valley between the Mátherán range of hills and Khalápur on the west and the Sahyádri range of ghâts on the east and south. It is well watered by several rivers. The soils of the táluka are, especially in the valleys, rich and productive, owing to the large quantity of virgin soil and decomposed vegetable matter washed down from the hills. The varkas or hill land soils are usually red in color, gravelly, poor in quality and not capable of bearing yearly crops. The staple food-grain grown in the táluka is rice. There are besides various dry-crop grains such as náchni, vari, til (gingelly seed) and udid (black gram), which are grown on the hill lands. In land where there is sufficient moisture in the soil second crops of pulse, vál (large-fruited dolichos), udid and kulith (horse gram) are grown after rice. Small quantities of sugarcane are grown in a few villages, principally in rabi (winter-crop) lands and occasionally in small patches of suitable rice land. Besides the several cart roads and tracks which were in existence at the time of the original settlement, the táluka has now the advantage of a railway which connects it with the Poona and Bombay markets. The principal markets resorted to by the people of the táluka are Panvel and Kalyán. Of local industries there is none worth mentioning. The result of the introduction of revision survey rates into the 169 villages above referred to has been an increase of 37 per cent. on their old revenue.

Rájápur Táluka.

The táluka is bounded on the north by the Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar tálukas, on the east by the Kolhápur and Bávda States, on the south by the Devgad táluka and on the west by the sea. Its physical characteristic is its extreme ruggedness. The lands of the villages situated to the west nearest the coast consist of flat-topped laterite hills intersected by deep ravines the plateaux being almost bare rock for miles together. The land in the intervening deep ravines is generally very rich with good alluvial soil and sufficient water-supply. The soils in general are red, gravelly and of a poor description, and require for varkas cultivation a good many years of fallow, and for rice cultivation a plentiful supply of ráb. The principal crop grown is rice of various kinds. Wherever there is sufficient moisture the rice is followed by second crops of "mug," "udid," "kulith," "chaoli" (small-fruited dolichos), "kadwa," or "pávta," (varieties of large-fruited dolichos). In varkas land the crop mostly grown is "harik". The climate of the táluka as affecting the general health of the people is on the whole good. The average fall of rain is sufficient for all purposes. The táluka is conveniently situated as regards communication by water, for, in addition to possessing a seaboard of about 20 miles, it is intersected by the Muchkundi, the Jaitápur and the Viziadurg rivers, all of them navigable for small craft some miles inland. There is only one good made road running through the táluka, transport inland

being chiefly carried on by means of pack animals. The chief markets used by the people of the táluka are Rájápur, Lánje and Khárepátan. There are no manufactures of importance. In the 124 villages of the táluka into which original survey rates were introduced during the year the revenue has decreased by 18·6 per cent.

Revised rates were introduced into 10 inám villages of the Poona District, and also into one inám village of the Sátára District, with the result that in the former the revenue has been increased by 36 per cent. and in the latter it has decreased by 30 per cent. Inám villages.

Original survey rates were introduced into 18 jághir villages (one in the Kolhápur State and 17 in the Sángli State), the result being a rise in the revenue of 3·8 per cent. Jághir villages.

The settlements effected during the year have resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue to the amount of Rs. 2,63,701 or 26 per cent. in British Government villages, and of Rs. 3,872 or 4 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States. General results.

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the close of the year was Rs. 45,57,873. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 24,89,620 or 33·8 per cent. on the former revenue. This is equivalent to a return of 54 per cent. on the total expenditure. Expenditure on Revision Settlement operations.

SIND.

During the year under report irrigation settlements were introduced into the Kotri and Karáchi tálukas of the Karáchi Collectorate. The extent and results of the settlement are shown in the following statement:

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Percentage Increase.	Year from which the Irrigational Settlements have effect.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Kotri	10	13,651	15,416	13·0	1889-90
Karáchi (surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa)	12	5,856	8,689	48·2	1889-90
Total ...	22	19,507	24,105	23·6	.....

Proposals were submitted before the close of the year for the irrigational settlement of the Sehwán táluka of the Karáchi Collectorate and the Sákrand and Tando Alahyar tálukas of the Hyderabad Collectorate; also for the adjustment of the ground rent within the assessable portion of the Kotri municipal limits.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the majority of the districts of the Presidency the inquiries respecting alienated lands had been completed or approached completion, and progress was being made in the issue of sanads. The total number of sanads issued to grantees during the year under report was 242, leaving about 5,323 sanads to be issued or re-issued at the end of the year. The only districts in which any considerable amount of alienation work remained to be done were Sátára, Ratnágiri and Kolába. There remained for issue or re-issue at the end of the year 2,773, 2,066 and 268 sanads in these three districts respectively. A special Mámlatdár was engaged on alienation work in Ratnágiri. General.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1889-90 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' administration reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints levied for the collection of the year's revenue:

Division.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Sind...	Thar and Párkar	Unknown.	Unknown.	.....	7
	Shikárpur	54,542	58,008	231	149
	Hyderabad	28,331	27,271	1,308	1,366
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,591	2,940	97	179
	Karáchi	18,027	19,178	209	24
	Total ...	103,491	107,397	1,845	1,725
Northern Division.	Broach	50,345	50,404	1,097	307
	Ahmedabad	63,282	63,412	44	196
	Panch Mahál	26,261	26,454	53	94
	Kaira	114,185	114,426	39	22
	Surat	76,100	75,066	96	41
	Thána	78,501	82,205	5	15
	Total ...	408,674	411,967	1,334	675

Division.	District.	Number of Occupancies. 1888-89.	Number of Occupancies. 1889-90.	Number of Distraints. 1888-89.	Number of Distraints. 1889-90.
Central Division ...	Khándesh	134,407	136,028	168	107
	Násik	71,094	71,106	12	8
	Sholápur	46,865	46,872	.....	1
	Poona	69,338	69,715	.....	.....
	Sátára...	74,387	74,420	.....	24
	Ahmednagar	70,245	71,391	18	28
	Total ...	466,336	469,532	198	168
Southern Division..	Belgaum	50,262	50,039	2	1
	Dhárwár	62,220	80,272	1	5
	Ratnágiri	119,852	127,182	182	242
	Kánara	31,463	32,766	47	11
	Kolába	43.182	42,854	2	3
	Bijápur	77,205	80,315	6	6
	Total ...	384,184	413,428	240	268
	Grand Total ...	1,362,685	1,402,324	3,617	2,836

It will be seen from the above figures that considerably less pressure was found requisite in the year under report than in the previous year to recover the land revenue. This was chiefly due to a more favourable season. The only district in which there was a large increase in the number of distraints was Ahmedabad, and the increase there was due to the fact that owing to the badness of the season of 1888-89 the recovery of that year's land revenue was in some instances postponed to 1889-90, when distraints on account of two years' demands had to be levied.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the annual reports of the Collectors of districts, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied upon for perfect accuracy. This remark is especially applicable to Sind.

Northern Division.

The following table exhibits the state and extension of cultivation during the year 1889-90 in the various districts of the Northern Division:

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,519,231	1,446,110	73,121	13,362
Kaira	485,734	414,502	71,232	4,257
Panch Mahals...	397,764	245,833	151,931	Unknown.
Broach	491,212	464,346	26,866	1,449
Surat	688,801	649,979	38,822	1,770
Thána	1,019,399	973,146	46,253	2,017
Total ...	4,602,141	4,193,916	408,225	22,855

Compared with the totals of the preceding year, the area of culturable land shows an increase of 34,813 acres, owing to certain lands in Thána being included for the first time; the area of actually cultivated land shows an increase of 39,631 acres, and the area of culturable waste a decrease of 4,818 acres. These figures show that the area taken up was greater than the area that went out of cultivation, and they may therefore be considered satisfactory.

Central Division.

The corresponding information for the Central Division is given in the following table:

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik	2,145,198	2,034,030	111,168	17,112
Khándesh	3,614,970	3,166,091	448,879	30,844
Ahmednagar	2,580,888	2,516,835	64,053	10,378
Poona	2,095,774	2,058,046	37,728	4,102
Sholápur	2,163,880	2,144,541	19,339	3,634
Sátára	1,519,464	1,488,507	30,957	1,153
Total ...	14,120,174	13,408,050	712,124	67,223

The total culturable area and the area actually cultivated were larger by 12,497 acres and 44,869 acres respectively than in the previous year, while the balance of culturable waste was less by 32,372 acres. The figures for the total culturable area of the Poona District are taken from last year's report, later information not being available. There was an increase of cultivation in all the districts of the division.

The statistics for the Southern Division are as follows: Southern Division.

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,199,711	1,135,511	64,200	8,176
Dhárwár	1,612,229	1,562,968	49,261	3,390
Kánara...	386,050	322,681	63,369	1,618
Bijápur...	2,182,680	2,076,385	106,295	34,889
Ratnágiri	1,214,985	1,214,135	850	192
Kolába	573,539	567,993	5,546	191
Total ...	7,169,194	6,879,673	289,521	48,456

The total culturable area and the area actually cultivated increased by 10,845 acres and 55,065 acres respectively, and the balance of culturable waste decreased by 44,220 acres. One táluka in which settlement operations are incomplete and another in which these operations have been recently completed are excluded from the Ratnágiri returns. The total culturable area of Kolába given above is that shown in last year's report, later information not being forthcoming. The culturable area remaining to be taken up in the Southern Division is now extremely small, especially in Ratnágiri and Kolába.

Similar statistics for the Province of Sind are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey. From the statistics of those portions of the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier, for which information is forthcoming, it appears that cultivation is spreading in each of the four districts, though the area of culturable waste land is still very large. For Thar and Párkar no statistics are available. Sind.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedabad District all estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, whose report is separately summarised below. In the other districts all such estates, with the exception of a number in Broach and Kaira entrusted to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, were under the management of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners. One estate in Thána was placed in the charge of a Mámlatdár under the orders of the District Judge.

Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, of which a separate account is given below, there were 79 estates of minors and others in the charge of the District Officers at the close of the year. The aggregate area of the estates for which statistics are available was 111,523 acres. The estates varied in size from a single acre to upwards of 20,000 acres in the case of two estates in the Panch Maháls. Five estates are reported to have been restored to their owners during the year.

Estates in charge of the Ta'lukda'ri Settlement Officer.

The following table shows the number and the revenues of the estates of all descriptions under management, and of the tálukdári villages in the revenue charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in the year under report: Estates in charge.

	Number of Estates.	Aggregate revenue for collection, 1889-90.	Amount realized by sale under Decrees.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862...	38	77,879	.....
Do. removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	8		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	50	90,512	.....
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	7	59,327	.....
Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864	31	56,536	.....
Miscellaneous Estates managed by agreement of owners ...	8	27,142	.....
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., under section 144, Revenue Code	11	98,611	.....
Estates—(*a*) Managed under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.	136	48,631	.....
(*b*) Under process of sale	61	.....	.....
Estates managed under section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code ...	6	7,389	.....
Total ...	356	4,66,027	.....
Tálukdári villages under revenue charge ...	356	3,71,508	.....

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs' Estates.

The number of estates in the Ahmedabad District managed under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year was 37. Two new estates were brought under the operation of the Act and one removed from it during the year under report, thus making a net total of 38. Of the 46 Tálukdárs' estates under management 23 were directly managed by the Settlement Officer, 19 by the Tálukdárs under his supervision and 4 by creditors under special arrangements. During the year Rs. 13,966 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 16,783 to Government, leaving Rs. 47,120 still due to the former and Rs. 99,787 still due to the latter. The reduction of debt was equivalent to 12¼ per cent.

Kaira Thákors' Estates.

There were 50 estates in Kaira managed under Act XXI of 1881 at the end of the year 1888-89. One estate was removed from the operation of the Act during the year under report. No advances were taken from the Government treasury. Altogether Rs. 23 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 33,378 to Government, leaving Rs. 7,668 due to the former and Rs. 2,14,201 to the latter. The reduction of debt was 9 per cent.

Broach Thákors' Estates.

There were seven estates under management in Broach throughout the year. Rs. 3,011 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 16,400 to Government, leaving Rs. 37,187 due to the former and Rs. 51,338 to the latter. The reduction of debt amounted to 15 per cent.

Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864.

The estates of 38 minors were under the management of the Settlement Officer at the beginning of the year under report, and 4 were added during the year, making a total of 42 at its close. With the exception of 3 in Broach, all these estates were in the Ahmedabad District. The total realizations on all the estates, including the previous year's balance, were Rs. 1,70,406, of which Rs. 32,085 were paid in satisfaction of the Government revenue demand and other charges, and Rs. 1,38,321 were partly devoted to the payment of debt and partly carried over as savings.

Education of minors.

During the year one minor attended the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and eleven the Tálukdári Grássia School at Wadhwán. The collections on account of the Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Fund reached the sum of Rs. 21,210. It did not appear feasible to establish a tálukdári school at Ahmedabad at this cost, and it has not yet been decided in what way the fund should be employed in furthering the education of the Tálukdárs.

Litigation.

There were 26 original suits and appeals to which Government was a party pending at the beginning of the year under report and 6 original suits were filed during the year, bringing the total number up to 32. Nineteen cases were decided, of which 15 ended in favour of Government and 2 in favour of plaintiffs, while 2 were remanded for re-trial.

Financial review.

The following abstract shows the financial results of the management of estates for the year under report:

	Number of Estates.	Gross revenue for collection, including previous years' outstanding balances.	Total revenue realized, including past year's balance in hand.	Charges of all kinds.						Paid to creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Outstanding balances written off.	Outstanding balances at the close o the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the tálukas.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer and establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Act ...	103	2,59,898	2,90,652	67,560	12,670	7,717	40,249	5,278	1,33,474	78,659	78,519	346	29,143
All other Estates under management	253	3,44,389	4,55,618	77,767	12,782	8,489	30,143	10,345	1,39,526	40,805	2,75,287	11,357½	31,851
Total ...	356	6,04,287	7,46,270	1,45,327	25,452	16,206	70,392	15,623	2,73,000	1,19,464	3,53,806	11,703	60,994

The percentage of collections to demands was better in Kaira and Broach, but worse in Ahmedabad than in the previous year. The expenses of management were equivalent to 8·92 per cent. on the actual collections against 9·28 per cent. in 1888-89.

Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888.

The Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act worked smoothly and satisfactorily throughout the year.

Encumbered Estates, Sind.

Kárachi District.

In the Karáchi District there were 13 estates under management at the commencement of the year. Five of these, having been cleared of all liabilities, were restored to their owners, and at the close of the year eight remained under management. The total receipts during the year, together with the opening balance of Rs. 1,745, amounted to Rs. 24,732. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 24,355; of this Rs. 7,343 were paid in liquidation of the debt to Government, which amounted to Rs. 19,512 at the beginning of the year. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 322, or 1·4 per cent. on the total receipts, against 2·25 per cent. in 1888-89.

Hyderabad District.

In the Hyderabad District 38 estates were under management at the beginning of the year. Of these 12 were relinquished during its course, and 26 remained under management

at its close. Of the debt due to Government from the estates viz. Rs. 78,105, Rs. 38,065 were paid, and the private debts which amounted to Rs. 24,798 were reduced by Rs. 6,886 during the year. The cost of management was Rs. 3,863 or 3 per cent. on the total receipts.

Shikárpur District.

Of the 16 estates under management in the Shikárpur District at the commencement of the year, 3 were relinquished during its course and 13 remained under management at its close. The balance of Government debt was reduced to Rs. 12,655 by the payment of Rs. 31,700 and that of private debts to Rs. 15,849 by the payment of Rs. 6,461 during the year. The cost of management was Rs. 1,429 or 1·8 per cent. on the gross receipts.

Thar and Párkar District.

The number of estates under management in the Thar and Párkar District at the commencement of the year was 3. Of these 2 were relinquished during the year, and one remained under management at its close. The receipts during the year aggregated Rs. 4,472 ; a portion of the Government loan, the entire balance of private debts and some miscellaneous charges were paid off, and all that was outstanding at the close of the year was a sum of Rs. 300 due to Government on account of the one estate still under management.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

In the Upper Sind Frontier District, at the beginning of the year, there were 8 estates under management. One of these was relinquished during the year and 7 remained under management at its close. Of the sum of Rs. 3,545 due to Government, Rs. 2,600 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 945. The amount due on account of private debts was reduced to Rs. 8,650 by the payment of Rs. 3,957 during the year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Acts passed and Bills introduced.

THE Acts passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year 1889-90, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year are set forth with short statements of their objects and reasons in Appendix III-A.

Act.

Only one Act was passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor-General during the year under report. This was Act No. I of 1889, The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889.

Objects and Reasons.

The objects and reasons, for which the Act was introduced and passed, were set forth at pages 44 and 45 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1888-89.

Bills.

The Bills which were pending at the close of the year were:

(1) Bill No. 2 of 1888—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.*

(2) Bill No. 2 of 1889—A Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act (Bombay Act IV of 1887).†

(3) Bill No. 3 of 1889—A Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.‡

(4) Bill No. I of 1890—The Bombay Municipal Servants Bill.

Objects and Reasons.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 2 of 1888 were set forth at pages 43 and 44 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1888-89.

Bill No. 2 of 1889.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 2 of 1889 were described as follows:

(1) The necessity for this Bill has recently been shown by the prevalence of a new form of gambling, known as "Barsát ka Satta," or wagering on the rainfall. This form of wagering has caused incalculable harm and has had a very demoralising effect, particularly on the youths of the City of Bombay. It has even attracted gamblers from the Mofussil.

(2) The Bombay High Court have recently ruled in the case of Imperatrix *v.* Narotamdás Motirám and Hemráj Khimji, that the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, are not sufficiently wide to apply to wagering.

(3) The present Bill is intended to supply this defect by extending the definition of a common gaming house in section 3 of that Act, so as to include any house in which any article or instrument or means of gaming or wagering is kept, or used as described in that section (and by making the necessary additions in the various penal clauses).

Bill No. 3 of 1889.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 3 of 1889 were described as follows:

The administration of the District Police of this Presidency has been hitherto vested, subject to the superintendence and control of Government, in the Commissioners of Divisions. Since the year 1885, an Inspector General of Police has been appointed, whose position and powers were provisionally determined by orders of Government. The experience since gained has enabled Government to arrive at clear views of the proper place of the Inspector General in the police system. It has become necessary to give legislative definition to his authority and functions, and in settling these to review and re-define the relations to the police system of the Commissioners and District Magistrates. The constitution and working of the police forces established in other provinces of India, chiefly under the provisions of Act V of 1861, have been carefully considered as a source of improvement for the Bombay system, and such provisions as could be beneficially adopted have been introduced into the present Bill in such modified forms as were necessary in order to reduce them to harmony with the general system. It has been thought desirable, while giving the Inspector General full control over the discipline and mechanism of the force, to maintain and emphasize the authority of the Magistrate of the District as one in whom to a certain extent centre both the magisterial and the executive local powers, and to confer a corresponding authority on each Commissioner within the area under his administrative control.

2. This Bill is introduced for this purpose, and the opportunity has been taken of re-arranging the provisions of the Police law, of revising them with a view to the conditions

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* This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Council held on the 19th March 1890; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd April 1890 and the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th June 1890, and has been published as Bombay Act II of 1890.

† This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Council held on the 19th March 1890; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st March 1890 and the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 8th May 1890, and has been published as Bombay Act I of 1890.

‡ This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Council held on the 9th April 1890, and is awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

of the present time and of introducing amongst them some new enactments suggested by the deficiencies of the present law. Whenever extended authority has been given to the magistracy or the police for the purpose of preserving order and maintaining the general comfort of the public careful precautions have been taken to prevent abuse of the powers thus conferred. Some novel sections have been introduced for the purpose of securing gentleness and humanity on the part of the Police in the discharge of their necessarily harsh and invidious duties.

3. The Act will not in the first instance extend to Sind or to Aden and its dependencies. But power is reserved to Government to extend to these places either the whole Act or such portions of it as shall seem appropriate. Several of the provisions of the Bill have a possible utility independent of the others, and may be brought into operation when the introduction of the Act as a whole would be premature or unadvisable.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. I of 1890 were described as follows: Bill No. 1 of 1890.

The necessity for the present Bill has arisen from the repeal of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, and the omission from the present City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, of the provision contained in section 267 (*a*) of the repealed Act.

2. That sub-section gave the power to make bye-laws to secure "the regular, efficient and faithful performance of their several duties by all officers and servants of the Corporation." Till the repeal of Bombay Act III of 1872, bye-law No. 9, made with the required sanction, imposed a penalty in case of unauthorised abandonment of duty by certain municipal servants.

3. The power to make such bye-laws is not continued by the present Act, and the bye-law is therefore, Government are advised, no longer in force.

4. The primary object of the present Bill is thus, not so much to introduce any new obligations, as to provide by legislation the penalty hitherto imposed under municipal bye-laws. The punitive clauses of the Bill are, it will be noted, limited in their application to those classes of servants whose duties intimately concern the public health or safety.

5. By section 365 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the Commissioner is bound to provide for the surface cleaning of the city, and by section 371 an absolute monopoly is created as to the employment of halalkhors. The residents are therefore entirely at the mercy of the Municipality in these matters, and if the municipal machinery were to break down even for a week, the result, as everybody familiar with Bombay must be aware, would be most deplorable, and there would be the greatest risk of an epidemic. The desired legislation may, therefore, be regarded as a necessary corollary to the extensive powers already vested in the municipal executive by sections 64 (3) (*c*) and 434 of the present Municipal Act.

6. The danger to life would be no less serious if the members of the fire-brigade could with impunity abandon their duties at the moment they were most urgently required.

Till quite recently the firemen in the City of Bombay were members of the Police, and the due discharge of their duties was consequently secured by the law applicable to them as part of the general Police force. Section 359 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, imposes on the Corporation the duty of "extinguishing fire and protecting life and property in case of fire," and the agency employed for the purpose is now under the control of the Commissioner. There is, however, no penal clause for breaches of discipline or neglect of duty by firemen.

7. The fire-brigade is in great measure dependent on the supply of water, and would be almost helpless if that supply were interrupted. The health as well as the safety of the entire city might, moreover, be endangered by an abandonment or neglect of duties connected with the maintenance or service of water-works.

8. The lighting of the city also concerns the public safety, and the consequences would be serious were it in the power of the lamp-lighters, by refusing to perform their duty, to plunge the city, or any part of it, in darkness.

9. In all these cases, therefore, it appears to be necessary to provide by legislation the protection which the repeal of the bye-laws has withdrawn.

10. It is possible that hereafter experience may show the necessity for further extending this list (see schedule annexed to the Bill), and it is therefore proposed to empower the Governor in Council by notification, giving due warning, to extend the application of the Bill to any class of duties that concern the public health or safety. The notice to be given will be long enough to enable any one who does not approve of the terms to withdraw from the service.

11. Provision is also made in section 2 of the Bill for its extension on due warning given to any municipal district in the Presidency.

12. In order that all persons employed on duties, rendering them liable in case of wilful neglect or withdrawal to the penalties proposed, may have full warning of such liability, provision has been made in the Bill for the supply to such employés of copies of the Act at a nominal price.

Police.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force of the Mofussil, comprising the three divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind, was 18,931 during the year 1889. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,22,155 or Rs. 4,769 less than in 1888. The decrease was mainly due to reductions made in connexion with a redistribution scheme under preparation by the Inspector General of Police. The force was distributed as below:

General Police duties	10,503
Jail Guards	317
Treasury and Miscellaneous guards	5,163
Town duties	2,629
Cantonment	290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	29
Total ...	18,931

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population:

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police: 1 to		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police: 1 to	
				Square Miles.	Population.					Square Miles.	Population.
Karáchi	1,421	14,115	478,688	9·93	336	Khándesh	1,708	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	724
Hyderabad	905	9,052	754,624	10·01	834	Násik	778	5,940	781,206	7·63	1,004
Thar and Párkar ...	554	12,729	203,340	22·97	367	Poona	1,128	5,369	901,828	4·75	799
Shikárpur	1,115	9,629	822,178	8·63	737	Sátára	981	4,988	1,062,350	5·08	1,082
Upper Sind Frontier	255	2,801	149,014	11·02	586	Sholápur	572	4,521	582,487	7·90	1,018
Ahmedabad	1,194	3,821	856,324	3·2	718	Belgaum	691	4,656	864,014	6·56	1,218
Kaira	686	1,609	804,800	2·34	1,173	Bijápur	654	5,695	638,493	8·7	976
Panch Mahals ..	785	1,588	255,479	2·02	326	Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	5·37	1,046
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	3·39	763	Kánara	704	3,910	421,840	5·56	600
Surat	760	1,662	614,198	2·18	808	Kolába	459	1,803	482,830	3·93	1,051
Thána	832	3,935	807,367	4·72	970	Ratnágiri	775	3,922	997,090	5·06	1,286
Ahmednagar ..	702	6,666	751,228	9·49	1,070	Total ..	18,931	124,343	15,676,446	6·56	828

As usual there was a predominance of Mahomedans and Maráthas in the force.

Education.

Of the total number of 3,202 subordinate officers, 2,114 or 66·0 per cent., and of the 15,720 men, 4,719 or 30·01 per cent., possessed at least sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible crime report. Taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of individuals possessing such education was 36·11 for the mofussil generally, while for the different districts it varied from 62·4 in Ahmedabad to 10·2 in Thar and Párkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz. 28·9. The districts of the Presidency proper in which the percentage was lowest were Khándesh with 26·6 and Bijápur with 22·6.

Drill and Ball Practice.

The shooting during the year was not quite equal to that of 1888. The scores which carried off the prizes were lower and the number of marksmen fell from 716 to 669. The Khándesh and Dhárwár districts continued to head the list as regards numbers of marksmen, though the number of marksmen at Dhárwár fell off from 125 to 86. Nearly half the money-prizes of the year were won by the Khándesh men. Among the other districts Ahmednagar and Sátára came out best in shooting.

Punishments.

Out of the total number of 18,922 subordinate officers and men 2,644 or 13·97 per cent. were punished—199 judicially and 2,445 departmentally. The total number of punishments was 482 above the average for the three preceding years and 333 higher than in 1888. In the different districts the percentage of punishments to men varied from 3·61 in Ratnágiri to 31·10 in the Upper Sind Frontier.

Rewards.

Of the total number of subordinate officers and men 105 or ·5 per cent. were rewarded by promotion and 321 or 1·6 per cent. by donations of money. The number of rewards by promotion and money were respectively 81 and 211 in 1888. The total number of rewards was highest in Kolába (93), Khándesh (78) and Ratnágiri (62). No rewards were given in Karáchi and Bijápur.

Police material.

The quality of the men enlisted has not always been satisfactory, and it is feared that a large proportion of the men are of little use owing to bad physique or want of intelligence.

Arms.

The arming of the Police with breechloaders has been sanctioned. In some districts the mounted men have been armed with revolvers.

Cognizable Crime.

The following table* gives the amount of real cognizable crime for 1887, 1888 and 1889 for each division and the Presidency as a whole. Class VI comprises cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp, Forest and some other laws:

* The figures relating to cognizable crime are taken from Supplementary Statement No. I used by the Inspector General of Police and not from Statement A, Part I.

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Indian Penal Code cases	6,501	6,245	6,080	4,660	5,671	5,220	5,912	5,735	6,004	3,226	2,982	2,541	20,299	20,633	19,845
Class VI	1,772	2,136	2,317	3,205	3,384	3,457	4,703	5,228	2,752	1,426	1,238	1,093	11,106	11,986	9,619
Total ..	8,273	8,381	8,397	7,865	9,055	8,677	10,615	10,963	8,756	4,652	4,220	3,634	31,405	32,619	29,464

The number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases reported declined from 20,633 in 1888 to 19,845 in 1889. Serious crimes of violence, however, show a distinct increase. Murders have gone down from 215 to 205, but cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide have gone up in number from 95 to 114. Dacoities have risen from 110 to 123 and robberies from 245 to 296.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

At the opening of the year 6,459 cases were pending, either in the Courts or under investigation by the Police. During the year 42,033 cases were reported to the Police or sent to them for investigation by Magistrates. There were thus 48,492 cases in all for disposal. Of these 15,675 cases were excluded, the majority being classed by the Magistrates as false, whether maliciously so or not, on the Police final reports. Of the remainder, 9,755 cases were disposed of without trial, 19,501 were decided by trial, 29 were ended by the death or lunacy of the accused &c., and 3,532 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial 16,361 or 84 per cent. ended in convictions. At the beginning of the year 1,315 persons, who had been arrested by the Police *suo motu*, were under arrest or on bail. The Police of their own accord arrested 33,484 persons during the year. There were thus 34,799 persons to be accounted for. Of these 1,841 were released without being brought to trial, 31,528 were tried, 48 died or became insane &c., and 1,382 were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried 21,695 or 69 per cent. were convicted. In the preceding year 4,579 cases were pending at its commencement, 42,216 cases were reported to the Police or sent to them for investigation, 12,614 cases were excluded, 4,925 cases were disposed of without being brought to trial and 22,582 cases were decided by trial. In 18,431 or 82 per cent. of the cases convictions were obtained. In the same year 1,021 persons were under arrest or on bail at its commencement, 36,060 persons were arrested, 2,751 persons were released without being brought to trial and 32,945 persons were tried. Of the persons tried 23,236 or 70 per cent. were convicted. In the year 1889 the number of persons convicted of murder rose from 136 to 165, of attempts to murder and culpable homicide from 57 to 93, of dacoities from 105 to 109 and of robbery from 169 to 194. Dividing cases into Indian Penal Code cases and cases under other laws, it is found that in each of the years 1888 and 1889, 60 per cent. of the persons put on their trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code were convicted, while 89 per cent. of the persons tried for other offences were found guilty.

Stolen property.

The figures relating to property stolen show less satisfactory results than those relating to persons and cases. The amount stated to have been stolen increased from Rs. 7,34,025 to Rs. 9,56,855, while the amount recovered diminished from Rs. 4,18,923 to Rs. 3,99,769, the percentage of recoveries to losses going down from 57 to 42 per cent. Property was stolen in 14,066 cases as compared with 12,503 in 1888 and recovered in 9,143 cases as compared with 9,873, the percentage of cases in which property was recovered going down from 79 to 65.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each division of the Presidency in comparison with those for the year 1888 :

Divisions.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Sind	10,872	10,994	149	89	1·3	·8	22,313	20,152	5,166	2,619	3,432	3,872	13,332	13,436	15·3	19·2
Northern Division	15,479	17,300	226	146	1·4	·8	29,927	31,105	10,181	12,373	5,218	5,761	14,265	12,654	17·4	18·5
Central Division	20,726	21,620	532	572	2·5	2·6	38,692	40,030	13,347	11,701	5,940	7,299	19,152	20,904	15·3	18·03
Southern Division	8,994	9,156	436	408	4·8	4·4	16,511	17,195	4,728	4,508	2,405	2,363	9,268	10,241	14·5	13·7
Total ..	56,071	59,070	1,343	1,215	2·3	2·5	107,443	108,482	33,422	31,201	16,995	19,295	56,017	57,235	15·8	17·7

There was a net increase over 1888 of 2,999 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency. In Sind there was an increase of 122 cases and in the Northern Division of 1,821, while in the Central and Southern Divisions there were increases of 894 and 162 cases respectively. Among the districts, Poona showed the largest number of cases and Thar and Párkar the smallest. The number of persons brought to trial in non-cognizable cases increased by 1,039 for the whole Presidency, but Sind showed a decrease of 2,161, though there was an increase for the Presidency proper of 3,200. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts was 19·2 in Sind against 15·3 in 1888, and 18·5 in the Northern Division against 17·4. The corresponding percentage in the Central Division was 18·03 against 15·3 in 1888, whereas in the Southern Division there was a slight decrease.

Bombay City Police.

Strength and cost of the Police.

The total strength of the police force during 1889, including the police employed at the harbour and dockyards, was 1,621 men as in the previous year. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,99,532 against Rs. 5,05,135 in 1888.

The general conduct of the men was good. There were 33 dismissals against 22 in 1888, while 464 officers and men were punished departmentally and 22 were punished judicially by the Magistrates. 168 officers and men were rewarded by promotion, while 135 received money rewards. There was no material change in the educational attainments of the force.

Cognizable crime.

During the year under review 17,824 cognizable cases were reported to the police and to the Magistrates. Compared with those of 1888 these figures show an increase of 3,116 cases. The increase was principally in offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the Public Conveyance, Gambling and Police Acts. In connection with cognizable crime 21,620 persons were arrested against 17,002 in 1888, and of the persons arrested 20,107 were convicted against 15,856. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 93 in each year.

The number of reported cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, exclusive of offences against religion and nuisances, was 3,598, or 1,010 more than in the previous year. Of these cases 1,888 or 52 per cent. ended in convictions against 50 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of "hurt by dangerous weapons," due chiefly to the increased activity of the police in making arrests in cases where sticks were the weapon of offence. There was also a considerable increase in the number of petty thefts reported. Six murders were reported, and 20 robberies. Cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking increased in number from 172 to 185. Among the undetected cases were 96 cases of house-breaking, an increase of 24 on the figures for the previous year. The number of reported thefts increased from 1,828 to 2,471. In connection with these there were 1,653 trials of which 1,397 ended in convictions against 984 out of 1,135 in the year before. The value of the property reported stolen under all heads was Rs. 2,51,603 against Rs. 1,78,278 in 1888. Of this 51 per cent. was recovered against 44 per cent. in the previous year.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with decreased from 8,597 to 7,940. Of these 3,791 were cases under the Indian Penal Code and 4,149, including 3,174 municipal cases, were cases under special and local laws. In connection with non-cognizable crime 5,560 persons were summoned or arrested against 7,210 in 1888, and 3,508 were convicted against 3,880.

Trade under the Arms Act.

The number of muskets imported into Bombay in 1889 was 3,040 against 160 in 1888, while the quantity of gunpowder imported rose from 29 to 49 tons. On the other hand the imports of cartridges (loaded and empty) and percussion caps largely decreased. Among the articles exported, transported or transhipped muskets rose in number from 175 to 3,064, while there was a large decrease in cartridges (loaded and empty), dynamite and detonators. The number of licenses and permits under the Arms Act rose from 3,444 to 3,526.

Inquests.

The Coroner held 415 inquests against 413 in 1888. The following is the record of the verdicts:

Homicides	... 12
Deaths caused by rash and negligent acts &c. ...	... 3
Suicides	... 90
Accidental deaths	... 210
Deaths from natural causes	... 62
Do. unknown causes	... 33
Still-born	... 5
Total	...415

Suicides were 10 less than in the previous year.

Pilgrims.

During 1889, the number of pilgrims known to have passed through Bombay was 7,339 against 10,980 in the previous year. Of these, 4,453 were British subjects, 538 were subjects of Native States, 1,951 were foreigners and 397 were persons who had obtained passes up-country.

Fires.

During the year 84 fires occurred, causing a loss of property valued at Rs. 13,11,113.

Railway Police.

The strength and cost of the three Railway Police forces during the year were as follows: Strength and Cost.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Cost.
				Rs.
B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways	61	434	495	92,092
G. I. P. Railway	100	464	564	1,19,317
Southern Marátha Railway	46	233	279	54,372
Total ...	207	1,131	1,338	2,65,781

The total strength of the police force of the first of these three railways was the same as in the previous year, but in the cost there was a decrease of Rs. 583. The police strength of the G. I. P. Railway was increased by one man and the total cost rose from Rs. 1,16,616 to Rs. 1,19,317. Twenty-three men were added to the Southern Marátha Railway force, and its cost was Rs. 3,071 more than in the previous year.

The conduct, efficiency and education of the G. I. P. Railway Police improved, whilst those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police were fairly satisfactory. The men of the Southern Marátha Railway Police were as efficient and well conducted as in 1888, but the number of educated men in the force fell off considerably. In the G. I. P. Police the percentage of punishments to the strength of the force was 23, while it was 33 and 41 in the case of the B. B. & C. I. and Southern Marátha Police respectively. Conduct and Education.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways was 361 against 285 in 1888, on the G. I. P. Railway 372 against 401 and on the Southern Marátha Railway 174 against 259. Cognizable crime sensibly diminished on the last mentioned line. The general results of the years 1888 and 1889 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime are summarised in the following table: Crime.

		Number of reported cases.		Number in which convictions were secured.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways.	Cognizable	202	285	123	185	183	285	144	219
	Non-cognizable	83	76	...	...	90	84	79	78
G. I. P. Railway	Cognizable...	269	282	144	163	319	315	201	181
	Non-cognizable	132	90	...	...	131	102	123	90
Southern Marátha Railway.	Cognizable...	223	141	130	86	233	159	165.	113
	Non-cognizable	36	33	...	...	70	38	47	28

The result of the police work in detecting and successfully prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages:

	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction.				Percentage.					
	Of those tried.		Of those investigated.		Of persons arrested who were released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Of convictions to arrests.		Of convictions to trials.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways	91	91	60	64	7	10	82	82	86	87
G. I. P. Railway	79	86	53	47	11	7	67	54	70	59
Southern Marátha Railway	78	89	58	52	4	7	72	73	75	78

There was an increase in thefts on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, which is attributed to the fact that during the first half of the year the prices of food-grains ruled very high, especially in Gujarát, and that there was a good deal of want felt amongst the poorer classes. On this line, property to the value of Rs. 7,671 was stolen as compared with Rs. 4,722 in 1888. The percentage of property recovered to property lost fell from 60 to 44. Most of the thefts occurred in the Ahmedabad and Rajputána-Málwa Railway sections.

On the G. I. P. Railway Indian Penal Code cases reported to the police rose from 258 in 1888 to 292 in 1889. The increase was almost entirely made up of thefts. There was also a considerable increase in the amount of property stolen (Rs. 15,526 against Rs. 13,879

in the previous year). Articles to the value of Rs. 7,598, or more than half the amount stolen in the year, were taken in five large thefts. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 32 against 66 in 1888.

On the Southern Marátha Railway the number of thefts diminished from 123 to 87. The value of stolen property shown in the returns was Rs. 5,442 against Rs. 9,400 in 1888. The percentage of recoveries to losses, however, showed a falling off from 56 to 34. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry on the the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways was 53 out of 76 cases; on the G. I. P. Railway it was 31 out of 90 and on the Southern Marátha Railway 2 out of 32.

Aden Police.

The strength of the Aden police in 1889-90 was 235 men as in the previous year, distributed as follows: Aden, 143, Aden water police 26, Shaikh Othman 56, Perim 10. The cost of the force, exclusive of the water-police who were paid from the Port Fund, was Rs. 53,366. Of this Government paid Rs. 37,024, and the Municipality the rest.

The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 246. In connection with these the police arrested 364 persons and secured the conviction of 282 or 77 per cent., as compared with 80 per cent. in the previous year. Within the cantonment 139 persons were tried in connexion with 78 cases, and 79 per cent. of them were convicted. In the year before the Cantonment Magistrate had tried 240 persons involved in 109 cases and convicted 93 per cent. of them. The total number of non-cognizable cases reported was 265 and of persons tried in connexion therewith 517, of whom 376 were convicted. Property reported stolen during the year outside the cantonment was valued at Rs. 1,843 and recoveries at Rs. 763 against Rs. 4,035 and Rs. 1,571 in the previous year. Within cantonment limits the value of the stolen property was Rs. 890 against Rs. 305 in the year before. Of this only Rs. 44 were recovered against Rs. 92 in the previous year.

Vagrants.

Bombay Government Workhouse: Admissions.

The number of European vagrants dealt with at the Government Workhouse in Bombay during 1889 was 108 as compared with 119 in the preceding year. Of these 84 were admitted during the year and 24 remained over from 1888. Of the newly-admitted 69 were arrested in Bombay, and 15 were received from other portions of the Presidency. In the previous year 95 were newly admitted, of whom 82 were arrested in Bombay, 7 were received from other portions of the Presidency and 6 from outside the Presidency.

Discharges.

Of the 108 inmates, 36 were discharged to employment, 5 were sent to other countries or to out-stations with the prospect of obtaining employment, 14 were discharged to the care of friends, 2 were sent to the Strangers' Home, 2 to the European General Hospital, 1 to the Leper Asylum, 3 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2 were deported to England and 11 deserted, leaving a balance of 32 vagrants in the Workhouse.

Cost.

The Workhouse expenditure fell from Rs. 7,001 to Rs. 6,354, the decrease being chiefly due to the reduced daily average population which was 24 against 28 in the previous year.

Female Workhouse.

No female vagrants were admitted during the year under review, and the woman, remaining over from the preceding year was discharged to the care of her friends.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

Total destruction of life: Rewards.

The following table shows the destruction of life caused by wild animals and snakes and the result and cost of the measures taken for the suppression of these pests during the year 1889 as compared with 1888:

Year.	Number of Human beings killed.			Number of Cattle killed.			Number destroyed.		Amount of Rewards for destruction.		
	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Of Snakes.	Of Wild Animals.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	1,165	65	1,230	81	2,252	2,333	389,472	961	6,781	5,973	12,754
1889	1,080	80	1,160	74	2,114	2,188	433,795	880	7,848	5,399	13,247

It will be seen that there was a large increase in the number of snakes destroyed and the amount paid for their destruction. The number of wild animals killed was smaller than in the previous year.

Destruction of human life and cattle.

In the Northern Division there were more human deaths from snake-bite than in 1888, but in the rest of the Presidency deaths from this cause were fewer. Among districts the human mortality from snake-bite varied from 160 in Hyderabad to 4 in Sholápur. The number of cattle killed by snakes was nowhere large. An increased number of persons were killed by

wild animals in the Central and Southern Divisions, but a smaller number met their deaths in this way in the Northern Division and Sind. Forty-three persons were killed by leopards and panthers in the Khándesh District, the majority of the victims being children, but the man-eaters have since been destroyed. The number of cattle killed by wild animals has fallen considerably in the Southern Division, and increased slightly in the rest of the Presidency. In the Kánara District no less than 799 cattle were reported to have been killed by wild animals. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár no cattle were killed either by snakes or by wild animals.

Of wild animals.

The number of wild animals destroyed decreased in all Divisions except the Northern, where there was a slight increase. Among districts the largest number of tigers, leopards and panthers was destroyed in Kánara and the largest number of wolves in Hyderabad. The only district in which no wild animals were reported to have been destroyed was Ahmedabad.

Of snakes.

Far the greatest destruction of snakes was effected in the Ratnágiri and Sátára districts. In Ratnágiri Rs. 3,316 were paid in rewards for 318,229 reptiles, while in Sátára Rs. 4,511 were paid as rewards for the destruction of 115,375. Since 1878, 2,921,890 snakes have been destroyed in these two districts, but their death rate from snake-bite has not sensibly diminished.

Chemical Analysis.

General.

The total number of cases in which examinations were made in 1889 by the Department presided over by the Chemical Analyser to Government was 1,619 against 1,792 in the previous year.

Medico-legal cases.

The number of medico-legal cases dealt with was 312 against 360. In 170 of these cases the poisoning of human beings was suspected; 84 of them were cases of suspected cattle poisoning and 58 were of a miscellaneous nature involving the examination of articles suspected to have been stained with blood or other animal fluids. The number of cases of the first class in which poison was discovered amounted only to 38·8 per cent. of those dealt with, which is a smaller proportion than usual. The number of persons who appeared to have been poisoned in these cases was 83, of whom 35 died. Thirty-three cases of arsenic poisoning and 20 of opium poisoning were detected. Arsenic proved fatal to 14 persons and opium to 18. Poison was detected in 51 out of the 84 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. The animals destroyed numbered 57, of which 18 were killed in the Sholápur district. The poison commonly used was, as usual, arsenious oxide.

Potable waters.

During the year under report 260 samples of potable water were examined against 280 in the previous year. Only 66 of the samples were classed as good.

Commissariat and Ordnance stores.

There was a marked decrease in the number of samples examined of Commissariat and Ordnance stores, the total number being 221 against 500 in the previous year. The stores examined were of the usual kind.

Analyses conducted for the Customs and A'bkári Departments.

For the Customs and A'bkári Departments 773 analyses were made against 598 in 1888. Out of the whole number, 396 were analyses of petroleum, 275 of imported alcoholic liquors, 29 of country liquors, 24 of opium, gánja and salt and 49 of explosives. Out of 112 samples of methylated spirit examined 107 were found to have been rendered unfit for human consumption.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above, 53 samples of food, limestone, non-potable water and other substances were examined during the year.

Criminal Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

This section shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as by the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

The area and population of the above-mentioned provinces, according to the Census of 1881, are as follows:

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	76,026	1,40,40,591
Sind	48,326	24,13,823

The Courts, of which the work forms the subject of this section, were:

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
3 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
3 Presidency Magistrates.

122 Magistrates of the First Class.
192 Magistrates of the Second Class.
221 Magistrates of the Third Class.
14,914 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
1 Assistant Sessions Judge.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
24 Magistrates of the First Class.
59 Magistrates of the Second Class.
51 Magistrates of the Third Class.

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. During the year under report there were 84 Special or Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency Proper, but none in Sind. Of these 84 Honorary Magistrates 48 formed eight Benches of Magistrates.

Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a Native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, all were Europeans except five who were Natives. Seventy-nine of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and ninety-three Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were Natives except seven and five respectively.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 135,314, of which 112,018 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 127,653 and 105,030 respectively. The number of cases of false evidence and offences against public justice rose from 805 to 876; of hurt from 23,592 to 24,015; of theft from 10,029 to 11,249; of criminal trespass from 2,956 to 3,108 and of fraudulent deeds and disposition of property from 18 to 80. The most marked increase was noticeable in the case of offences under special and local laws. There was a remarkable increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the cases under the Forest Act. Cases under the Presidency Towns Police Acts, Ábkári Act and District Municipal Acts rose from 10,995 to 12,596, from 1,987 to 2,289 and from 7,062 to 9,655 respectively. The number of offences affecting human life reported rose from 566 in 1888 to 574; but the number returned as true fell from 469 to 420. The number of persons convicted of these offences rose from 322 in 1888 to 381. Cases of criminal force and assault diminished by 230, the number by which they had increased in the year 1888. The number of cases of criminal misappropriation of property and of mischief fell from 560 to 486 and from 3,709 to 3,643 respectively. Of the 453 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 273 were murders as compared with 260 out of 475 in 1888. The number of murders was also considerably larger than in any of the four years preceding 1888, but the cause of the increase is uncertain.

The following table shows the number of offences reported to have been true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year under report as compared with the preceding year:

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to Population.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Ahmedabad	8,56,324	5,280	5,080	1 to 162	1 to 169
Kaira	8,04,800	4,000	4,334	1 to 201	1 to 186
Panch Mahals	2,55,479	943	1,102	1 to 271	1 to 232
Broach	3,26,930	1,719	2,891	1 to 190	1 to 113
Surat	6,14,198	3,426	3,391	1 to 179	1 to 181
Thána	8,07,367	7,965	9,654	1 to 101	1 to 84
Kolába	4,82,830	2,735	2,734	1 to 177	1 to 177
Násik	7,81,206	5,231	4,626	1 to 149	1 to 169
Khándesh	12,37,231	4,133	5,510	1 to 299	1 to 225
Ahmednagar	7,51,228	3,607	3,207	1 to 208	1 to 234
Poona	9,00,621	9,671	9,963	1 to 93	1 to 90
Sholápur	5,82,487	2,491	2,881	1 to 234	1 to 202
Sátára	10,62,350	3,099	3,386	1 to 343	1 to 314
Belgaum	8,64,014	2,541	2,387	1 to 340	1 to 362
Dhárwár	8,82,907	1,964	2,275	1 to 450	1 to 388
Bijápur	6,38,493	1,555	1,906	1 to 411	1 to 335
Kánara	4,21,840	1,296	1,297	1 to 325	1 to 325
Ratnágiri	9,97,090	2,278	2,007	1 to 438	1 to 497
Karáchi	4,78,688	4,669	4,682	1 to 103	1 to 102
Hyderabad	7,54,624	5,297	4,969	1 to 142	1 to 152
Shikárpur	8,52,986	5,396	4,941	1 to 158	1 to 173
Upper Sind Frontier	1,24,181	963	1,094	1 to 129	1 to 114
Thar and Párkar	2,03,344	977	844	1 to 208	1 to 241
Bombay	7,73,196	23,794	26,857	1 to 32	1 to 29
Total ...	1,64,54,414	105,030	112,018	1 to 157	1 to 147

Ratnágiri maintained its character of comparative freedom from crime, due in part to a material increase in the very large proportion of offences annually classed as not true

in that district, and offences diminished substantially in the district of Thar and Párkar, while the districts of Broach, Bijápur, Khándesh, Dhárwár and Panch Maháls showed a considerable proportional increase. The City of Bombay in which a large number of offences against local and special laws are annually recorded appeared to be the most criminal portion of the Presidency, and in the districts of Thána, Poona and Karáchi the number of offences in proportion to population ran very high.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

In connection with the 112,018 offences returned as true, 106,733 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 1,80,962 or 8,150 more than in 1888. Of these 1,05,799 were acquitted or discharged, 72,566 were convicted, 32 died during trial, 25 escaped and 10 were transferred to other provinces, while 2,530 remained under trial at the close of the year. In 1888 the number of persons under trial was 1,72,812, of whom 1,03,537 were acquitted or discharged, 66,835 were convicted, 30 died during trial, 39 escaped and 9 were transferred, 2,362 remaining under trial at the end of the year.

The percentage of accused persons convicted rose from 38·68 to 40·1, and the percentage of those discharged or acquitted fell from 59·91 to 58·46. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions was very high in the cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, mischief, offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, offences relating to marriage, defamation and criminal intimidation. The proportional number of convictions ranged high in the cases of offences relating to coins and Government stamps, offences affecting the public health, &c., theft and offences under special and local laws.

European British subjects.

During the year under report 473 cases involving 489 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 353 or 74·63 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 489 persons tried, 395 were convicted and 94 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 19 to 81 as compared with 17 to 83 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year 1889 was 1,846 involving 2,232 persons, of whom 116 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining 2,116 persons 890 were discharged and 1,226 were convicted. In the year 1888 there were 1,610 cases in which 2,124 persons were involved, of whom 1 died, 1,014 were discharged, 1,086 were convicted and 23 remained under trial at the end of the year. These cases comprise proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Work done by the Courts.

Of the 180,962 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 3,965 were placed before village officers, 2,187 before Special Magistrates, 6,289 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 5,178 before Benches of Magistrates and 136,964 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates. The cases of 278 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 26,076 came before them directly. There were 1,769 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Session and 135 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with 1,731 and 144 respectively in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i.e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, the total of the several items shown above, viz., 182,841, does not agree with the total number of persons shown above as brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court.

During the year 1889 the High Court on its Original Side disposed of 46 cases involving 56 persons. Of these 24 were discharged or acquitted and 32 were convicted. In the year 1888 it had for trial 37 cases involving 71 persons, of whom 54 were convicted, 14 acquitted and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court 28 cases involving 40 persons were received for confirmation of sentences of death and 11 cases involving 20 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Of these persons 16 were acquitted and 39 convicted, the sentence of death on 18 persons being confirmed, while the cases against 5 persons were pending at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of reference disposed of 18 cases involving 19 persons referred to it for confirmation of sentence of death. Of these persons 2 were acquitted and 17 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 13 persons and in the case of 4 persons being commuted to transportation.

Courts of Session.

In the Courts of Session 1,769 persons were under trial during the year as compared with 1,731 in the preceding year. Of these, 779 were acquitted, 784 were convicted, 8 died or escaped and 141 remained under trial at the close of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions was approximately 50 to 50 as compared with 52 to 48 in 1888.

Magistrates.

Exclusive of 1,544 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year 1889, as compared with the preceding year, the numbers shown in the following table :

	1888.	1889.
Persons under trial	166,978	175,150
Died, escaped or transferred	70	58
Acquitted or discharged	100,975	103,254
Convicted	63,783	69,465
Remaining under trial...	2,150	2,373

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of fell from 61·29 in 1888 to 59·32 during the year under report.

Police Patels.

The Police Patels had before them 3,965 persons as compared with 4,024 in the previous year. Of these, one died or escaped, 1,724 were acquitted or discharged, 2,229 were convicted and 11 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

Duration of trials.

The duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Session and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind is shown in the appended table :

	1888.	1889.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	2·413	4·620
Stipendiary Magistrates	8·07	6·844
District and Divisional Magistrates	8·73	8·279
Courts of Session	23·55	26·492
High Court, Original Side	·271	·265
Sadar Court in Sind	28	25

In the case of Stipendiary Magistrates the figures are highest for the Sholápur and Kolába Districts. In the High Court the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court. In the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts amounted to 361,694 against 344,565 in the previous year. Of these, 3,939 were examined by Police Patels, 350,643 by all classes of Magistrates, 6,656 by the Courts of Session and 456 by the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The numbers examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Session in the year 1888 amounted to 332,233 and 7,896 respectively.

Punishments.

The High Court on its Original Side passed two sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind respectively confirmed 18 and 13 sentences of death, as compared with 18 and 8 respectively in the previous year. One sentence of death was passed by the High Court on the Original Side in 1888. There were 199 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report as compared with 176 so sentenced in the previous year. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 17,542 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 15,305 in 1888. In 13·66 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. As in preceding years there was no sentence of forfeiture of property. There were 51,070 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 47,421 persons so sentenced in the previous year. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,27,416 against Rs. 3,69,976 in 1888, of fines realised Rs. 3,21,840 against Rs. 2,75,613, and of compensation paid Rs. 25,706 against Rs. 20,777. There was a considerable increase in the amount of fines imposed as compared with that in the previous year and a very large increase as compared with the amount imposed in 1887. The percentage of fines realized also rose from 74·5 in 1888 to 75·3 in the year under report. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 798 against 749 in 1888. There was an increase in the number of juvenile offenders so punished.

Appeals and applications for revision.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 241 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) was 8,940, and 127 applications involving 396 accused persons were made by complainants for revision. Of these persons, 6 died, escaped or were transferred, 2,451 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,056 had their sentences confirmed and 57 had their sentences enhanced ; of 769 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified and of 1,305 reversed. In the cases of 36 persons the proceedings were quashed, in the cases of 242 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered and the cases of 414 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

As a Court of appeal the High Court dealt with appeals of 457 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session against 420 in the preceding year. In the cases of 229 of these the appeals were rejected, in those of 129 the sentence was confirmed, of 22 modified and of 33 reversed, the appeals of 51 persons remaining pending at the end of the year. The High Court reviewed the proceedings in the cases of 1,000 persons as compared with 1,243 in 1888. The cases of 591 persons were sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder were taken up on applications made

to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 41, modified the sentences on 63 and reversed the sentences on 136 persons. In the cases of 8 persons the proceedings were quashed, and new trials or further enquiry were ordered in the cases of 48 persons. The cases of 46 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Seventeen appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 38 persons as compared with 10 appeals involving 25 persons in 1888. In the cases of 22 persons the appeals were rejected or dismissed, in the cases of 5 persons the sentence was modified and in the cases of 2 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against 9 persons were pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind dealt with the appeals of 129 persons as compared with 109 in 1888. In the case of 53 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 39 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 14 modified and of 15 reversed, new trials being ordered in the case of 2 persons. The appeals of 6 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The Court reviewed the proceedings in the cases of 684 persons against 582 in 1888. It enhanced the sentences of 16, modified those of 58 and reversed those of 90 persons. It quashed the proceedings in the case of 4 persons, ordered new trials or further enquiry in the case of 93 persons and refused to interfere in the case of 354 persons. The cases of 116 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The Sadar Court in Sind.

The Courts of Session dealt with the appeals of 2,095 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates against 1,677 in 1888. The appeals of 795 persons were summarily rejected, the sentences on 576 were confirmed, on 269 were reduced or altered and on 350 were reversed. Two appellants died, escaped or were transferred, in seven cases proceedings were quashed, in 20 new trials were ordered, nine cases were referred to the High Court and 67 were pending at the end of the year. The Courts of Session reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 868 persons as compared with cases involving 638 persons in 1888, with the result that in 197 cases interference was found necessary. Courts of Session.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers dealt with the appeals of 3,431 persons as compared with 3,373 persons in 1888 with the following results: Magistrates.

	1888.	1889.
Died, escaped or were transferred	2	2
Appeals rejected	665	650
Sentence confirmed	1,518	1,656
Do. modified	279	336
Do. reversed	757	666
Proceedings quashed	16	1
New trial ordered	49	18
Referred to High Court	7	6
Pending at the end of the year	80	96

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 828 persons as compared with cases involving 1,127 persons in the year 1888, and found interference necessary in 121 cases.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court a jury consists of 9 persons. In the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat and Ahmedabad and in Karáchi City certain kinds of cases in the Courts of Session are tried by juries of five persons. In the remaining districts all trials before the Sessions Courts are held with the aid of assessors. Trials by Jury or with Assessors.

In the High Court 43 cases were tried by jury as compared with 31 in the preceding year, in all of which the verdict of the jury was accepted. In the Courts of Session 175 cases were tried by jury, in 166 of which the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict, and in the remaining 9 cases wholly objected to it. Including pending cases the High Court had before it 12 cases in which the Sessions Judge wholly objected to the verdict of the jury. In six of these the Court refused to interfere and in five it set aside the verdict, one case remaining undisposed of at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code 2 cases were tried by jury, in both of which the verdict was accepted. The Courts of Session tried 530 cases with the aid of assessors as compared with 532 in the preceding year. In 378 cases the Judge agreed with the assessors. In 65 cases the Judge differed from one and in 87 from both assessors and in 28 cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

Prisons.

During the year 1889 the prison population in the jails and lock-ups of the Presidency was 61,302 or 6,070 more than in the previous year. The total number of convicts admitted into the jails of the Presidency was 17,111, of whom 16,229 were males and 882 females, against 15,275 (14,398 males and 877 females) admitted in 1888. The increase extended to all parts of the Presidency except the Southern Division and Aden. It may be ascribed partly to an increase in serious crime and partly to an increase in the number of convictions under the Forest and A'bkári Acts. The percentage of convict prisoners to Prison population.

the free population was ·104 against ·093 in 1888. The proportion of prisoners to free was greatest as usual in the Christian community. The proportion of Mahomedan convicts continued to increase. Fifty-seven per cent. of the convicts were classed as "Engaged in agriculture or with animals." The number of European convicts was 94, the smallest number there has been in any of the last five years. The number of convicts admitted under sentences of transportation was 235 against 193 in the previous year, while the convicts admitted under sentence of death numbered 54 or two less than in the year before. 35 persons were actually executed against 18 in 1888. Fifty-nine per cent. of the convicts were undergoing sentences of three months or less imprisonment against 61 per cent. in the previous year. In the case of 93 per cent. of the prisoners the imprisonment awarded was rigorous. The number of convicts under 16 years of age admitted was 186 against 241 in the year before. This was in part due to the opening of the Reformatory at Yeraoda. The proportion of convicts released on appeal fell from 5·34 per cent. to 4·89 per cent. The balance of prisoners in jail on December 31st, 1889, was 6,982 against 6,467 at the end of the previous year.

Re-convicted prisoners.

Of the total number of convicts admitted during 1889, 2,480 were identified as re-convicted prisoners, as compared with 2,125 in 1888. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted to district jails was 2,284; and the proportion of these identified as such at or before trial was 69 per cent. as compared with 66 per cent. so identified in 1888.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received during the year was 33,604, of whom 3,045 were received in Central and District Jails and 30,559 into subordinate jails and lock-ups. These, with a balance of 619 remaining over from 1888, viz., 168 in Central and District and 451 in subordinate jails and lock-ups, make up a total of 34,223. Of these 17,320 or 51 per cent. were convicted (as compared with 49 per cent. in 1888), 9,440 were released, 6,762 were transferred, 11 escaped and 19 died, leaving on the 31st December 1889, a balance of 671 in confinement.

Convicts—daily average in jails.

The daily average convict population for all jails was 6,959 as compared with 6,145 in the previous year.

Escapes.

During the year 43 prisoners escaped, two from Subordinate and the rest from District Jails. The total was abnormally large, and in at least one instance the escapes were due to culpable laxity in the jail administration. 27 of the fugitives were re-captured.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted for criminal offences committed by convicts in jail was 36 in 1889 against 21 in 1888. The number of jail offences committed was 4,751 against 3,049, viz., 69 per cent. of the average daily jail population were departmentally punished in 1889 against 50 per cent. in 1888. The increase was most marked in the Yeraoda Jail, where the number of punishments rose from 1,169 to 2,614. As was the case in the preceding year there were remarkable differences in different jails in the ratios of convicts punished to the daily average number. These ratios varied from 205 at Yeraoda to 2 at Násik. The variations show the comparative uselessness of the present record of jail punishments as an index to the discipline of the jail. The punishments were somewhat severer than in 1888. Sentences of solitary confinement with reduced diet increased from 765 to 1,045, and of whippings from 95 to 105.

Remissions of sentences.

The number of convicts released under the mark rules was 670 against 657 in 1888. Of those entitled to the benefit of the rules 98·8 per cent. obtained their release against 99·4 per cent. in the year before.

Employment of convicts.

The percentage of convicts employed in manufactures was 34 against 39 in 1888, and the profits therefrom Rs. 42,295 against Rs. 51,645. The profits per prisoner were Rs. 18-7-8. The total profits of extra-mural labour were Rs. 76,708 against Rs. 63,178 in the previous year, and the profits per prisoner were Rs. 67-7-5. The total realizations from labour rose from Rs. 1,12,061 to Rs. 1,30,929. An unusually large proportion of convicts were employed on extra-mural work partly owing to the necessity of constructing barracks for the gangs at Gokák and Nára and partly in consequence of there being an enhanced demand for prison labour for canal clearances in Sind.

Convict officers.

Out of a total of 503 male and 8 female convict officials employed during 1889, 134 were punished, the percentage of punishments being 51 of the daily average number against 46 in 1888. On the other hand, of the 520 paid warders 480 or 92 per cent. were punished.

Financial results.

The gross cost of maintenance of prisoners rose from Rs. 4,87,359 in 1888 to Rs. 5,42,423; while the cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 71-4-0 to Rs. 70-7-4. The fall in the cost per head is due to the distribution of the stable items of expenditure, such as establishment and guards, over an increased number of prisoners. There was a considerable rise in the cost of rations, viz., from Rs. 27-11-10 per head in 1888 to Rs. 29-8-10. The net cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,11,494 against Rs. 3,75,297 in 1888, and the net cost per head Rs. 53-7-0 against Rs. 54-14-0.

Mortality.

The number of deaths of convicts in the Central and District Jails was 220 against 140 in 1888, and the rate per mille 32 against 23. The daily average of sick was 167 against 133. There was a marked increase in the mortality at Ahmedabad, Nára, Gokák and Hyderabad. The Gokák Gang was twice attacked by cholera, which caused 13 deaths. Pneumonia caused 24 deaths out of 51 at Hyderabad. For all jails and lock-ups the death-rate rose from 23 in 1888 to 31; the daily average of sick from 138 to 175, and the total number of deaths from 157 to 241.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Civil Jails of the Presidency in 1889 was 1,417 against 1,883 in the previous year. The cost per head was Rs. 83 against Rs. 57 in 1888, and the total cost Rs. 7,937 against Rs. 7,846. The disbursements in these jails are almost entirely establishment and rent charges, which do not necessarily fluctuate with the number of the prisoners. Civil Jails.

Reformatory Schools.

A reformatory school was opened at Yeraoda on the 17th June 1889. Work commenced with 46 boys transferred from the Yeraoda Central Jail Reformatory, which thereupon ceased to exist. During the course of the year 26 newly convicted juveniles were admitted, bringing the total number confined in the institution to 72. Twelve of the inmates were released before the close of the year, when there were 60 boys in confinement. The boys were given elementary education, and besides were taught one or other of the following trades:—carpentry, blacksmith's work, book-binding, painting, tinsmith's work, tailoring and gardening. Owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable teachers and other obstacles incidental to a first commencement, the progress made in these branches of industry was not great. Of the lads admitted 20 out of 26 were wholly illiterate. Yeraoda Reformatory School.

Civil Justice.

This section relates to the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency (including the Province of Sind), with the exception of the Courts at Aden. Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The territories to which the section relates are the Regulation Provinces within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the High Court and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories have been stated in the section relating to Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this section. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs, who performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859 and Bombay Act III of 1876, are not included, as the discharge of these functions occupied but a small portion of their time:

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
13 District Judges.
2 Agents for Sardárs in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
1 Joint Judge.
2 Assistant Judges with full powers.
3 Assistant Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by 3 Small Cause Court Judges).
3 Cantonment Magistrates with powers of Small Cause Court.
13 First Class Subordinate Judges.
1 Joint First Class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers only.
86 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
2 Inámdárs and Jághirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
88 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
1 Court of Small Causes.
The Cantonment Magistrate, Karáchi, who is also a Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment.
13 Subordinate Judges.
7 Mukhtyárkars, 7 Head Munshis and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges.

The total receipts of all Courts, Civil, Criminal and Revenue, in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 29,47,095 as compared with Rs. 28,43,309 in the year 1888, and the expenditure to Rs. 43,28,555 against Rs. 44,32,149. Receipts and Expenditure.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court in the year under review as compared with the previous year:

	1888.		1889.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	3,49,283	3,53,774	3,48,017	3,42,430
Do. (Appellate Side)	64,864	2,58,204	55,088	2,78,708

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 194,475 against 189,328 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 5,147 suits. Original jurisdiction: Number of suits instituted.

The number of suits instituted in the High Court was 1,421 as compared with 1,149 in 1888: of these the number of suits instituted within the Court's original jurisdiction was 726 or 170 more than in the previous year, while the number of insolvency suits rose from 579 to 681. Matrimonial and testamentary suits in the High Court numbered 2 and 12 respectively against 3 and 11 in 1888. There were no matrimonial suits in the Sadar Court in Sind.

The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 453 against 347 and 264 in 1888 and 1887 respectively. The increase was again most marked in the Province of Sind, and in Surat the number rose from 11 to 55. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághirdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction was 119,076 against 119,038 in 1888, showing an increase of 38. There was an increase in the number of suits in 11 districts, the largest being in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The most marked decreases were in the districts of Poona, Násik and Khándesh. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 52,351 as compared with 49,789 in the previous year, the largest increase being in Bombay, where 33,695 suits were filed against 31,899 in 1888. Before the village Munsifs 7,150 suits were instituted—an increase of 1,092 as compared with the preceding year.

Classification of suits.

Classified according to subject-matter, the civil suits of the year under report compare with those of 1888 as follows: suits for money on contracts in writing increased by 923, suits for value of goods sold by 1,998 and suits for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III of 1876 by 930; suits for money on contracts not in writing decreased by 479, suits on account stated by 202 and suits for immoveable property by 489. Suits for wages, work and materials, and suits for arrears of rent of land increased from 1,548 and 3,381 respectively to 2,267 and 4,322. Suits for rent of houses and property other than land decreased from 3,704 to 3,155.

Value of suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 89,14,634, as compared with Rs. 35,43,039 in 1888, showing an increase of Rs. 53,71,595. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,58,10,941 against Rs. 1,55,93,954 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,16,987. In the 194,475 suits instituted during the year under report, the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 31,460.	Rs. 1,000 in 3,204.
Rs. 50 in 82,883.	Rs. 5,000 in 1,999.
Rs. 100 in 34,147.	Rs. 10,000 in 245.
Rs. 500 in 30,211.	

There were 201 suits in which the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value, and 10,125 the value of which could not be estimated in money.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year amounted to 197,452 as compared with 194,007 in 1888, showing an increase of 3,445. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 33,484, which were reduced to 32,375 at its close. The number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during each of the last two years is given below:

	1888.	1889.
High Court	1,090	1,290
Sadar Court in Sind	.....	.....
District and Assistant Judges	662	352
Subordinate Judges	120,860	121,104
Cantonment Magistrates	1,279	1,605
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	720	40
Small Cause Courts	51,354	52,834
Village Munsifs	5,953	7,245
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876	12,089	12,982
Total ...	194,007	197,452

In the High Court on the Original Side the large number of 1,484 suits were pending at the close of the year against 1,357 pending at the end of 1888. The manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Bombay Small Cause Courts during the years 1888 and 1889 is shown in the appended table:

		1888.	1889.
Disposed of without trial		18,632	19,557
Compromised		35,592	35,827
Decreed on confession...		22,874	23,136
Decreed *ex-parte*		62,224	62,017
Dismissed *ex-parte*		2,517	2,482
On reference to arbitration ...	For plaintiff	975	806
	For defendant	74	54
With contest	For plaintiff	34,389	35,297
	For defendant	9,687	9,741
Total ...		186,964	188,917

There were 30,891 suits pending in these Courts at the close of the year against 32,127 pending at the end of 1888.

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts in the year under report and the preceding year: Duration of suits.

	Average number of days during which Suits lasted.			
	1888.		1889.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals— *(Jaghirdárs and Inámdárs)*	486·672	164·429	101	88
Paid Sub-divisional Courts— Subordinate Judges' Courts ... Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	146·516	56·977	163·995	91·059
Mámlatdárs' Courts	26·856	39·706	32·639	51·061
Small Cause Courts	76·498	44·158	67·002	48·602
District Courts	250·148	160·135	185·066	107·133
High Court	211	234	260·6	258·186
Presidency Small Cause Courts	45	36	44	36

The average duration of suits increased in the Subordinate Judges' and Cantonment Magistrates' Courts, the Mámlatdárs' Courts and in the High Court, while it decreased considerably in the Jághirdárs' and Inámdárs' Courts and District Courts. Of the 1,484 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year 1,157 had been filed for more than three months, and of the 30,891 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts 10,934 had been instituted for a similar length of time.

Besides the regular suits disposed of, the Civil Courts also decided 19,369 miscellaneous cases out of 22,763 which came before them, leaving 3,394 pending at the close of the year. Miscellaneous suits.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year was 11,764, of which 6,361 were disposed of and 5,403 were pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted, disposed of, and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years: Appeals.

	1888.			1889.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court.						
Original Side	34	39	27	44	45	26
Appellate Side — First appeals	169	188	194	170	165	199
Appellate Side — Second do.	822	1,038	1,039	1,056	1,260	835
Sadar Court in Sind — First appeals	10	7	8	20	20	8
Sadar Court in Sind — Second do.	26	26	3	16	17	2
District Courts.						
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals)	317	268	387	379	390	376
Surat	77	103	93	77	81	89
Broach	92	76	96	104	50	150
Khándesh	283	265	332	311	228	415
Thána (including Kolába)	450	267	446	501	573	374
Násik	216	260	192	242	236	198
Ahmednagar	295	343	288	296	225	359
Poona	292	286	356	301	257	400
Sholápur-Bijápur	328	422	337	388	312	413
Sátára	412	638	363	455	492	326
Belgaum	187	264	25	276	217	84
Dhárwár	332	214	279	321	295	305
Ratnágiri	663	684	625	696	729	592
Kánara	165	217	342	258	539	61
Karáchi	21	19	3	18	13	8
Hyderabad	81	30	81	52	105	28
Shikárpur	135	94	134	132	111	155
Thar and Párkar	3	5	...	1	1	...

The number of second appeals instituted on the Appellate Side of the High Court increased from 822 to 1,056, while the number instituted in the Sadar Court in Sind fell from 26 to 16. The number of appeals instituted in the District Courts (including Sind) rose from 4,349 to 4,808. There were 213 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 153 were disposed of and 60 remained pending. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 267 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 16 references under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 8 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, 3 applications for transfer of suits to other Courts and 1 reference for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage. There were left pending at the close of the year 57 such applications and references.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year was 262,673 as compared with 285,916 in 1888. They resulted as follows: Execution of decrees.

In 35,188 satisfaction was obtained in full,
In 45,326 satisfaction was obtained in part,
132,230 applications were wholly infructuous,
261 applications were transferred to other Provinces for disposal,
and 45,922 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,060 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,434 cases. The corresponding numbers in the preceding year were 2,818 and 2,093. The decrease in the number of applications on which judgment-debtors were imprisoned was due to the operation of Act VI of 1888. The total amount recovered by all Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 44,10,107 against Rs. 45,62,779 in 1888.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the mofussil was 265 as compared with 436 in the preceding year. In the four districts subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, their number was 43 against 50 in 1888. These figures show an increasing disinclination on the part of the inhabitants of the mofussil to avail themselves of the insolvency provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter XXI, there were 681 applications presented against 579 in the preceding year. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 6 against 12 in 1888, all being cases under the Land Acquisition Act. There were 4 cases disposed of in the Párs̀i District Matrimonial Court and 2 in the Párs̀i Chief Matrimonial Court.

Inspections: Quality of work done.

During the year under report 19 of the Subordinate Courts were inspected by 7 Judges and 2 Assistant Judges. The results of these inspections as reported to the High Court, were, on the whole, satisfactory. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals satisfied the Court as to the intelligence and industry of these officers. The work in many Subordinate Courts is quite beyond the powers of a single Judge to keep in hand.

Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution, and executed, by Collectors of districts during the year 1889:

Divisions.	Number of Decrees for disposal.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number of decrees returned to Civil Courts.	Balance on 1st January 1890.
	Balance on 1st January 1889.	Received during 1889.	Total.			
Northern Division	1,749	1,547	3,296	1,297	297	1,702
Central ,, ...	2,716	3,174	5,890	2,525	782	2,583
Southern ,, ...	21	32	53	34	5	14
Total ...	4,486	4,753	9,239	3,856	1,084	4,299

In the preceding year 5,414 decrees were received for execution, and adding to them 3,805 decrees in hand at the commencement of the year the Collectors had in all 9,219 decrees to deal with.

In the Northern Division the largest proportion of decrees was disposed of in the districts of Ahmedabad and Surat. In that Division 703 decrees were disposed of by mutual agreement and 352 by public sale of property. In the Central Division 1,684 decrees were disposed of by mutual agreement and 777 by sale, and fair progress was made in the execution of decrees in all the districts. The prices realized from the sales of unalienated land in execution of decrees varied from 46 times the land revenue assessment in Sholápur to thrice the land revenue assessment in Broach.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879.

Judges and Courts.

Act XVII of 1879 was in operation in the four Dekkhan districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur. There were at the end of 1889 36 Subordinate Judges' Courts in these districts, presided over by 25 Subordinate Judges, with four additional Subordinate Judges at Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Sangamner.

Suits generally.

The number of suits instituted during 1889 was 14,802 against 16,260 in the preceding year. The decrease was distributed over all the districts. There has been a continuous falling off in the number of suits instituted since 1885. Of the total number of suits 64 per cent. were instituted under Chapter II of the Act as in the previous year. In the following comparative statement the suits under Chapter II are classified according to their description:

Description of Suits.	1888.	1889.
(1) Money suits against non-agriculturists falling under clause (*w*) of section 3 ...	5,156	5,249
(2) Other suits against non-agriculturists falling under clause (*x*) of section 3 ...	328	325
(3) Suits by agriculturists for accounts falling under clause (*a*) of section 3 ...	28	21
(4) Money suits against agriculturists falling under clause (*w*) of section 3 ...	2,623	1,908
(5) Other suits against agriculturists falling under clause (*x*) of section 3 ...	635	632
(6) Suits against agriculturists falling under clause (*y*) of section 3	1,158	922
(7) Suits by agriculturists for redemption falling under clause (*z*) of section 3 ...	435	360
Total ...	10,363	9,417

The number of what may be termed purely agriculturist suits, viz., those coming under classes (3)—(7) above, was 3,843 or 41 per cent. of the whole number filed under Chapter II against 4,879 or 47 per cent. in 1888. The decrease in agriculturists' suits was greatest in the Poona and Sátára districts, though it extended also to Sholápur and Ahmednagar. There was an increase in non-agriculturists' cases under Chapter II in Ahmednagar, and there were decreases in Sholápur and Sátára, while in Poona the figures were stationary.

Redemption Suits.

The number of redemption suits fell from 801 in 1888 to 659. Sátára with 197 had the largest, and Sholápur with 106 the smallest share of these suits.

Suits by mortgagees.

Of the 922 suits instituted under section 3, clause (*y*), 454 were instituted in Sátára. There was a falling off in the number of institutions in all the districts.

Summary procedure.

Little use was made of the summary procedure laid down in section 9, only seven cases being disposed of in accordance with it.

Consent Suits.

The provisions of Chapter II were applied by consent of parties to 437 out of 1,043 suits valued at more than Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 500. The percentage, compared with the previous year's, improved from 37 to 41. Of the remaining 606 cases, 243 were disposed of without contest, while in 363 cases parties refused their consent.

Disposal of Suits under Chapter II.

The following comparative table shows the manner in which suits instituted under Chapter II were disposed of:

Manner of Disposal.		1888.	1889.
Plaint returned		12	10
Dismissed for default		732	725
Decided *ex-parte*		663	595
Admitted		1,986	1,976
Contested		3,750	3,107
Awarded in whole		2,078	1,795
Do. in part		1,058 } 3,750	892 } 3,107
Rejected		614	420
Abated or dismissed		21	39
Withdrawn or compromised		3,272	2,997
Disposed of by arbitration		3	25
By transfer or otherwise		74	29
	Total	10,513	9,503

The arrears in suits under Chapter II numbered 2,352 at the commencement of the year and 2,266 at the close. The percentage of *ex-parte* decisions varied from 4 in Sátára to 9 in Sholápur. Defendants were examined in 62 per cent. of the suits against 63 per cent. in 1888. Of the suits fixed for final disposal at the first hearing 42 per cent. were so disposed of, as in the previous year; while of suits disposed of at the first hearing 16 per cent. were contested against 21 per cent. in 1888. The percentage of suits dismissed on account of the absence of parties was 7 against 6 in the preceding year. 31 per cent. of the suits were withdrawn or compromised, as was also the case in the last two years. The proportion of compromised cases was largest in tálukas where the conciliation system did not obtain. The percentage of admitted claims was 21 against 19 in the previous year, the proportion being largest in the case of suits under clause (*w*) against non-agriculturists. The proportion of contested cases was 33 per cent. against 36 per cent. in 1888. In non-agriculturists' cases it was 26 per cent. and in agriculturists' cases 41 per cent.

Suits of which past history was examined.

Excluding non-agriculturists' suits under clause (*w*), 1,348 contested suits under clauses (*w*), (*y*) and (*z*) were disposed of. The past history of 508 of these was examined. The effect of the examination was to reduce the claims allowed in full by 12 per cent. and to increase the claims allowed in part and claims rejected by 7 and 5 per cent. respectively. Out of 746 contested suits against agriculturists under clause (*w*) the past history was examined in 272, or 36 per cent. of the cases. The value of the subject-matter of these 272 cases was Rs. 28,141 including principal and interest, and the amount awarded Rs. 19,648, the abatement being 30 per cent. against 28 per cent. in the previous year. Past history was examined in 168 out of 418 contested suits under clause (*y*). Of a total claim in these 168 suits of Rs. 26,001, Rs. 19,741 were awarded, the abatement being 24 per cent. against 25 per cent. in 1888.

Redemption Suits.

Of 680 redemption suits disposed of during 1889, 27 per cent. were dismissed or withdrawn and 14 per cent. rejected, leaving a balance of 396 in which decrees were passed. Altogether, a mortgage-debt of Rs. 1,31,690 was settled for 86,304. Conciliators further settled 116 claims amounting to Rs. 32,853 for Rs. 28,632. Subordinate Judges and Conciliators together settled 512 cases, in which the claims amounted to Rs. 1,64,548 for Rs. 1,14,936. During the ten years that the Act has been in operation the Subordinate Judges and Conciliators have settled mortgage-debts amounting to 33 lákhs of rupees for 23 lákhs. Mortgage-debts amounting to 18¾ lákhs of rupees have been settled in Sátára alone.

Instalment Decrees.

During the year Rs. 58,028 were paid on instalment decrees without, and Rs. 67,430 with, applications for execution, making a total of Rs. 1,25,458 against Rs. 1,45,210 in 1888.

Duration of Suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II was 4 months and 17 days against 3 months and 27 days in the previous year.

Costs.

The proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value (Rs. 5,48,225) of the suits decided fell from Rs. 13-3-5 in 1888 to Rs. 12-11-9 per hundred rupees in 1889. The highest percentage was in Ahmednagar and the smallest in Sholápur.

Execution of Decrees.

Applications for execution fell from 22,884 in 1888 to 20,835, or nearly 9 per cent. The decrease in the number of these applications was the same proportionately as the decrease in the number of suits. The decrease was greatest in cases of suits against agriculturists under clauses (*w*), (*x*) and (*y*). Including arrears 20,931 applications were disposed of. In 16 per cent. of these cases satisfaction was obtained in full, and in 20 per cent. in part, the percentages being the same as in the previous year. The most successful applications were those on redemption decrees, 50 per cent. of these being satisfied in full and 12 per cent. in part. The total amount recovered on applications of all descriptions was Rs. 2,70,827 or considerably more than in either of the two previous years. Adding sums admitted to have been received by the creditors, the total amount of recoveries comes to Rs. 5,09,951.

Village Munsifs.

There were 91 village Munsifs at the commencement and 88 at the close of the year. They disposed of 7,245 suits out of 7,641 the total number for decision, and 3,746 applications for execution out of 4,062.

Conciliators.

There were 221 Conciliators at the beginning and 219 at the end of the year. The total number of applications for conciliation made during the year was 24,166 against 27,381 in 1888. Including arrears and transfers, the total number disposed of was 24,382. Of these 4,444 (or 18 per cent.) representing a value of nearly 6½ lákhs of rupees, were settled by agreement with an average abatement of 21 per cent. Conciliation failed entirely in 47 per cent. of the cases as in the previous year. Refusals to attend accounted, as in the year before, for 80 per cent. of the failures to conciliate. It was not found that those conciliators who were empowered to enforce attendance were better able than the others to induce parties to come to terms. Out of a total of 8,693 applications for execution of conciliation agreements 7,042 were disposed of, satisfaction in full being obtained in 931, and in part in 1,282 cases. The sum realized with and without process rose from Rs. 83,330 in the previous year to Rs. 1,02,439. The number of certificates issued by conciliators fell from 12,825 to 10,751.

Refund system.

The system of refunding half the court-fees in such cases against agriculturists as are amicably settled at the first hearing was in operation in ten tálukas where the conciliation system did not obtain. The amount so refunded during the year was Rs. 1,405 against Rs. 1,089 in the previous year.

Revision.

The Special Judge disposed of 593 out of 710 revision applications. The decrees were confirmed in 65 per cent. and reversed in 23 per cent. of the cases.

Deeds executed by agriculturists.

The following statement shows the number and value of deeds executed by agriculturists in the four districts during the past two years :

Year.	Sale-deeds.		Mortgage-bonds.		Simple bonds.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1888	14,898	18,10,230	33,540	33,28,945	29,095	16,22,127
1889	15,490	18,82,620	41,842	40,59,885	33,097	17,97,645
Increase ...	592	72,390	8,302	7,30,940	4,002	1,75,518

The increase is ascribed to the unfavourableness of the season.

Report on the working of the Act.

The special officer who was deputed in 1888 to inquire into the working of the Act submitted his report to Government in the course of the year. The report is still under consideration.

Registration.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

Deeds registered.

During the year 1889-90, 154,326 registrations were recorded against 146,304 in 1888-89, showing an increase of 8,022 transactions or 5·48 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 116,528 in the earlier period to 122,477 in the past year, and optional registrations from 29,776 to 31,849. The first-named class therefore shows an increase of 5,949 transactions or 5·10 per cent., and the last-named one of 2,073 transactions or 6·96 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory registrations during the year under review was 26 against 25·55 during the preceding year.

1,229 wills were registered in 1889-90 against 1,182 in 1888-89, exhibiting an increase of 47 or about 4 per cent. 38 wills were deposited, 14 withdrawn from deposit, 7 opened and 4 removed for record in Court against 31 deposited, 5 withdrawn from deposit, 6 opened and 4 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. No authority to adopt was registered during 1889-90, while there were three such registrations in 1888-89. Wills and authorities to adopt.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 7,81,38,584 against Rs. 7,63,53,855 in 1888-89, showing an increase of Rs. 17,84,729. Exclusive of wills and 778 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value of each transaction during 1889-90 was Rs. 513 against Rs. 529 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together, the average registration-fee was Re. 1-12-0 during 1889-90 against Re. 1-12-6 during 1888-89. Values and fees.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in the 15 districts of Ahmedabad, Kolába, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Kánara, Deesa, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, and a decrease in the 11 districts of Bombay, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Aden, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier. District increases and decreases.

There were 420 refusals to register during the year under review against 394 in 1888-89. Refusals to register.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 368 against 406 in 1888-89. In 96 of these cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 214 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector and 58 cases awaited disposal at the close of the year. Impounded deeds.

At the close of the year there were 26 Registry and 219 Sub-Registry offices in existence against 26 Registry and 216 Sub-Registry offices in the previous year. Offices.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 20 Registry and 22 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 30 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 27 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 32 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; and the Inspector, 4th or Sind Division, 38 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of 3 districts. The Registrars in all carried out 185 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, while 113 Sub-Registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Inspections

Seventeen persons were convicted of offences against the Registration law during the year, and 4 were acquitted of charges of the same nature which were brought against them. Prosecutions.

The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 4,41,809) show an increase of Rs. 16,046 on the receipts for 1888-89. This result was due to the increase in the number of registrations. Receipts.

The expenditure of the year increased by the sum of Rs. 5,601 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year (Rs. 2,41,744). This result was due to the increase in the business of the department, which brought with it enhanced receipts entailing an outlay of Rs. 4,246 more under the head of commission on fees than was the case in 1888-89. Expenditure.

The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,94,464, and if the surplus (Rs. 5,627) derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1889-90 amounts to Rs. 2,00,091. In 1888-89 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 1,93,648. Financial result.

Registration under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 as amended by Acts XXIII of 1881, XXII of 1882 and XXIII of 1886.

The Act was in operation in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

There were in all 118,410 registrations during the year 1889-90 against 101,620 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 16,790 transactions or 16·52 per cent. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1889-90 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase in numbers and ratio of increase in each district: Number of registrations.

Districts.	Number of documents in 1888-89.	Number of documents in 1889-90.	Increase.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar	28,329	32,794	4,465	15·76
Poona	37,365	45,004	7,639	20·44
Sátára	25,751	29,917	4,166	16·17
Sholápur	10,175	10,695	520	5·11
Total ...	101,620	118,410	16,790	16·52

Results in the different classes of deeds.

Taking the four districts together, it appears that in transactions relating to immoveable property the number of sales increased by 1,098, that mortgages with and without possession increased by 6,011, that leases increased by 6,380, and that other deeds increased by 303. This increase was distributed over all the four districts. Of the total number of sales (10,790), 9,377 related to land alone, and of these 6,044 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 3,333 between agriculturists and savkárs. The total number of mortgages with and without possession amounted to 32,579 and of these 30,384 related to land alone, 15,467 transactions being between agriculturists and agriculturists and 14,917 between agriculturists and savkárs. The total number of leases registered was 32,809, of which 30,144 related to land alone. Of the latter number 11,279 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 18,865 between agriculturists and savkárs. Registrations under the head of "other deeds of immoveable property" numbered 1,826, of which 1,780 related to land alone, 1,179 being between agriculturists and agriculturists and 601 between agriculturists and savkárs. Registrations under the head of moveables increased from 37,408 in 1888-89 to 40,406 in 1889-90. Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára exhibited increases of 2,449, 859 and 68 transactions respectively, while Sholápur showed a decline of 378. Bonds rose from 30,012 to 32,816. Poona and Ahmednagar exhibited increases of 2,305 and 849 respectively, while Sátára and Sholápur showed respective decreases of 7 and 343. Mortgages of moveable property, taking the four districts together, exhibited an increase of 81 transactions. There was a small increase in all districts except Sholápur, where there was a slight decrease. The aggregate number of sales of moveable property declined from 1,566 in 1888-89 to 1,522 in 1889-90. Other transactions relating to moveables increased in number from 3,611 to 3,768.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1889-90, 5,874 were deeds executed to supplant old ones against 5,371 in the preceding year.

Causes of increase.

The causes of the general increase in the number of registrations in each of the four districts are probably to be found in the pressure arising from local deficiencies in the rainfall of 1888 and 1889, and the increased demand for investments in landed property among the moneylending classes.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 62,30,824 in the year under report against Rs. 54,15,274 in the previous year. The average value of each transaction was Rs. 52-9-11 against Rs. 53-4-7 in the year before.

Fee-receipts.

The total amount of fee-collections on account of the drawing up, and registration of deeds, and the granting of copies, &c., during the year was Rs. 45,128 against Rs. 38,402 in 1888-89.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 58,452 against Rs. 56,793 in 1888-89, showing an increase of Rs. 1,659, chiefly due to the payment of increased fee-commission to the village registrars on the increased fee-collections. The net financial result is a deficit of Rs. 13,324 exclusive of the cost of printing and binding books, forms, &c., supplied by the Government Central Press, against one of Rs. 18,391 in 1888-89. If the Central Press charges be added, the deficits were Rs. 16,533 and Rs. 20,215 in 1889-90 and 1888-89 respectively.

Inspections.

During the year under report the Inspector-General visited and examined the offices of 6 táluka village registrars and 2 special village registrars. The Registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur carried out the examinations of 34, 30, 26 and 14 offices respectively. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 20 offices. The Inspectors of village registry offices—Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur—examined respectively 41, 52, 62 and 29 offices. The Revenue officers made 86 examinations of village registration offices.

Summary of both systems.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1889-90. In all, including 1,229 wills, 272,736 documents were registered; of these, excluding wills, 226,510 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 8,02,27,339, and 44,997 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 41,42,069, the total stated value being Rs. 8,43,69,408. The gross expenditure under both systems, including the charges for books and forms, amounted to Rs. 3,09,005 and the gross receipts to Rs. 4,86,937. The surplus for the year under both Acts was, therefore, Rs. 1,77,932. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act amounted to Rs. 5,627, and consequently the total surplus of the Registration Department for the year 1889-90 was Rs. 1,83,559.

Joint Stock Companies.

Registration.

Twelve new companies (including 7 mills and presses) and one new society were registered during 1889-90 against 28 and 2 respectively in the previous year. Seventeen companies went into liquidation, and eight were fully wound up in the course of the year. The total number of joint stock companies carrying on business on March 31st, 1890, was, including societies, 219 against 224 on March 31st, 1889.

Capital.

Six companies increased their capital during the year. The nominal capital of the 219 companies in existence at the end of the year was Rs. 13,59,89,930, and the paid-up capital (exclusive of 20 companies whose paid-up capital was not known) was Rs. 10,19,64,356. Details are given in the following table:

No.	Nature of Companies.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Banking and Loan Companies	12	76,00,000	17,12,094 13 7
2	Do. do. New	1	2,00,000	Not known.
3	Trading Companies	23	81,60,000	55,54,818 0 0
4	Do. New	1	25,000	5,930 0 0
5	Mills and Presses	125	9,16,88,830	7,43,43,956 6 0
6	Do. New	7	39,50,000	Not known.
7	Tea, Coffee, Cinchona and other planting Companies ...	1	80,000	64,780 0 0
8	Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	8,82,000	8,73,633 14 1
9	Ice Manufacturing Companies	6	15,77,500	10,40,325 0 0
10	Other Companies	38	2,17,16,600	1,83,68,818 3 3
11	Do. New	4	1,10,000	Not known.
		219	13,59,89,930	10,19,64,356 4 11

Financial results.

The receipts from fees in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies were Rs. 6,658 against Rs. 10,681 in 1888-89. The expenditure was Rs. 1,031 against Rs. 1,052

Local Boards' Administration.

Northern Division.

There were six District Local Boards in the Northern Division, all of them presided over by official Presidents, viz., the Collectors of the districts, and also 41 Táluka Local Boards. The total number of members constituting the several boards (District and Táluka) was 727, of whom 186 were official and 541 non-official members. The total number of meetings held during the year was 248, but the attendance at them was unsatisfactory and showed a want of interest on the part of many of the members, some of whom did not attend a single meeting. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,06,419 and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,55,940, so that the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 18,62,359. The principal item from which the income was derived was the local cess which brought in Rs. 7,38,031. The incidence of taxation and the incidence of income per head of population were Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-5-1 respectively. The total expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 11,71,258, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,91,101. Rs. 3,57,565 were spent on "Education", Rs. 2,30,401 on "Communications—Repairs", Rs. 1,70,435 on "Communications—Original Works" and Rs. 1,35,368 on "Water-supply". Some of the more important works in progress during the year are referred to in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this Report. 177 new wells were constructed and 277 tanks and wells were repaired or improved. The administration of the Local Boards was on the whole satisfactory, but it would be more so if the non-official members of the Boards attended the meetings regularly and took a more active and intelligent interest in their duties, and in the execution of Local Boards' works.

Central Division.

The number of Local Boards in the Central Division was 71, of which 6 were District and 65 Táluka Boards, all constituted under Bombay Act I of 1884. The total number of members was 1,198. The meetings of the District Boards were, on the whole, fairly attended; but the attendance of non-official members, especially at Táluka Boards' meetings, was unsatisfactory. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 12,74,953, by far the largest share of income being derived from the local cess. The incidence of taxation per head of population was a fraction over 2 annas. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,09,294, of which Rs. 6,28,389 were devoted to "Civil Works" and Rs. 3,85,982 to "Public Instruction." The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,26,729 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,92,388. The works undertaken by the Boards for purposes of sanitation consisted chiefly of the construction of new wells and repairs to old ones.

Southern Division.

There were in the Southern Division 55 Local Boards, of which 6 were District Boards and 49 Táluka Boards, having in all 874 members. With the exception of six Táluka Local Boards which had no elected members on account of the backward condition of the local population, the Boards were composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. All the District Boards complied with the provisions of the rule regarding the holding of half-yearly meetings. The average attendance at District Board meetings was good in Belgaum and Kolába, fair in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ratnágiri, and indifferent in Kánara. At Táluka Board meetings the attendance was generally fairly good. The income of the several Local Boards during the year amounted to Rs. 10,52,039, no less than 56 per cent. of it being derived from the one-anna Local Fund cess. The incidence of the one-anna cess per head of population was 2 annas 3 pies and the incidence of total income 4 annas. The year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,72,396, of which Rs. 4,34,031 were spent on "Civil Works" and Rs. 3,57,493 on "Education." The outlay on water-supply amounted to Rs. 84,998. Forty-three new tanks and 83 new wells were among the works constructed. The balances to the credit of the Boards at the commencement and close of the year under report were Rs. 7,09,933 and Rs. 7,89,576 respectively.

Sind.

The system of local self-government introduced by the Local Boards Act of 1884 is in force in its entirety in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur districts, where the Local Boards consist of elected and nominated members. The introduction of the elective system into the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts was considered inexpedient owing to their backward condition, and special arrangements were made for the constitution of Local Boards in them. The average attendance at meetings was generally good except at

a few places where the poorness of attendance was attributed to the want of interest on the part of non-official members in the work of the Boards. At the commencement of the year the Boards had a balance of Rs. 4,54,356. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,07,030 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,79,828, and at the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 4,81,558. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 2 pies and the incidence of income to 5 annas 5 pies. The work done by the Boards in maintaining and improving communications and in carrying out works of public utility was generally satisfactory.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Important events.

Serious inconvenience was caused to the public in July 1889 by a strike of the scavengers of the Health Department. Steps have been taken by the legislature to guard against such a contingency in future. Owing to the conflict of opinions on sewerage and drainage questions in Bombay, it was deemed essential that some eminent authority should be consulted, and Mr. Baldwin Latham was engaged to aid the Municipality with his advice. This gentleman after an exhaustive inquiry made a report on the sanitary requirements of the town, which was published after the close of the year. The Pawai Valley Water Works were commenced in November 1889 and were sufficiently nearly completed to enable the water from them to be utilized in the following July. H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor landed in Bombay on November 9th, 1889, when he only stayed a few hours in the town. On his return in March he was welcomed with great enthusiasm and all classes of the community joined the Municipality in devising means to do him honour.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The opening balance of the Municipality in 1889-90 was Rs. 11,26,056. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 53,42,170, exceeding the estimated revenue by Rs. 4,21,970, and the total expenditure Rs. 50,42,405. The closing balance, after allowing for adjustments, &c., was Rs. 13,31,322. The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the year under report as compared with the budget estimates for the year and with the actuals of 1888-89:

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Estimate for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90 as compared with actuals for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1889-90 as compared with estimate for 1889-90.
				Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	14,66,025	16,15,000	16,61,697	+1,95,672	+46,697
Water Tax and Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	*9,64,634	9,55,750	†11,23,006	+1,58,372	+1,67,256
Halálkhor Tax, including receipts for special service	3,90,039	3,93,000	4,73,919	+83,880	+80,919
Wheel-tax and Toll Fees	3,14,571	3,43,900	3,25,616	+11,045	-18,284
Town Duties	7,25,897	6,70,000	6,67,065	-58,832	-2,935
Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,35,047	3,26,750	3,34,672	-375	+7,922
Market Receipts	3,02,163	3,10,900	3,02,125	-38	-8,775
Returns from Property and Miscellaneous... ...	4,67,817	3,04,900	‡4,54,070	-13,747	+1,49,170
Total ...	49,66,193	49,20,200	53,42,170	+3,75,977	+4,21,970

* Includes Rs. 12,985 nominal profit on valuation, &c., of stores.
† Do. ,, 44,567 do. do. do.
‡ Do. ,, 56,437 do. do. do.

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue, exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Estimate for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90 compared with the actuals for 1888-89.	Actuals for 1889-90 compared with the estimate for 1889-90.
				Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence	1,69,223	1,85,328	1,77,133	+7,910	—8,195
Assessment and Collection Department	1,98,819	2,09,039	1,92,643	-6,176	—16,396
Public Health Department	11,56,410	12,94,516	11,96,577	+40,167	—97,939
Public Works, Ordinary	13,92,570	16,27,163	13,03,528	-89,042	—3,23,635
Do. New	65,178	2,02,192	45,997	-19,181	—1,56,195
Public Gardens...	48,939	72,452	65,153	+16,214	—7,299
Fire Brigade	1,12,329	1,21,418	93,907	-18,422	—27,511
Municipal Debt...	14,90,115	15,99,593	14,85,711*	-4,404	—1,13,882
Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	19,469	30,188	29,139	+9,670	—1,049
Education	50,981	64,211	60,358	+9,377	—3,853
Hospitals and Dispensaries	36,857	45,208	35,246	-1,611	—9,962
Police	2,59,141	2,58,289	2,58,286	-855	—3
Miscellaneous	2,01,227	1,10,223	98,727	-1,02,500	—11,496
Total ..	52,01,258	58,19,820	50,42,405	-1,58,853	—7,77,415
Loan Works ...	...	...	43,97,338	.....	.....

* Exclusive of Rs. 12,000 shown under Fire Brigade on account of debt.

Property taxes, *i. e.* general tax, halálkhor tax and water tax (including miscellaneous water works revenue), yielded four lákhs more than in the preceding year chiefly owing to the levy of an additional half per cent. for fire brigade charges, to the halálkhor and water taxes having been levied on all properties throughout the city irrespective of service rendered, and to the erection of new buildings. The reduced realizations from town duties were chiefly the result of the removal of petroleum from the list of taxable articles. Remarks on Revenue,

The expenditure in the public health department though exceeding that of the previous year was below the estimate chiefly owing to the full strength of labourers, halálkhors and carts not having been entertained, to lower contract rates for fodder, and to the whole grant for covering deposits of rubbish not being required. The saving on the estimate in public works charges was due to the full number of lamps not having been put up and lit, to lower contract rates for kerosine oil lighting, supply of carts and bullocks and road-metal, and to the expected charges for establishment, labour, &c., not having been fully incurred. and Expenditure.

The following table shows the financial position of the municipality in respect of the various loan accounts: Municipal loans.

	Balance due on 1st April 1889.	Amount raised in 1889-90.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1889-90.	Balance due on 31st March 1890.	Interest paid in 1889-90.	Remarks.
Loans raised from Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balance of the Consolidated Loan ...	49,48,150	.....	49,48,150	1,35,493	48,12,657	2,21,159	
Vehár Water Works Debt	28,38,490	.....	28,38,490	62,783	27,75,707	1,12,417	
Total ...	77,86,640	.....	77,86,640	1,98,276	75,88,364	3,33,576	
Loans raised from the Public.							
House-rate and Market Loans of 1867 and 1868*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*The balance of these loans on 1st April 1889 was Rs. 21,500, out of which Rs. 17,000 were repaid during 1889-90, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 4,500 (not carrying interest) at the close of the year owing to the bond-holders not having applied for the repayment of the debentures.
Drainage Loan of 1873	24,13,500	.....	24,13,500	35,500	23,78,000	1,15,525	
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86 (44 lákhs)	39,50,000	.....	39,50,000	.....	39,50,000	1,98,800	
The Tánsa Water Works Loan	72,00,000	25,00,000	97,00,000	.....	97,00,000	3,52,321	
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888 (12 lákhs)	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	58,125	
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1888 (7 lákhs)	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	35,500	
The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1888 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads)	3,70,500	6,38,000	10,08,500	.....	10,08,500	23,579	
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan...	.....	94,000	94,000	.....	94,000	.....	
Total ...	1,58,34,000	32,32,000	1,90,66,000	35,500	1,90,30,500	7,83,850	
Grand Total ...	2,36,20,640	32,32,000	2,68,52,640	2,33,776	2,66,18,864	11,17,426	

The expenditure during the year under report and the previous year is shown below:

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tánsa	24,95,787	13	5	34,43,597	7	1
Other water works	1,13,955	15	8	1,70,378	14	10
Sewerage works	3,08,936	13	11	3,12,052	2	5
Markets...	2,41,185	2	4	2,14,652	14	0
Roads	4,165	11	3	46,021	6	3
Minor sanitary and other works ...	28,064	4	3	2,10,635	4	4
Total ...	31,92,095	12	10	43,97,338	0	11

The number of properties appearing in the assessment book at the close of the year under report was 50,425 against 49,884 in 1888-89. Of these 33,106 were buildings, 199 salt-pans, 1,273 cocoanut plantations and 15,847 vacant lands, tanks, &c. Of the total number 37,365 were assessed to the general tax (consolidated rate) against 36,833 in the previous year. The gross valuation of the properties was Rs. 2,73,64,359 against Rs. 2,39,51,043 in 1888-89, showing a net increase of Rs. 34,13,316, accounted for as follows: Registration and valuation of properties.

	Rs.
Rise in rents and correction of under assessments including assessed value of Government properties not previously valued	26,30,585
Erection of new buildings	5,65,360
Enlargements	2,17,371
Total ...	34,13,316

The demands for the year on account of the property rates are shown, in comparison with those of the previous year, in the following statement: Property rates.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
General tax	15,22,795	16,79,522
Water tax	9,10,925	11,04,321
Halálkhor tax	3,92,257	5,17,574
Total ...	28,25,977	33,01,417

The following table shows the collections during the year and the outstanding balances :

Taxes	Total for collection, including outstanding balances.	Collected			Irrecoverable.	Recoverable balance outstanding at the end of 1889-90.
		On account of former years.	On account of 1889-90.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General tax	18,79,641	1,06,256	15,59,127	16,65,383	89,826	1,24,432
Water tax	11,54,472	36,512	9,92,120	10,28,632	5,378	1,20,462
Halálkhor tax	5,29,503	8,352	4,67,098	4,75,450	1,669	52,384
Total ...	35,63,616	1,51,120	30,18,345	31,69,465	96,873	2,97,278

The largeness of the outstanding balance at the end of the year was mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the new Municipal Act regarding the water and halálkhor taxes had effect for the first time and that in some instances the tax-payers disputed their liability.

Taxes on vehicles and animals.

The demand for the year on account of the taxes on vehicles and animals was Rs. 1,68,504 against Rs. 1,79,479 in the preceding year, and the total amount for collection including outstanding balances was Rs. 1,73,485. Of this sum Rs. 1,62,680 were collected, and Rs. 373 found to be irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,432 for collection.

Town duties.

The total collections of town duties during the year amounted to Rs. 12,61,317 against Rs. 15,60,917 in the previous year. The amount refunded was Rs. 5,74,881 and the net revenue from this source Rs. 6,86,436, showing an increase of Rs. 3,079 compared with the net receipts of the preceding year.

Public works: Drainage.

The state of the engines at the Love Grove pumping station having continued to be very unsatisfactory, the engines were taken down and put in proper working order and auxiliary engines were procured. Mr. Baldwin Latham's visit has been already referred to.

Water works.

Satisfactory progress was made in the several divisions of the Tánsa project. The outturn of masonry work was 3,103,689 cubic feet or nearly 50 per cent. more than in the previous year. At the end of the year 13,070 feet of tunnelling had been executed, and the whole of the land for the lake and the greater part of that for the duct had been acquired. The total value of the work done up to the close of the year was 32$\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs, the value of the work executed during the year being 16$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. The quantity of water stored in the Vehár lake on the 31st October 1889 was less by 470 millions of gallons than the amount stored there on the corresponding date of the previous year, and to avert the contingency of a failure of the municipal water-supply the Pawai Valley scheme, above referred to, was at once adopted. The Pawai works consist of two masonry dams, one across the Pawai nála and one across the Goper river. Arrangements were made to pump eight millions of gallons per diem through the Vehár mains. At Tulsi the catch-water channel on the western side of the lake was so far completed as to be available in the rains of 1889. The concrete trench on each side of the waste weir has been practically completed, and leakage through the wings has been stopped. The work of improving the floor of the settling basin of the Malabár Hill reservoir was commenced and a portion of the walls was protected by the injection of Portland cement under pressure.

Buildings.

1,378 applications to build or rebuild houses were received, of which 1,291 were passed. The Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade station, the extension of the Erskine Road markets, the additional story over the porch of the Bándra Slaughter-house and the metalling of the yard of the Health Department stables, B Ward, were completed. Progress was made with the new Municipal offices.

Roads.

Four steam-rollers were purchased, and additions were made to the stock of water-tanks and watering carts. 110,000 square feet of foot-paths were paved with blue stone. A loan was raised for the construction of new roads and streets in the Agripáda districts and elsewhere.

Lighting.

A fresh contract was entered into with the Bombay Gas Company for a term of three years under which the illuminating power will be increased from 12 to 14 candles.

Fire Brigade and fires.

The control of the fire brigade was transferred to the Municipality, by whom it was reorganized and its staff increased. There were 88 fires during the year 1889-90 against 86 in the year before, while the approximate amount of damage done by them rose from 7$\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to 22$\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs. A fire that occurred in Apollo Street on 11th November 1889 caused damage to houses and goods to the extent of 16$\frac{5}{8}$ lákhs. Another fire in Nágdevi Street destroyed 15 buildings valued at 2$\frac{5}{8}$ lákhs.

Public Health.

Information respecting the births and deaths and vaccination in the City of Bombay will be found in Chapter VI of this report and in its appendices. The birth-rate for the city was 20 per mille and the death-rate 25. There was a decrease in the mortality among persons born in Bombay, but an increase among strangers. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent. The arrangements for the registration of births were still very defective. For purposes of conservancy 4,011 men and women, 704 scavengering and drain carts and 155 night-soil and cesspool carts were employed daily. The amount of

garbage collected was 304,662 tons against 300,249 tons in 1888, and the amount of night-soil 128,986 tons (353 tons a day) against 127,287 tons in 1888.

Education. The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. The primary schools were transferred to the Municipality on the 1st February 1890. Contributions were made by the Corporation for Medical Female scholarships, to the school for Deaf and Dumb Mutes, to the Veterinary College and to the Technical College. The 62 primary and second grade schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 74,460. Of these schools, 28 were Maráthi day-schools for boys, 4 were Maráthi day-schools for girls, 18 were Gujaráti day-schools for boys, 7 were Gujaráti day-schools for girls and 5 were Gujaráti night-schools for boys. The total attendance declined from 6,196 in the preceding year to 6,069.

District Municipalities.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1889-90 under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

Sind. The number of municipalities in Sind in 1889-90 was 26 as in the previous year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 360, of whom 70 were elected and the rest nominated, the elective system being in force in 6 municipalities only. The quarterly general meetings were held regularly in all municipalities, but in some cases great irregularity was noticed in the attendance of members. On the whole, however, the commissioners showed increasing interest in the discharge of their duties. The aggregate income of the municipalities exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 9,20,042 against Rs. 8,97,371 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 22,671 in the year under report. There was an increase of Rs. 88,579 in the Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier districts, which was chiefly attributable to larger imports of articles on which octroi duty is leviable and to larger sales of plots of land belonging to the Karáchi Municipality. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 65,908 in the receipts of the municipalities of the Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar districts. This is reported as chiefly due to the liberal grant of refunds and to the revision of the schedules of octroi taxation, which necessitated the abolition of duty on certain objectionable items in accordance with the orders of Government. The refund rules worked well and were freely made use of by merchants, as is apparent from the fact that the amount of refunds granted by the municipalities has been steadily increasing since the rules were introduced. The incidence of municipal taxation was Re. 1-12-6 per head of population against Re. 1-12-9 in the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,45,618 or Rs. 43,887 less than in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly due to the absence of the extraordinary items of expenditure which occurred in the previous year on account of the completion of the Empress Market at Karáchi, the purchase of a portable pump by the Hyderabad Municipality and street-paving in Shikárpur. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,37,723 against Rs. 1,36,793 in 1888-89, showing an increase of Rs. 930 during the year under report. The increase was chiefly due to the revision of the pay of certain schoolmasters and to the building grant given by the Karáchi Municipality to the Mahomedan Madrassa Board at Karáchi. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,20,456, while the closing balance was Rs. 2,94,880.

Northern Division. The total number of municipalities in the Northern Division was 37 against 29 in the previous year. The increase of 8 is due to the establishment of new municipalities in certain towns containing more than 4,000 inhabitants. The total number of municipal commissioners was 503 against 427 in 1888-89, showing an increase of 76, which is accounted for by the increase in the number of municipalities. During the year the municipality of Parántij in the Ahmedabad district was superseded in consequence of repeated refusals to abolish octroi taxation which was believed to be operating as a transit duty, and the Assistant Collector and the Mámlatdár in charge of the táluka were appointed to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the municipality. There was a slight improvement in the attendance of members at meetings. The total municipal income, excluding balances, amounted to Rs. 15,35,864 as compared with Rs. 14,06,785 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,29,079, which is chiefly due to the large loans raised by the Ahmedabad and Surat municipalities, by the former on account of water and drainage works and by the latter for widening the roads in the localities devastated by the recent fires. Excluding debt accounts, there was a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 44,478 in the year under report. This increase was principally under the heads "Conservancy Cess," "Tolls, &c.," and "Proceeds from lands, &c." The increase under "Conservancy Cess" was a nominal one and was due to outstanding balances at Surat having been written off in the course of the year. The increase under the head of Tolls was brought about partly by the season being a favourable one, and partly by the levy of tolls being introduced at Nadiád. Most of the increase under the head "Proceeds of lands, &c.," appertains to Ahmedabad. There was a large decrease of Rs. 24,285 in the octroi receipts, chiefly in the municipalities of Broach, Anklesvar, Jambusar and Surat, where it was partly caused by the shock given to trade by the great fire. The incidence of taxation per head of the total municipal population (including new municipalities) fell to Re. 1-1-9 from Re. 1-3-6 in the preceding year. If the old municipalities alone are taken, the incidence of taxation in the year under report was Re. 1-3-11. The aggregate expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 16,45,500 and exceeded that of 1888-89 by Rs. 3,43,095; but this large increase was

mainly nominal, as the expenditure included investments of the Ahmedabad municipality in Government securities to the extent of Rs. 2,90,500 and payments of deposits amounting to Rs. 1,19,971. Deducting the debt accounts from the expenditure, the net increase amounted to Rs. 40,615, and was chiefly on account of new public works and contributions for the public convenience. The municipality of Surat took advantage of the fire to acquire lands for roads, the widening of which had long been under contemplation. There was a nominal increase of Rs. 58,211 under "Water Works," owing to the capital outlay on this account at Ahmedabad having been shown in 1888-89 under "Buildings and other works of public health." The opening balance of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 4,12,006 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,02,370.

Central Division.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division during the year 1889-90 was the same as in the year preceding, viz., 61. The establishment of 14 new municipalities was sanctioned during the year, but they were not in working order before its close. The total number of municipal commissioners (896), of whom 410 were elected, was the same as in 1888-89. The meetings of the municipal bodies were fairly attended. The total municipal income, exclusive of balances, was Rs. 11,33,915, or Rs. 59,936 more than in the preceding year. The revenue from indirect taxation decreased by Rs. 23,997 owing to the revision of octroi schedules and the diminished importation of grain. The revenues from direct and miscellaneous taxation increased by Rs. 48,432 and 39,578 respectively in consequence of enhanced receipts from taxes on houses and lands, tolls, conservancy and road cleaning, &c. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-4-0 against Re. 1-3-8 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 11,51,124, or Rs. 1,04,842 more than in 1888-89. The chief increase was under "Water-works" and was due to the commencement of the Dedargam Water-works at Dhulia. There were large balances of municipal revenue outstanding in Ahmednagar, Násik, Yeola, Poona City and Sholápur. Steps are being taken to clear off these arrears, but it is very doubtful whether the executive at these places has been sufficiently active in making collections, while in Poona City its hands seem to need strengthening. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,44,275 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,27,066. There were large closing balances to the credit of the municipalities of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Násik, Yeola, Sholápur, Pandharpur and Bársi, which will be utilized on water-supply schemes and other projects.

Southern Division.

The number of municipalities in the Southern Division was, as in the preceding year, 37. The total number of members was 513, of whom 231 were elected. The attendance at meetings slightly improved, and marked interest in the disposal of municipal business was displayed by the municipal commissioners of Belgaum, Nipáni, Athni, Saundatti-Yallamma, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag Bettigeri, Vengurla, Panvel, Kárwár, Kumta and Sirsi. The aggregate municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 4,36,303 against Rs. 4,26,051 in 1888-89, showing an increase of Rs. 10,252. The items of income chiefly contributing to this increase were octroi, taxes on houses and lands and income from markets. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-13-11 against Re. 0-13-3 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,49,305 against Rs. 4,22,184 in 1888-89, an increase of Rs. 27,121. The increase was principally under the heads of Fire establishment, Conservancy establishment, Water-works, Drainage works and Other public works. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 2,06,527 and the closing balances to Rs. 1,93,525.

Military.

Strength of Army.

Detailed statistics of the strength and cost of the Army in the Bombay Presidency are given in Part III of this report. The total strength at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1890, was 39,506 combatants, of whom 12,604 were British and 26,902 native troops. At the end of the previous year the strength was 39,675 combatants, made up of 12,868 British and 26,807 natives. The total cost for the year 1889-90 was Rs. 2,65,47,100 against Rs. 2,59,55,100 in 1888-89, showing an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 5,92,000. The increase was chiefly due to the strength of the troops of the Bombay Command being augmented by one British Infantry Regiment and one Field Battery R. A. Included in the expenditure for the year under report are Rs. 24,944 on account of the Burma Field Force, Rs. 5,656 on account of the Lushai Expeditionary Force and Rs. 71,682 on account of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

Inspection.

Devláli.	Karáchi.
Aden and the Somáli Coast.	Hyderabad.
Rájkot.	Jacobabad.
Bhúj.	Quetta.
Deesa.	Nusseerabad.
Ahmedabad.	Neemuch.
	Mhow.

During the year 1889-90, His Royal Highness the late Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant General or Deputy Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and the Assistant Adjutant General, R. A., proceeded on tour and inspected the troops at the stations marginally noted.

Royal Artillery

Coast Defences.—Rehearsals for defence were carried out in the presence of His Royal Highness the late Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, early in March 1890; at Aden in November 1889; and at Karáchi in the latter part of January 1890. The result of each rehearsal was very satisfactory. Several of the new guns were received during the past year.

Practice.—Five Batteries—one Horse Artillery and 4 Field Artillery—were concentrated at Kirkee in January last for practice.

Workshops.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1889 was held at Poona, being opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the 4th September 1889 in the presence of His Excellency the Governor. It remained open to the public, free of charge, for a period of six days. There was a marked improvement in the quality, as well as an increase in the number of exhibits, as compared with those of the previous year.

Gymnastics.

During the past year gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations in the Presidency: Aden, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Hyderabad (Sind), Karáchi, Kamptee, Kirkee, Mhow, Nusseerabad and Poona.

The total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in gymnastics and fencing during the year amounted to 4,378 against 4,220 the number under training the year before. Besides these, 19 non-commissioned officers and 2 men from British corps were trained as Instructors at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and at the same time 12 non-commissioned officers and 35 men from Native corps in the Presidency were put through a special course of 4 months at the same institution, and obtained certificates as Instructors.

Forty-six European officers serving with Native regiments underwent a course of single-stick practice and loose play against 45 in the previous year. In addition to these, 12 British officers went through a similar course at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and qualified themselves to act as Instructors to their regiments. The voluntary attendance at the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory.

There was a marked improvement in the physical development of the men who qualified in gymnastics and fencing during the year under report.

Garrison instruction.

Two classes of instruction for officers were held, as usual, at Poona during the year. The first was attended by 13 officers, all of whom, with one exception, presented themselves at the final examination and passed. The second class was attended by 12 officers, who all passed the final examination. Practical instruction in bridging was afforded to the officers of both classes. 420 non-commissioned officers and men of Native regiments were taught the construction of field works; and 390 non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments and 168 non-commissioned officers and men of Native regiments received instruction in the making of gabions and fascines.

Musketry.

The annual course of musketry for the year 1889-90 was duly carried out except by the troops at Aden, who were prevented from completing their course by heavy rains which flooded the ranges. There was a general improvement in the shooting of the British troops. A new system of musketry instruction that had been introduced into the Native Army as a tentative measure for 1889-90, was found to work very satisfactorily and met with general approval. This course (with slight modifications) has been finally approved, and ordered to be adopted pending the issue of revised musketry regulations.

A school of musketry was held at Deoláli from 1st July to 31st October under the supervision of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry, 2nd and 3rd circles, when 19 officers, 20 British non-commissioned officers, 11 native officers and 9 native non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction on the Hythe system. Two officers presented themselves for the final examination at the conclusion of the course, without having received instruction at the school. Certificates were obtained by 20 officers, 17 British non-commissioned officers, 11 Native officers and 9 native non-commissioned officers.

The 17th Annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona between the 3rd and 18th December, and proved a great success. Twelve British regiments and batteries, 4 Volunteer and 28 Native corps were represented. The Hyderabad Contingent again made a good show. It has been decided to convert this meeting into an association, to be designated the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, the object being to connect District Rifle Clubs with the Central Association at Poona, so as to enable the competition for the Association prizes to be general throughout the Presidency.

Schools.

The average number of men of British corps on the school books each month was 874, with a daily attendance of 455, or 52 per cent. The percentage is the same as that of the previous year, but the number on the rolls shows a decrease of 77. The returns show that 683 non-commissioned officers and men were examined for school certificates, and of these 525, or 76 per cent., were successful. The fact that the possession of a 1st class certificate puts a man in a better position for obtaining employment in England has given a considerable impetus to higher study. No less than 51 men tried for 1st class certificates, of whom 23 passed. Out of 11,906 non-commissioned officers and men shown in the returns received on the 1st January 1890, 8,341 or 70 per cent. were in possession of school certificates. The usual classes for training men for the post of Battery Schoolmaster were held in Bombay, Kirkee, Mhow and Neemuch. Thirteen men were finally presented for examination, of whom 10 were found qualified. The number of non-commissioned officers and men serving with corps and batteries who passed the language tests was 56.

The number of children under instruction averaged 519, with a daily attendance of 433 or 83 per cent.

In the Native Army there were 3,342 men under instruction against 3,481 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 1,553, or 46 per cent. The number of certificates awarded rose from 1,206 to 1,354, the largest number hitherto obtained. Out of 19,947 non-commissioned officers and men, 6,891, or 34 per cent. were certificated against 30 per cent. in the previous year.

The average number of boys under instruction was 1,553, with a daily attendance of 1,274, or 82 per cent.

Fourteen of the regiments had classes for girls. The number on the rolls was 353 against 284 in the previous year. The teaching was of the most elementary description, needle-work being the most satisfactory part of the course.

Normal School.—The course of study in the Normal School was unchanged. The number of pupils was 30. The scheme for training men as clerks in regimental and other offices was not found to be a success, and the men in the experimental class went back to their corps at Christmas.

Veterinary. The Veterinary Establishment of the Bombay Army during the year consisted of 4 administrative and 9 executive officers. Skin disease was rife at some stations, particularly Deesa and Mhow. There were no cases of either glanders or farcy, nor was there an outbreak of any other serious disease. The percentage of deaths amongst the horses of British mounted corps was 4·2 against 3·44 in the preceding year.

Military Works. Information respecting the fortifications and other important military works carried out during the year will be found in Chapter IV.

Withdrawal of troops. Three companies of the 16th Bombay Infantry were withdrawn from Sitábaldi to Kampti, and a detachment of one company only was left at the former place.

Movements. Sanction was accorded to the move of a Mountain Battery to Mahábaleshvar for a period of two months to undergo a training in hill work.

Reliefs. The reliefs of 1889-90 consisted of the move of 2 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, 7 Garrison Batteries, 2 Mountain Batteries, 2 Regiments British Cavalry, 2 Regiments Bombay Cavalry, 6 Regiments British Infantry and 5 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Field operations: Somali Coast. A punitive expedition consisting of 60 Cavalry, 30 Sappers, 170 Native Infantry and 10 men of the Royal Navy with two Gardner guns, was sent to the Somáli Coast to punish the Munassam section of the Essa tribe for raiding and attacking Bulhar.

Chin-Lushai Expedition. Of the force despatched on the Chin-Lushai expedition the only regiment from the Presidency was the 28th Bombay Pioneers, which has since returned.

Troopships. Eleven voyages were made by the troopships during the season.

Lock Hospitals. Lock Hospitals were maintained at Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Devláli, Deesa, Hyderabad, Kampti, Kirkee, Karáchi, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad and Poona.

Consequent on the abolition of compulsory examination, the falling off in the number of women presenting themselves for treatment was so marked that in most cases the lock hospitals were worked with greatly reduced establishment. The institutions at Karáchi and Hyderabad were entirely closed in November 1889. Venereal disease has increased.

Sanitation. The sanitary condition of cantonments continued to receive careful attention, and works recommended on sanitary grounds by Administrative Medical Officers were carried out as far as funds were available.

Sanitaria. During the hot season Ajmergarh Hill in the Central Provinces was tried experimentally as a sanitarium for British troops in the Nágpur District, but it did not give satisfaction.

Cantonment Regulations. The new Cantonment Act (Act XIII of 1889) was published, and revised rules and regulations in accordance with it are now being compiled by the Government of India.

Army Signalling. During the year 7 officers and 24 men qualified in army signalling and were awarded certificates as Instructors and Assistant Instructors respectively. Seven officers and 22 men passed the regimental test at the divisional classes (since abolished), which were held at Khandála and Mount Abu.

Electric Telegraphy. The training school of electric telegraphy at Poona was maintained during the year.

Topography. The draftsmen and guides of the Topographical Department were employed during the year in making surveys of the bázárs in the Kampti Cantonment, the Deesa Sadar Bázár and the Somáli Coast as well as on reconnaissances. Classes at Mhow and Poona were instructed in surveying by the draftsmen in the Poona and Mhow Districts. The survey of feeder roads in the Bombay Command was completed and the results are in course of publication. Maps showing the communications in the various districts were completed and revised by the Superintending Engineers. The route map of the Nágpur District, which is to form part of the route map of the Bombay Command, was printed during the year and copies of it were distributed.

Marine.

Bombay Shipping Office.

The following statement contrasts the operations of the Shipping Office during 1889-90 with those of the previous year: Operations of the Shipping Office.

No.	Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Europeans.		
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,484	3,789
2	„ „ left in Hospital...	65	38
3	„ distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom... ...	19	46
4	„ „ „ subsisted at Sailors' Home	28	40
5	„ seamen left in Jail	13	6
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 4,994	Rs. 3,801
7	„ received on account of estates of deceased seamen... ...	„ 656	„ 981
8	„ of wages deposited by seamen discharged	„ 3,575	„ 6,941
9	„ „ remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	Nil.	„ 2,223
	Natives.		
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	49,369	55,568
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 1,633	Rs. 2,042
12	„ received on account of estates of deceased seamen ...	„ 4,434	„ 6,291
13	Total receipts...	Rs. 49,002	Rs. 56,204
14	„ expenditure	„ 17,466	„ 17,831

There was a considerable falling off in the number of European seamen shipped and discharged owing to the increased employment of Native seamen. The number of European seamen actually shipped from and discharged to the shore fell from 582 to 481. Seamen.

The large increase in the number of Native seamen employed out of the Port of Bombay is attributed to the recent strikes in English ports and to the fact that Natives can be engaged on relatively lower wages than Europeans.

A large proportion of the number of distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom in 1889-90 were received from Mauritius and other ports.

The total income of the Shipping Office during the year was Rs. 56,204 and the expenditure Rs. 17,831, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 38,373, against Rs. 31,536 in the previous year. The net revenue was the largest that has been hitherto obtained. Financial results.

Aden.

During the year under review 1,615 vessels visited Aden against 1,726 in the previous year. Of these 1,461 were merchant steamers against 1,577 in 1888-89. The number of British merchant steamers visiting Aden fell from 1,104 to 970. The decrease was partly owing to a larger number of vessels going to Perim, where there were no port dues. Arrivals of vessels at Aden.

Fifty-three pilgrim ships carrying 31,826 passengers touched at the port. They were personally inspected by the Port Surgeon, and, with the exception of such as came from the Persian Gulf, were generally found to be in good condition. Pilgrim Ships.

The light-house and the occulting light at Perim, and the smaller lights on the Somáli Coast were, on the whole, in good order. Lights.

At the Shipping Office 16 European and 1,053 Native seamen were engaged and 66 European and 312 Native seamen were discharged. Seven deaths were reported, the estates of four deceased men were adjusted and 43 men were sent to the United Kingdom. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 1,784 against Rs. 1,001 in the previous year. Shipping Office.

During the year 588 steamers called at Perim against 541 in the previous year. The number of British steamers calling rose from 508 to 528. 488 vessels called either to take in or to discharge coal. Arrivals at Perim.

Bombay Port Trust.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust for 1889-90 were as follows: Accounts.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Revenue	Rs. 43,67,141	Rs. 41,97,746
Expenditure (including interest)	„ 45,32,584	„ 42,83,282
	Deficit ...	Rs. 85,536

The deficit was to be met from the reserve fund which stood at Rs. 16,90,505, invested in Government Securities and Port Trust bonds and debentures.

Revenue.

The income of the year 1889-90 was less than that of 1888-89 by Rs. 1,09,859. The decrease was due to the depression of trade, which led to a considerable falling off in the amount realized from wharfage fees and dock dues. Compared with 1888-89 there was a decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels entering the port; the figures being 15,957 vessels of 2,061,727 tons in 1888-89 and 15,416 vessels of 1,971,222 tons in 1889-90. The decrease in numbers and tonnage extended alike to steamers, square-rigged sailing ships and country craft. There was a decrease in the quantity both of imports and exports. Among imports the articles in which the falling off was most marked were State stores, coal, bricks and tiles, cotton and grain. There was an increase in the amount of kerosine oil and firewood imported. Among exports there were decreases under the heads of grain, hides seeds and kerosine oil, and increases under cotton twist and yarn, coal and ground-nuts.

Expenditure.

Compared with the previous year the expenditure upon revenue account rose by Rs. 2,37,848. The increase was largest under the heads "Bandar properties," "Prince's and Victoria Docks" and "Interest," while there was a considerable decrease under the head "Port Department."

Dock Accounts.

645 vessels entered the two docks against 577 in the previous year. Of these 271 made use of the Prince's and 374 of the Victoria Dock. The harbour walls of the docks were regularly used for the accommodation of ships for the first time, 158 vessels being berthed there. The gross revenue of the docks was Rs. 19,13,269 against Rs. 20,40,918 in 1888-89, while their net revenue fell from Rs. 4,29,611 to Rs. 2,71,289. The interest payable on the capital expended in constructing the Prince's Dock was Rs. 3,34,682, and that payable on account of the Victoria Dock Rs. 3,26,221. Taking the two docks together the interest amounted to Rs. 6,60,903 or Rs. 3,89,614 more than the net earnings.

Capital Receipts.

The borrowed capital of the Port Trust at the end of 1889-90 was Rs. 4,83,47,555. Government advanced Rs. 2,00,130 for Victoria Dock works during the year 1889-90 and Rs. 11,09,000 were raised on debentures. The total capital liabilities from all sources were Rs. 5,09,47,712 at the close of the year.

Capital Expenditure.

The capital expenditure up to March 31st, 1889, was Rs. 5,03,67,103, and the expenditure during 1889-90 Rs. 10,56,405, making a total gross expenditure of Rs. 5,14,23,508. The capital expenditure on the Victoria Dock during the year was Rs. 2,20,851, bringing the total expenditure on that work up to Rs. 86,59,109. The work is not yet completed. The sum of Rs. 5,80,178 was spent on the construction of the graving dock. The estimated cost of the whole work was Rs. 11,44,850, of which Rs. 5,87,131 had been spent up to the close of the year. Rs. 90,065 were spent on the construction of Trustees' administrative offices on the Modi Bay estate, and Rs. 1,34,771 on the construction of offices for the Dock Superintendent and Traffic Manager on the Elphinstone estate. Deducting receipts on account of the sale of land, &c., from the gross capital expenditure, the whole outlay on capital account up to March 31st, 1890, was Rs. 5,08,56,602, leaving the Trustees a balance in hand of Rs. 91,110.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year are exhibited in the following statement:

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1889	12,88,100	14,70,576 2 9	16,57,659 2 3
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890	...	.....	39,87,899 1 4
Advance from Government for Victoria Dock works during 1889-90	...	.....	2,00,130 6 4
Debenture Loan of 1889 to replace the Loan of 1881	...	.....	11,09,000 0 0
Do. do. for new Warehouses, &c.	...	.....	
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year 1889-90:			
Deposits from Contractors...	16,200	26,800 0 0	68,774 11 11
Sale of land, &c.:			
Land sold at Colába...	...	.....	71,437 0 0
Provident Funds:			
General Account	...	12,000 0 0	45,799 1 7
Pilotage Account	...	8,000 0 0	10,005 9 11
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c. ...	...	93,000 0 0	1,62,000 1 10
Sundry Receipts...	...	.....	1,86,040 13 0
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	...	.....	9,60,328 11 8
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890	...	.....	1,55,696 6 2
Total ...	13,04,300	16,10,376 2 9	86,14,771 2 0

Disbursements.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1889	...	.....	13,64,382 15 3
Expenditure on Revenue Account during year 1889-90 ... ...Rs. 39,73,434 15 9			
Less { Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on April 1st, 1890 ... Rs. 12,08,027 7 0 / Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Foreshore Securities on 1st April 1890... Rs. 1,50,856 0 0 } 13,58,883 7 0	...	.....	26,14,551 8 9
Expended on Capital Works	...	.....	10,56,405 0 8
Deposits returned	5,600	8,600 0 0	43,192 4 1
Securities to Trustees' employés returned	6,000	.....	.....
Paid Government in reduction of Capital bearing Interest—			
Surplus Revenue of 1888-89 ... ... Rs. 1,31,085 12 2			
Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus 1888-89... „ 47,433 15 3			
Value of wagons sold ... ... „ 4,719 0 0			
Price of the land at Colába ... ... „ 35,718 8 0			
	...	.. ...	2,18,957 3 5
Paid Government in reduction of Capital not bearing Interest ...	...	.....	2,18,957 3 4
Provident Funds:			
General Accounts, amounts refunded &c.	...	.....	30,893 1 8
,, ,, ,, reverted to Trustees	...	.....	26,732 4 6
Pilotage Accounts, amounts refunded &c.	...	.....	2,577 5 8
Amount invested	...	.....	20,550 0 0
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c.:			
Amount invested	...	.....	94,182 8 0
Amount expended on Renewals	...	.....	78,271 7 4
Sundry payments...	...	.....	2,04,337 2 5
Town Duty paid to Municipality	...	.....	9,60,328 11 8
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890	...	.....	1,55,696 6 2
	11,600	8,600 0 0	70,90,015 2 11
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay	12,92,700	16,01,776 2 9	.....
Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand	...	.....	15,24,755 15 1
Total ...	13,04,300	16,10,376 2 9	86,14,771 2 0

KARÁCHI PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The estimated and actual receipts, expenditure and surplus under revenue of the Karáchi Port Trust for the year 1889-90 were as under:

	Estimated.	Actual.
Receipts	Rs. 6,31,920	Rs. 7,21,778
Expenditure	„ 4,83,134	„ 4,58,059
Surplus	Rs. 1,48,786	Rs. 2,63,719

These figures compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.
1888-89	Rs. 5,77,090	Rs. 3,64,817
1889-90	„ 7,21,778	„ 4,58,059

The increase in income was due chiefly to the fact that all the berths of the Erskine wharf were available and fully utilized. The increase in expenditure is attributable partly to the increase in establishment necessitated by the opening of berths Nos. 4 and 5 of the Erskine wharf and the increase in the number of vessels berthed at this wharf, partly to the payment of increased remuneration to the Trustees of the Port, and partly to a larger amount having to be paid as interest in consequence of 4½ lákhs of the Port Trust loan being taken up.

The total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year 1889-90 are given in the following statement:

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1889 ...	3,30,685 14 3	Expenditure under General Revenue Account	4,06,745 11 11
Gross receipts from General Revenue Account	6,25,955 3 0	Expenditure under Port Fund Account.	51,313 8 6
Gross receipts from Port Fund Account...	95,822 13 10	Expenditure on works including stores.	3,64,007 12 5
Grant from Government under 3½ lákh Grant	50,000 0 0	Paid to debenture-holders in liquidation of capital debt	40,837 8 0
Loan from Government	4,50,000 0 0	Paid to Government in liquidation of capital debt	11,563 2 3
Provident Fund	13,238 8 10	Provident Fund	6,665 2 1
Income-tax	3,912 7 8	Income-tax	3,928 1 4
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	12,430 4 8	Deposits returned to contractors, &c....	22,330 10 1
Deposits for repairs to Humby School ...	83 2 3	Deposit amount expended on repairs to Humby School	46 2 2
Unclaimed wages	332 11 8	Unclaimed wages...	206 6 9
Advance Account	175 9 1	Unadjusted items of last year	3,996 12 6
Stock Account (Stores)	86,011 6 0	Stock Account (Stores)	1,26,440 12 1
		Balance on 31st March 1890	6,30,566 7 2
Total ...	16,68,648 1 3	Total ...	16,68,648 1 3

Shipping.

The number and tonnage of vessels that entered the port, excluding Government vessels, vessels put back and fishing boats, were as follows:

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-ships	324	381,403	368	463,934
Sailing vessels	3	1,793	1	191
Native craft	4,139	156,745	4,011	136,939

showing an increase in the number and tonnage of steam-ships and a decrease in sailing vessels and country craft.

Works.

Dredging operations showed some diminution in results compared with those of the previous year, due partly to the greater depth at which operations were carried on and partly to the larger proportion of unfavourable materials met with. The quantity dredged was 550,636 tons against 690,387 tons in the year before. The most important work which was completed during the year was the second division of the "Erskine" wharf, which is made to accommodate three vessels. Increased storage accommodation for kerosine oil was also provided, and the embankment of the kerosine oil pier was widened.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

General.

The Port Trust was established on April 1st, 1889. The First Assistant Resident is chairman, and all the members are nominated by Government.

Finance.

The following is an abstract of the financial affairs of the Port Trust during the year:

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts.			
Balance, 1st April 1889...		4,80,810 0 6	
Receipts during 1889-90		1,97,723 9 5	
			6,78,533 9 11
Expenditure.			
Superintendence and Office		5,259 9 6	
Health Department		6,722 2 5	
Port Establishment		40,366 2 3	
Collection and Registration of Trade		8,954 10 1	
Pilot Establishment		16,243 0 11	
Light-houses and Signal Stations		14,800 0 4	
Harbour Police		14,132 13 2	
Dredging		1,40,433 11 10	
Public Works Office		3,083 12 2	
Works ... { Original, Rs. 19,506-0-2		22,194 10 3	
Works ... { Repairs „ 2,688-10-1			
Miscellaneous		3,797 10 0	
		2,75,988 2 11	
Balance, 1st April 1890:			
Invested	2,97,000 0 0		
Cash	1,05,545 7 0		
		4,02,545 7 0	
			6,78,533 9 11

Dredging.

A bow-well dredger of 1,000 tons capacity has been obtained and an estimate framed for deepening the harbour. The work is expected to last five years and to cost Rs. 9,30,967.

Port dues and pilotage.

The collections on account of port dues and pilotage amounted to Rs. 1,17,298 and Rs. 17,010 respectively.

Casualty.

A collision occurred in the harbour between the S. S. "Oxus" and "Anadyr," resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel. An attempt was made unsuccessfully to move the wreck.

INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

Indus Conservancy.

There was an increase, due to the improvement of trade, in the number and burthen of the boats on the registers of the Indus Conservancy Department. The number of boats registered during 1889-90 was 3,781 with a capacity of 1,025,765 maunds, as compared with 3,556 boats of 977,741 maunds burthen in 1888-89. The receipts from registration-fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 32,055 against Rs. 31,534 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 521. The expenditure rose from Rs. 29,373 to Rs. 31,387.

Sea Pilot Department.

The receipts of the Sea Pilot Department decreased from Rs. 4,544 in 1888-89 to Rs. 4,381 in the year under review. The reason assigned for this is that coasting boats evaded payment of sea pilotage-fees. The expenditure fell from Rs. 2,717 to Rs. 2,699, leaving a balance in favour of the department of Rs. 1,682 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Changes in organization.

IMPORTANT steps have been taken towards the reformation of the bhág-kárkún or supervising branch of the mámlatdárs' staff and for the maintenance of the survey records on the completion of the work of the Survey Department. Orders have issued directing the transfer to the Collectors of the survey records of all the Collectorates of the Southern Division by the 1st April 1891. The transfer will be made on the plan that has been experimentally worked out in the two districts of Dhárwar and Bijápur. A selected Survey Assistant Superintendent will be appointed Divisional Inspector, and will, as Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, hold charge of the duties of the Agricultural Department in connection with the re-organized staff. At the same time provisional sanction has been accorded to the immediate equipment of the other Divisions of the Presidency, excluding Sind, with a better paid, more numerous and better educated staff of supervisors, though the survey maintenance branch will not be incorporated till the close of the field operations of the Survey Department in April 1892. Full advantage will be taken of the facilities offered by the closure of the Survey to leaven the new staff with trained men in all its grades. The position of the Director will be that of a responsible supervisor, charged especially with the duty of preserving uniformity in the working of the inspecting staff under the control of the Collector, and of upholding the traditions of the survey. His tours will be directed towards bringing to the notice of the Collectors dilatoriness and irregularities. The Divisional Inspector will prepare and submit proposals for future revisions of rates on expiry of current leases, and will watch the correction of the survey records and maps. He will keep a systematic check by field test on the professional, *i. e.*, measurement and classing, work of the District Inspector, who in his turn will be the head of the District Survey Office and will be responsible for the correctness of the survey work of the Circle Inspectors and for the ledgering of village statistics for use at revisions of rates and for constant inspection by Revenue officers desiring to obtain prompt intelligence of the fluctuations of any village or group of villages, indicating increasing prosperity on the one hand or deterioration on the other. The District Inspector will further supervise the compilation of the district statistical forms in the Collector's office for submission with his review through the Collector to the Director, for the compilation of the Annual Returns of the Presidency. The whole staff from the District Inspector downwards will be strictly under the control of the Collector, who will look to the Divisional Inspector for advice on professional matters. But the check and test of the work of the Circle Inspectors in their duties as supervisors of the statistical registers of the village officers will practically devolve on the sub-divisional officers and mámlatdárs in each district.

Inspection in Dhárwár and Bijápur.

Circle Inspectors were employed only in the Dhárwár and Bijápur districts during the year under review. They confined their boundary-mark examination to the marks of survey numbers in which crop inspection or waste inspection was carried out. The amount of work done by the Inspectors was larger than in the previous year. It showed that the work of the village officers in recording the state of boundary marks, in registering the crops raised and in reporting encroachments on unoccupied Government land was extremely unsatisfactory. The check on the annual village census showed that 77 per cent. of the entries were correct in Dhárwár and 70 per cent. in Bijápur.

Agricultural experiments: Bhadgaon Farm.

The rainfall at the Bhadgaon farm was again small, but its distribution was extremely favourable to the two staple crops, cotton and jowári. In spite of a season so dry that of the winter crops only those first sown gave any outturn at all without irrigation, the financial result was very good, as will appear from the following statement:

	Area cropped.	Assessment.	Gross value.	Net profit per acre.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
General area	407	576 0 0	8,681	10 6 0
Experimental crops	63	82 0 0	644	0 9 6
Total ...	470	658 0 0	9,325	9 1 0

The incidence of assessment on gross produce in the general area was less than 7 per cent. and on net produce a little over 13½ per cent. These figures would have been improved if irrigation had been resorted to for the late crops, but experience has shown that such a course would have encouraged weeds and been harmful in future years. The breeding herd swallowed up a large share of the profits of cultivation. The cattle of neighbouring villages, however, are greatly improved by the services of the young bulls sold from time to time. Nine bulls sold during the year fetched on an average Rs. 58 apiece. Expenditure

amounting to Rs. 11,700 was incurred during the year in building a new granary, quarters for the clerks and a permanent silo, and in extending the cattle byres and repairing those already existing. The net cost of the farm was Rs. 743 against Rs. 990 in the previous year. The pay of the Superintendent (Rs. 3,000) is not included in the calculation. The experimental results were important. In sugarcane cultivation it was shown that by sowing the tops of canes, instead of cutting whole canes into sets, a saving of Rs. 15 per acre could be effected. Two varieties of cane from the Saháranpur Botanical Gardens, styled Lahona and Lahima, were tried, but compared unfavourably with the local white (? Mauritius) variety. The sixth season of experiment with soft white and soft red wheats seemed to prove definitely not only that the soft varieties could be cultivated without appreciable change in colour or consistency in a district of hard wheats, but that they as well as hard wheats from other parts of India, after one or two years of poor yield, become acclimatized and give outturns of grain and straw far in excess of the best local varieties. As regards consistency the earlier results of the trial seemed to indicate a tendency to harden, but with irrigation that tendency has disappeared, and it does not seem premature to assert that in irrigated land in the Deccan it is profitable to grow soft white wheat provided it is acclimatized. But it is certain that better results will be obtained with hard wheats, irrigated as well as dry, if outside seed is introduced, provided a short crop for the first year can be afforded. The results in cotton were more numerous. Sea Island cotton produced a few bolls and may improve. Four varieties of American cotton, imported in 1886 and grown for one year in Dhárwár and then transferred to the Bhadgaon farm, hardly returned the seed in the first year, gave a very poor crop in the second, but in the third proved superior to all the other varieties, even the short-stapled Varádi. Of these importations the one (Louisiana) with the best staple is yet far behind the others. Two others (Memphis Allen and Arkansas Upland) have a harsh, coarse fibre. The last (Memphis Bruder) with a good strong staple yielded the best crop (198 lbs. per acre of clean cotton). The local Varádi gave only 110 lbs. If Louisiana improves, as is likely, choice for distribution and for new importations should apparently be made between that and the Bruder. Excellent returns were secured from selected "Bani" cotton from the Berars, the outturn being 149 lbs. of clean cotton per acre. Another good variety from the same province, Jári cotton, is a cold weather variety sown later and taking longer to mature. It does not seem likely to succeed in Khándesh.

Poona Farm.

The Poona farm is intended as a means of imparting practical instruction to the students of the agricultural branch of the College of Science. Thirteen acres of new land were brought under cultivation. The season was poor and the greater part of the land uneven and unfruitful. No part is fit for comparative experiment. Arrowroot was again successfully grown, but there was no market for it. The cultivation charges on the farm were Rs. 742 and the assessment Rs. 90. The produce sold for Rs. 791. The old Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind are supervised by the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Poona Farm. The sale-proceeds of grass and mango grafts (Rs. 847) just sufficed to cover the expenses of tending and watering the planted graft mangoes, which numbered 1,500 well established grafts. The sale of graft mangoes brought in Rs. 95. A small dairy herd is kept on the Kirkee portion of the farm. It forms a nucleus for the systematic study of the milking capacities of various breeds, the feeding of milch cattle, crossing to improve local breeds and the like; but the use to the agricultural students of such a herd to teach them something about the management of cattle is also important.

Nadiád Farm.

The Nadiád farm is a private institution managed by a local agricultural association. The management of the farm was not good and some of the first principles of cultivation were neglected. In other respects the association continued to do good work especially by establishing a museum. Its seed store was kept up but was not a success. Financially the association was in a prosperous state, its balance being over Rs. 8,500.

Hyderabad Farm.

The Hyderabad farm is now temporarily under the charge of the Local Board. The Board has not continued the experiments which were in progress at the time of the transfer, nor has it kept up the cultivation book and other registers. No results, therefore, can be reported.

Wheat experiments.

Selected Muzaffarnagar seed wheat was again distributed in the Nára valley of the Thar and Párkar District. Owing to the necessary Government grant having been sanctioned late, only 67 maunds of fresh seed were imported, though 220 maunds of acclimatized seeds were purchased from Local Funds and distributed. The area now under the new variety is 4,100 acres against 2,812 acres in the previous year. Frost slightly reduced the yield. The seed gave on the whole a fourfold outturn.

Arrowroot experiments.

Mr. Gogte in Dapoli (Ratnágiri) produced 8,000 pounds of starch on 10 acres. The Commissariat demand for the article was very short and no other market has yet been found. Arrowroot was grown also at Gondal and at the Poona Farm.

Indigo cultivation.

There were 30 acres under indigo in Junagad, and one bigha at Sádra in the Máhi Kántha Agency. Endeavours continue to be made to revive its cultivation in Gujarát.

Divi Divi cultivation.

A test shipment of about $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons of pods, the produce of about 150 trees on the Bhadgaon Farm for 2 years, was made during the year. The consignment sold for Rs. 410, giving a profit of Rs. 154, which was equivalent to a return of Rs. 26 per acre a year.

Locust attacks.

Sind suffered from an incursion of locusts from July 1889 till July 1890, their stay being longest in the Thar and Párkar District. They are reported to have been extermin-

ated by birds locally called "váhyás" which are believed to be the jowári birds of the Deccan. The crops were considerably damaged by the pests. Locusts also visited Cutch and Gujarát and parts of Káthiáwár.

Cattle disease.

There were fewer reports than usual of cattle disease during the year under review, but there were outbreaks of rinderpest in Khándesh, Thána and Kaira. On the Bhadgaon Farm a severe attack of rinderpest occurred in April 1890, where of 113 animals attacked, 54 died. Good results were obtained by keeping up with arrowroot the strength of the animals attacked. Soon after the disappearance of rinderpest foot and mouth disease broke out on the farm. No casualties occurred, but in this disease the value of ensilage and arrowroot was marked. A disease was reported from the Bassein Táluka of the Thána District which from the symptoms described by the village officers appears to have been rinderpest. It occurred about the end of November, and attacked 406 head of cattle, of which 223 died.

Cultivated and uncultivated areas.

Details of the areas cultivated, uncultivated and under forest in the Presidency will be found in Appendix IV of this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown. On comparing the statistics with those for previous years, it must be borne in mind that they are subject to much variation from year to year in consequence of the progress of the survey settlement in many districts especially those of Sind, and in consequence also of the correction of previously incorrect returns. Thus in the year under report the gross area of the Presidency Proper shows an increase of 44 villages and 55,000 acres under 'Government,' but a decrease of 57 villages and 2,400 acres under 'Alienated,' while in Sind an increase of 236,000 acres is reported. The area for which statistics are available has increased in the Presidency Proper by 59,145 acres, chiefly owing to the progress of the survey in Kánara. In Sind the area of available statistics has increased by 6,706,000 acres, but this large increase is nominal, being chiefly due to the inclusion of the extensive unsurveyed waste land in Thar and Párkar.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on net area for which statistics are available, of areas				
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	A.—Presidency Proper.						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmedabad	1·0	55	22	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8·5	75	5	8	12	...
3	Panch Maháls	15·5	35	13	30	9	13
4	Broach	1·9	65	5	3	27	...
5	Surat...	2·4	47	25	7	17	4
	Average ...	4·8	55	16	9	17	3
	II.—Deccan.						
6	Khándesh	9·8	58	4	17	12	9
7	Násik	4·2	55	10	5	9	21
8	Ahmednagar	2·5	66	8	2	10	14
9	Poona	1·2	62	11	1	14	12
10	Sholápur	...	74	11	1	8	6
11	Sátára	4·1	60	13	2	10	15
	Average ...	4·3	62	9	6	11	12
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	0·9	62	11	5	7	15
13	Bijápur	0·7	76	9	4	6	5
14	Dhárwár	2·5	71	9	3	7	10
	Average ...	1·4	70	10	4	7	9
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	4·1	22	21	6	32	19
16	Kolába	2·4	30	23	4	24	19
17	Ratnágiri	28·7	27	43	1	28	1
18	Kánara	3·3	10	3	3	8	76
	Average ...	10·7	20	21	3	23	33
	Average A ...	4·9	56	12	5	13	14
	B.—Sind.						
19	Karáchi	2·7	8	8	13	69	2
20	Hyderabad	...	15	23	34	27	1
21	Shikárpur	17·6	21	15	39	18	7
22	Upper Sind Frontier	48·9	22	42	17	13	6
23	Thar and Párkar	...	8	7	...	85	...
	Average B ...	7·0	12	14	18	54	2
	Average for the Presidency ...	5·7	40	13	10	27	10

The figures for Sind are untrustworthy and are omitted from consideration in the remainder of this paragraph. The gross cropped area of the Presidency (excluding Sind) showed an increase of 6½ lákhs acres, or 2·6 per cent. The increase was general, but was especially large in the districts of Ahmednagar, Násik, Khándesh, Panch Maháls, Bijápur and Surat. It was chiefly due to a favourable rainfall at the time of sowing. A few districts, however, report a decrease—Ahmedabad (35,000 acres), Dhárwár (6,000 acres) and Kolába (26,000 acres). The twice-cropped area which, except in garden lands, depends on the moisture available from the late rains, increased by 53,000 acres, or ten per cent. The most striking increases were in the Panch Maháls and Surat, while in Ahmedabad the area twice-cropped was considerably less than in the previous year. The total cultivated area increased by 184,000 acres, or 0·6 per cent. The increase was specially large in Bijápur (35,000 acres), Panch Maháls (33,000 acres) and Thána (31,000 acres), and was due to the taking up of waste land for cultivation. In Bijápur the increase was confined to the northern tálukas where land which was extensively thrown up during the famine of 1876-77, is steadily being re-occupied under the influence of favourable seasons and railway extension. Other districts also showed a small but general increase in the cultivated area. Contrary to last year, there was a general increase, except in Kolába, in the actually cropped area (597,000 acres) with a decrease in current fallow (413,000 acres), a result due to a more favourable season. The exceptional decrease in Kolába was probably due to rotation only, for the sowing rain was there as favourable as in other districts. The forest area showed an increase of 977,000 acres or 18 per cent., but the greater part of this was nominal and was due to the transfer to this head of land in Kánara hitherto shown as available for cultivation.

Crops: Areas under cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. In the following table the effects of the season on the area sown are exhibited for the year under report as compared with that preceeding it:

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Crops.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.
Jowári	8,510	7,698	..	...	812	9·5
Bájri	3,845	4,959	1,114	29·0	...	...
Paddy	1,605	1,704	99	6·1	...	...
Wheat	2,078	1,924	...	...	154	7·4
Others	2,012	1,981	...	...	31	1·5
Total Cereals ...	18,050	18,266	216	1·2	...	...
Tur	508	603	95	18·7	...	...
Gram	731	691	..	...	40	5·5
Others	1,035	1,186	151	14·6	...	...
Total Pulses ...	2,274	2,480	206	9·0	...	...
Tobacco	49	70	21	42·8	...	...
Sugarcane	89	68	...	...	21	23·6
Oil-seeds	1,482	1,533	51	3·4	...	...
Cotton	2,665	2,816	151	5·6	..	...
Food Crops Total ...	20,593	21,003	410	1·9	...	...
Non-food Crops Total ...	4,472	4,713	241	5·4	...	...
Grand Total ...	25,065	25,716	651	2·6	...	...

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district:

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER. *I.—Gujarát.*														
1	Ahmedabad	26	18	4	12	4	2	66	6	1	23	3	1	73	27
2	Kaira	9	29	16	2	24	1	81	11	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Maháls	2	11	13	5	16	24	71	20	...	...	8	1	91	9
4	Broach	22	3	3	9	2	...	39	10	4	43	3	1	53	47
5	Surat	23	2	19	4	9	...	57	16	2	17	7	1	75	25
	Average ...	19	14	10	8	10	3	64	11	1	19	4	1	76	24

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Presidency Proper —*continued.*														
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh	19	25	1	7	1	...	53	7	...	35	4	1	60	40
7	Násik	7	40	3	17	10	...	77	10	1	1	10	1	88	12
8	Ahmednagar	37	35	...	9	2	...	83	8	...	2	6	1	91	9
9	Poona	41	27	3	5	5	1	82	8	2	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholápur	57	15	1	3	...	1	77	10	...	...	11	2	87	13
11	Sátára	28	31	2	4	8	1	74	17	1	...	6	2	92	8
	Average ...	31	28	1	8	4	1	73	10	1	8	7	1	84	16
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	43	7	7	7	9	...	73	11	1	8	4	3	85	15
13	Bijápur	47	13	...	7	1	...	68	10	...	15	6	1	78	22
14	Dhárwár	29	...	7	14	8	...	58	10	1	24	5	2	69	31
	Average ...	40	7	4	9	6	...	66	10	1	16	5	2	77	23
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	63	...	22	...	85	8	1	...	4	2	94	6
16	Kolába	...	...	57	...	34	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	26	...	55	...	81	7	5	...	5	2	93	7
18	Kánara	...	...	78	...	3	...	81	3	11	...	...	5	95	5
	Average ...	...	...	52	...	32	...	84	7	4	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A ...	30	19	7	7	7	1	71	10	1	11	6	1	82	18
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi	23	6	34	9	...	4	76	6	7	...	9	2	89	11
20	Hyderabad	14	33	19	5	...	1	72	2	3	9	12	2	77	23
21	Shikárpur	28	2	20	24	...	...	74	8	1	1	15	1	83	17
22	Upper Sind Frontier	51	5	7	8	...	...	71	5	1	1	22	...	77	23
23	Thar and Párkar	1	66	14	5	...	...	86	1	...	2	11	...	87	13
	Average B ..	20	23	20	12	...	1	76	5	2	3	13	1	83	17
	Average for the Presidency...	29	20	8	8	6	1	72	9	1	10	7	1	82	18

The following table shows the anna valuation of the crops in each district of the Presidency including Sind. The valuations are calculated on the asumption that an average crop is represented by 16 annas; but in practice there is a constant tendency among the subordinate appraisers to under-estimate the valuation by using a lower standard:

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.								
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	I.—Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedabad	16	20	16	17	14	13	9	11	9	11
2	Kaira	10	13	12	9	12	10	8	13	6	11
3	Panch Mahás...	Maize. 17	13	15	15	16	13	20	14	15	11
4	Broach...	11	16	7	15	14	...	...	11	15	17
5	Surat	13	13	12	9	7	6	3	12	9	10
	II.—Deccan.										
6	Khándesh	14	12	...	8	...	8	..	...	8	15
7	Násik	10	12	15	11	...	14	12	13	10	11
8	Ahmednagar	9	10	10	10	9	12	8	11	11	12
9	Poona	12	13	19	12	16	17	14	12	14	8
10	Sholápur	10	8	7	11	...	5	11	14	11	5
11	Sátára	9	8	10	8	9	8	9	9	11	8
	III.—Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	11	7	14	14	16	11	12	8	10	12
13	Bijápur...	13	14	11	14	13	16	10	14	15	11
14	Dhárwár	9	6	9	10	4	8	6	6	10	7
	IV.—Konkan.										
15	Thána	...	...	13	...	...	13	12	12	12	...
16	Kolába	...	...	14	...	12	12	11	10	14	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	12	...	11	8	9	8	7	...
18	Kánara	...	...	13	...	...	7	6	10	11	...

For want of sufficient moisture from the late rains winter jowári in the Deccan and the Karnátak and rice in parts of Gujarát specially suffered in outturn. Ripening bájri was damaged by the excessively heavy rainfall in September and October in parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak. Owing to these reasons the season, which would otherwise have been excellent, was either below or only up to the average in some parts of the Deccan and the Karnátak. In the Konkan and Gujarát the crops gave a fair outturn. Cotton yielded a good outturn in Gujarát and Khándesh, and in Broach—one of the principal cotton growing districts—it was a bumper crop.

Irrigated area.

The net irrigated area amounted to 798,279 acres or 3·1 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency proper and to 2,564,745 acres or 84 per cent. in Sind. The area under irrigation in the Presidency proper showed a fall of 41,000 acres, or 4·8 per cent., of which 6,000 acres belonged to the canal irrigated area and 35,000 acres to that irrigated from tanks, wells and other sources. The decrease was generally attributed to the sufficiency of the monsoon rainfall, and was most marked in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khándesh and Násik. On the other hand the area irrigated in Poona largely increased. In Sind the irrigated area was larger than in the previous year by 568,477 acres in consequence of the widespread inundation of the river Indus.

Advances to Cultivators.

The following table shows the amounts advanced by Government under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883 to cultivators in the various districts of the Presidency during the past two years:

District.	Amount advanced in 1888-89.		Amount advanced in 1889-90.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	380	.....	105	9,405
Kaira	.....	1,300	200	150
Panch Mahals	5,400	.....	.....	.....
Broach	535	.....	215	.....
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik	50	.....	325	2,700
Khándesh	8,941	380	6,937	.....
Ahmednagar	756	9,725	910	4,490
Sholápur	988	2,215	390	2,965
Sátára	300	1,380	1,004	1,546
Belgaum	140	33,180	350	34,430
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	2,900
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	600
Bijápur	285	.....	450	3,150
Ratnágiri	40	.....	.....	.....
Karáchi	5,800	.....	15,135	2,500
Hyderabad	4,050	500	3,048	1,002
Shikárpur	300	3,402	1,330	8,395
Thar and Párkar	4,045	.....	3,700	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	600	2,400	.....
Total	32,010	52,682	36,499	74,233

It will be seen that the total amount advanced for the purchase of cattle and seed was greater in 1889-90 than in 1888-89 by Rs. 4,489, while the amount advanced for permanent improvements exceeded the amount so advanced in the previous year by no less than Rs. 21,551. Of the amount advanced in Khándesh Rs. 6,197 were lent free of interest to Bhil cultivators. In Belgaum, where advances were made more systematically than elsewhere, the money advanced for permanent improvements was to be utilized as follows:—for the construction and repair of irrigation wells, Rs. 10,080; for enlarging irrigation tanks, Rs. 650; for removing rank grass and weeds, Rs. 8,877; for throwing up protective embankments, Rs. 7,238; for levelling ground and converting dry-crop land into rice-land, Rs. 6,760, and for removing prickly pear, Rs. 825. The damage caused by the Indus floods in Sind resulted in an unusual demand for advances on the part of landholders.

Agricultural Stock.

The following statistics of agricultural stock in the Bombay Presidency in 1889-90 have been compiled from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of districts, and must be regarded as approximate only.

Sind.

No annual census of stock is taken in the Province of Sind as in the Presidency proper; but the following is an estimated return of the number of animals and carts in existence in that province during the year under report:

Districts.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Karáchi	208,284	14,662	172,025	179
Hyderabad	426,722	19,814	185,797	936
Shikárpur	201,000	9,500	150,000	9,000
Thar and Párkar	106,909	5,596	125,040	397
Upper Sind Frontier	65,652	5,769	39,993	3,215
Total ...	1,008,567	55,341	672,855	13,727

The estimate shows an increase under all heads over that for the preceding year, when the estimated numbers of cattle, horses and ponies, sheep and goats and carts were respectively 1,013,430, 53,565, 638,081 and 12,853.

Northern Division.

The following statement shows the agricultural stock recorded in the Northern Division of the Presidency during the year:

Districts.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Ahmedabad	415,430	6,057	76,268	22,003
Kaira...	415,793	2,557	47,813	29,821
Panch Mahals	276,946	2,862	34,272	8,865
Broach	133,840	2,487	38,877	16,060
Surat...	333,502	985	100,957	28,814
Thána	479,340	1,480	49,750	26,513
Total ...	2,054,851	16,428	347,937	132,076

In the totals, compared with those for the preceding year, there were increases of 103,748, 164 and 14,913 in the number of cattle, of horses and ponies and of sheep and goats respectively and a decrease of 10,833 in the number of carts. The decrease in the number of carts is, however, chiefly due to riding carts having been in some instances included in last year's returns. In the Ahmedabad district there was a decrease of 10,362 in the number of sheep and goats, which was due to the fact that in the preceding year a large number of animals were brought into the district owing to want of pasture in the neighbouring country. In the Panch Mahals the numbers of cattle, horses and ponies, and sheep and goats increased by 32,734, 394 and 5,730 respectively, which was ascribed partly to natural increase and partly to immigration from Native States. The number of sheep and goats in Broach increased by 5,549 owing to the return of graziers, who in previous unfavourable seasons had removed their stock to the adjoining Native States. Decreases of 3,096 and 8,062 in the number of carts in the Broach and Surat districts were due to riding carts having been included in the preceding year's totals. There was a substantial increase of stock of all kinds in Thána.

Central Division.

The following table shows the recorded stock in the districts of the Central Division:

Districts.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Násik	512,234	13,224	199,713	21,982
Khándesh...	842,169	22,137	149,986	65,581
Ahmednagar	681,388	22,774	438,467	17,861
Poona	584,015	13,316	336,061	22,704
Sholápur	502,940	12,041	357,169	11,997
Sátára	625,926	15,766	470,742	23,578
Total ...	3,748,672	99,258	1,952,138	163,703

There were in this division declines of 60,846 and 4,437 in the number of carts and of horses and ponies respectively, but increases of 4,399 in cattle and 38,475 in sheep and goats. The decrease in the number of carts was a nominal one and was due to the same cause as the decrease in the Northern Division. In Khándesh there was an increase of 2,141 in the number of horses and ponies. A decrease of 5,476 in the number of horses and ponies in Ahmednagar was due to the inclusion of donkeys among these animals last year. The season was on the whole a favourable one for live-stock throughout the division.

Southern Division.

The following table shows the returns of stock for the districts of the Southern Division:

Districts.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Belgaum	580,965	7,694	310,734	28,583
Dhárwár	667,625	5,939	226,667	48,197
Ratnágiri	402,392	321	45,250	1,798
Kánara	280,631	337	5,006	5,651
Bijápur	630,936	12,245	375,419	14,004
Kolába	232,933	553	26,560	5,569
Total ...	2,795,482	27,089	989,636	103,802

As compared with the previous year there was for the whole division an increase under all heads. This increase was most marked in Bijápur, where cattle increased by 40,880, horses and ponies by 794, sheep and goats by 24,084 and carts by 1,017. It should be mentioned here that Dhárwár and Bijápur are the only districts in the Presidency where a special establishment is maintained for checking returns of this nature, so the statistics from these two districts are probably more reliable than the others. The number of goats was stated to be decreasing in some parts of the division. In 1888-89 the returns for the Southern Division showed 2,736,724 cattle, 26,221 horses and ponies, 971,640 sheep and goats and 100,354 carts.

Horse and Mule-breeding.

Number and location of horse and pony stallions.

The number of stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency at the commencement of the year 1889-90 was 96, of which 58 were horses and 38 ponies. During the year four stallions died, one was exchanged and seven were sold as useless for stud purposes. The number serving at the end of the year was 84, comprising 12 thorough-bred English horses, 10 half-bred English horses including Norfolk Trotters, 27 Arab horses, 34 Arab ponies and one Pegu pony. The distribution of the stallions, including those in Beluchistán and those at the depôt, or temporarily unfit for service, was as follows:—in the Deccan 50, in Gujarát 11, in Sind and Cutch 23, and in Beluchistán 19.

Horse-breeding.

The number of mares covered during the year was 3,113 against 3,282 in 1888-89, the decrease being partly due to the reduction in the number of stallions. The average number covered by each stallion was 36·34 against 35·53 in the previous year. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered in 1888-89 was 33·61 against 37·32 in the year before. At the end of the year there were 11,370 branded mares on the register against 10,678 at the end of 1888-89. The number added to the register was 1,078 against 756 in the preceding year. On the whole, horse-breeding progressed in Sind and Beluchistán, but remained stationary in the Deccan, Gujarát and Cutch. The cost of maintenance per stallion rose from Rs. 344 to Rs. 363.

Mule-breeding.

At the commencement of the year 1889-90 there were 25 donkey stallions on the register; two were destroyed in the course of the year, leaving 23 on the register at its close. These were all serving in Sind, and do not include one stallion which was employed in Beluchistán. The number of mares covered was 821, but only 73 mules were reported to have been foaled. The cost per stallion was Rs. 270 against Rs. 291 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on horse and mule-breeding fell from Rs. 67,890 to Rs. 65,607. Of this sum Rs. 17,443 were debited to Local Funds, Rs. 5,949 to the Government of India for expenditure incurred on account of Beluchistán and Rs. 42,215 to Provincial revenues.

Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

The principal horse, cattle and agricultural shows are enumerated in the following statement:

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date.	Prize Money.	Contributions.
Deccan	Poona	Horse show	24th September ...	Rs. 2,887 ...	Government grant, Rs. 2,000; private subscriptions, Rs. 1,639.
Káthiáwár	Rájkot... ...	Do.	9th December ...	Rs. 2,395 and 42 diplomas.	Káthiáwár Chiefs, Rs. 2,000; Local Funds, Rs. 750; Government grant, Rs. 600.
Gujarát...	Pálanpur ...	Horse, cattle and agricultural show and exhibition.	17th December ...	Rs. 1,628 ...	Native Chiefs, Rs. 4,511.
Sind	Shikárpur ...	Horse show and European vegetable show.	13th January	„ 4,230 ...	Government grant, Rs. 2,000.
Southern Marátha Country.	Chinchli ...	Horse, cattle and agricultural show.	6th February ...	„ 4,897 ...	Kolhápur Darbár, Rs. 2,000; Chiefs of Miráj Junior and Rámdurg, Rs. 1,000 each; other States, Rs. 4,055.
Gujarát	Ahmedabad ..	Horse show	24th March	„ 2,270 ...	Government grant, Rs. 2,000; His Highness the Gáikwár, Rs. 1,000; Ahmedabad Local Board, Rs. 1,000.
Konkan	Bombay ...	Horse and cattle show...	26th to 29th March...	.....	.....

Poona Horse Show.

The Government grant was reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000. The season was unfavourable and the exhibits were few and inferior. Several prizes were withheld. In the breeders' classes the number of exhibits was only 233 or less than two-thirds of that of the previous year.

Rájkot Horse Show.

Cattle were not admitted as they were in the previous year. The show was successful, owing in great measure to the abolition of local shows in the province. His Excellency the Governor was present. The total number of entries rose from 355 to 610, of which more than half belonged to Girássias and cultivators, the Chiefs wisely encouraging their subjects to exhibit. Of 8 entries in the remount class 2 were purchased, and in all 16 horses changed hands. The broodmares numbered 139, or 150 per cent. more than at the last show and there was a good increase in every class. Diplomas were given to Chiefs

and officers, and copies of Mr. Steel's pamphlet on cattle disease were distributed. The show committee expressed an opinion that thoroughbred English sires were proved by the exhibits to be more suitable to Káthiáwár than Norfolk Trotters.

Pálanpur Agricultural Show and Exhibition.

The number of horses entered numbered 294. There were 492 head of cattle exhibited, which worthily represented the fine local breeds. The cream separator and a hay press were worked at the show. Articles of local manufacture (including jail manufactures) were also exhibited. The number of visitors was computed to be about 25,000.

Shikárpur Horse Show.

The exhibits of horses numbered 784 or 294 less than in the previous year, a result due to the selection exercised by the classing committee. The remount class was very good indeed and contained many animals suitable as remounts for the Army and the Police. The gelding class was good, but the paucity of exhibits of animals, the produce of Government stallions, was marked. 167 remounts (143 for the Army and 24 for the Police) were purchased at an average of Rs. 250. Also 19 mules were secured for Government at the low rate of Rs. 123 per head. Of Rs. 4,230 given away in prizes, the Upper Sind Frontier District secured Rs. 1,590. Translations of Mr. Sutherland's memorandum on mule breeding were distributed gratis. Rs. 238 were given away in prizes for European vegetables. The Collector of Shikárpur had for several years encouraged trials with European vegetable seeds with continued success. This show was very largely attended.

Kolháp ur and Southern Marátha Country Horse and Cattle Show.

The Chinchli show is timed to fit in with a long-established fair. In 1885 the number of horses entered for the show was 382. In the year under review it was 1,881, and the animals were reported to be remarkably free from unsoundness and above the ordinary show standard. Large purchases were made from young stock for the Ahmednagar nursery. The number of cattle entered slightly decreased, but the quality of the exhibits was high. Exhibits of agricultural produce appeared to have been hand-picked for the show. A class for agricultural implements and machinery was newly introduced, but it did not fill. Prizes amounting to Rs. 1,570 were taken by exhibitors from British districts and Rs. 3,327 by persons belonging to the States supporting the show. 130 horses and 2,166 cattle valued at Rs. 46,000 changed hands at the fair.

Ahmedabad Horse Show.

This show was not successful. The bad season of 1888 had its effect on the condition of the horses and no doubt the Bombay show tempted away the best animals. The number of exhibits was 637 or three more than in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the remount class which was counterbalanced by increases in the classes of brood-mares, colts and fillies. The animals shown in the remount class were fairly good, 12 of the exhibits being purchased. Prizes amounting to Rs. 750 were withheld, on the understanding that they would be awarded at the next show, if improvement took place.

Bombay Horse and Cattle Show.

A horse and cattle show was held by the Bombay Municipality on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and proved a great success. The exhibits comprised 149 horses, 134 cattle, 23 turns-out of various kinds and 50 entries for the driving and jumping competitions. Some twenty Princes and Chiefs of Western India were among the exhibitors, and animals came in from as great a distance as Beluchistán and Rájputána. A number of interesting photographs of horses and cattle representing nearly all the breeds of the Presidency were taken by the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College. The prizes were distributed by Her Excellency Lady Reay.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Observatories and observations.

No new observatories were opened during the year 1889-90, and none were closed. The following is a list of the observatories that forwarded registers to the Meteorological Reporter:

Province.	Second Class Observatories.	Third Class Observatories.	Province.	Second Class Observatories.	Third Class Observatories.
Bombay Presidency ...	Karáchi ...	Hyderabad.	Rájputána	.....	*Abu.
Do.	Deesa ...	Bhúj.	Do.	... ..	Bickaneer.
Do.	Poona ...	Rájkot.	Central India	... ..	Neemuch.
Do.	Belgaum ...	Surat.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do.	Jacobabad ...	Málegaon.	Berár	Akola ...	Amráoti.
Do.	Sholápur ...	.....	Do.	Chikalda ..	.. ...
Do.	Ratnágiri ...	.....	Do.	Buldána ...	.....
Do.	Kárwár ...	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.

*This has been a second class observatory since February 1890.

At the second class observatories it has been the practice to register observations at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and at the third class ones at 8 A.M. only. The 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. observations at the second class observatories are communicated to the Bombay office

while the 8 A.M. observations are all forwarded to the head office at Simla. Poona, Deesa and Mount Abu recorded, in addition to these, the observations of grass and solar radiation thermometers. As in past years the copies of the registers of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency under the supervision of revenue officers were furnished to the Bombay Meteorological Office. At Belgaum and Deesa, self-recording anemometers were in operation. There were also anemographs of Beckley's pattern at the harbours of Karáchi and Marmagao, working independently of the Meteorological Department, under the supervision of the Chief Engineers of the Harbour Works.

Character of the work done.

Except as below-noted, the observations were generally reliable. The Buldána observations appeared satisfactory with the exception of the barometrical readings from the 1st to the 8th of April 1889. The large Beckley's anemograph at Deesa was in operation throughout the year, except on 27 days when the clock was out of order. The similar instrument at Belgaum provided continuous traces except on 32 days when they were lost, owing chiefly to the derangement of the clock. Observations were interrupted for periods of a week or more at Sholápur, Belgaum and Karáchi in consequence of the sickness of the observer.

Inspections.

The observatories at Surat, Rájkot, Abu, Deesa, Akola and Amráoti were visited by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and those at Sholápur and Poona by his Inspector.

Daily report and chart.

From the commencement of the year to the 15th of May 1889, the storm-warning service was carried on as in previous years, daily telegrams being received from 12 stations, viz., 9 on the west and 3 on the east coast of India. From the 16th of May the Bombay office commenced the publication of daily weather reports and charts for the purpose of giving weather information to the mercantile community about the weather on the west coast of India, and in the chief cotton and wheat producing districts. According to the new arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India the results of observations are telegraphed daily from 42 stations, of which 13 are on the coast and 29 inland. Twice a week additional information about weather and crops is published with the daily reports.

The weekly rainfall statements from 48 stations on the G. I. P., Rájputána-Málwa and B. B. and C. I. Railways are incorporated in the reports from the 1st July to the 15th of October. Short reports containing information about the weather experienced in the Arabian Sea by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers are published weekly in the reports. The above system worked very satisfactorily. There were several storms and cyclonic disturbances off the coast of this Presidency between the end of May and November.

Special investigation.

Copies of the logs of about 535 vessels that called at the port of Bombay were taken for comparison with the daily weather charts. The corrections of the barometers in use on board these vessels were also calculated. The information thus obtained was very valuable in framing the daily forecasts.

Brief sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1889-90.

General character.

The meteorology of the year 1889-90 differed in a marked degree from that of the preceding year, not only with regard to the normal rainfall and its somewhat more uniform distribution, but also with respect to the variations of barometric pressure, temperature and some other meteorological elements.

Abnormal variations of

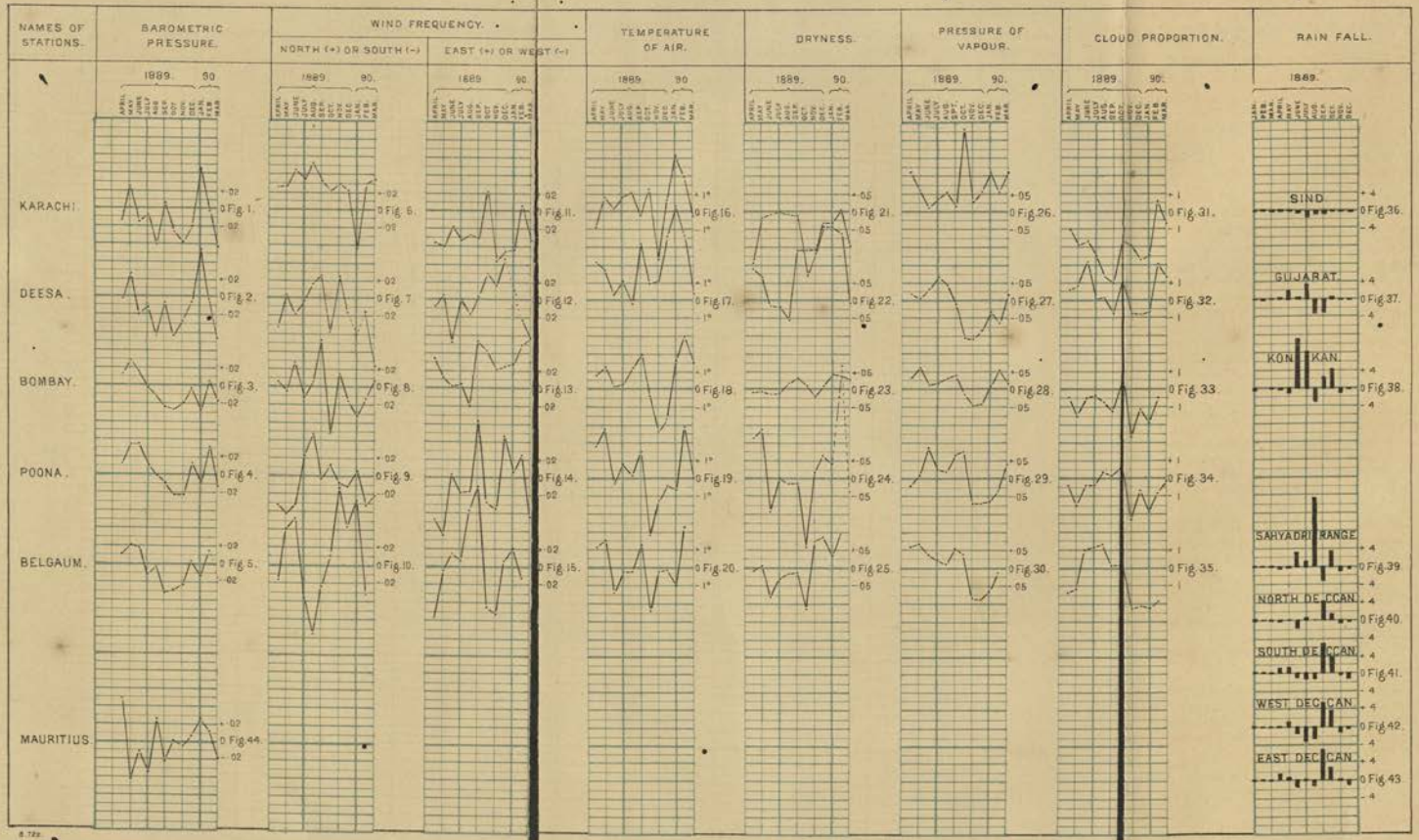
The mean monthly values of the various meteorological elements at Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum are given in the accompanying diagram. Most of the deviations are represented in a graphic manner by figures 1 to 35, which show at a glance the special meteorological characteristics of the year 1889-90. The excessive or defective rainfall in several districts is represented in the diagram by figures 36 to 43.

Barometric Pressure.

The extent to which the mean monthly readings of the barometer at the several stations in the year 1889-90 were above or below the respective average monthly readings is represented by figures 1 to 5, and in figure 44 the variations of monthly barometric pressure at Mauritius are curved for comparison with those given in the first five figures. From these curves it will be seen that the variations of pressure at the two northerly stations were very much alike, while those at the three southerly stations differed from them in some degree. At Deesa and Karáchi, the barometer was, on the whole, much above its normal height in April 1888 and also in January 1890; but in all the other months of the year it was below it. At the three southerly stations, the barometer was generally slightly above the mean in the months of April, May, June and February, and was generally below it in all the remaining months. It will also be noticed that, as in previous years, the range of the abnormal movement was greater at the northern than at the southern stations. Except in the month of January, when a large abnormal rise of pressure took place at Deesa and Karáchi, all the curves had a general tendency to rise and fall together at very nearly the same time.

The variations at Mauritius, shown in figure 44, when closely examined with those at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, show that again in the year under review, as in the previous year, the variations were nearly of the same character, but

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1889-90.



that the movements at Mauritius took place very much earlier than those in Western India. The very low pressure movement that appears to have taken place at Mauritius in May, seems to have occurred either in September or October in Western India. In the month of June the barometer rose at Mauritius, and it is from this date up to September that all the movements at Mauritius closely correspond to every movement at the three southerly stations in Western India up to the month of March. The curve at Mauritius from October to December is below the normal average and yet shows a very slow tendency to rise, indicating thereby that the barometric movements in Western India will not, in all probability, be generally above the normal for the next three or four months.

Winds.

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the northward or southward than in an average year is shown by figures 6 to 10. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a defect in the number of south winds, while a fall below the zero shows a small number of north winds or a greater number of south winds than the normal. Figures 11 to 15 give similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east or west winds. At Karáchi, the winds were generally north-westerly throughout the year except in January, when they were more southerly, and in October and February when they were blowing from the east. At Deesa, north-easterly winds were observed for the greater part of the year, but in March south-westerly winds were very frequent there. With regard to the frequency of east and west winds at Bombay, normal winds were reported in June and July, while in most other months easterly winds were unusually prevalent. The abnormal movements of winds from the east and west have a close correspondence and show that easterly winds were most frequent in September. At Belgaum, northerly winds appear to have been very frequent in May, June, November, December and January.

Temperature.

The mean monthly variations of this element are represented by figures 16 to 20. At Karáchi, in the month of November, the temperature was about 3° cooler than usual, and in January and February it was 2° to 3° hotter than the average. At Deesa, the temperature was generally above the average in all the months of the year, except in August, when it was slightly below it. In December, January and February it appears to have been as much as 4° to 5° above the normal and in April and September the excess was 2° to 3°. At Bombay the hottest months were September, January, February and March, and the coolest November and December, the variations from the normal being usually from 2° to 3°. The curves at Poona and Belgaum are similar and show that the temperature was unusually high in May, February and October.

Dryness and Vapour Pressure.

The abnormal variations of humidity in each month are shown by figures 21 to 25. These curves coincide generally with the abnormal temperature curves, excessive dryness being, as a rule, accompanied by an abnormally high temperature and excessive dampness by a temperature lower than the average.

Cloud.

The abnormal amount of clouded sky is shown by figures 31 to 35. At Karáchi, there appears to have been more than the normal amount of cloud in February, but during the rest of the year there was less cloud than the average. At Deesa, except in September, November, December and January, the skies were unusually cloudy, while at Bombay the cloud proportion was less than the mean average throughout the year except in October, when the amount was slightly in excess of the average. At Poona, in August, September and October the cloud proportion was either normal or slightly above the mean, and at Belgaum, from June to October, the sky was unusually clouded.

Rain.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at five meteorological stations cannot be taken as representing fairly the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results of the normal and actual rainfall are given in tables A and B, and the deviations from the normal are given in table C.

TABLE A.

Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division during the year 1889.

Districts.	Number of Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1889.
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	9	0·34	0·37	0·12	0·33	0·23	0·31	1·20	2·25	0·01	...	...	0·01	5·25
Gujarát	10	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·18	2·31	4·05	14·55	7·02	2·27	1·25	...	...	32·90
Konkan	6	...	...	...	...	0·51	42·88	44·00	17·61	14·52	7·15	0·08	...	126·75
Sahyádri Range ...	3	...	...	0·03	0·09	0·86	37·26	72·08	39·91	13·27	8·29	...	...	201·79
North Deccan ...	4	...	...	...	0·06	0·51	3·19	4·65	1·95	8·01	3·81	...	...	23·11
South Deccan ...	8	...	...	0·20	2·02	3·08	4·86	5·44	3·82	10·23	8·15	0·16	...	37·95
West Deccan ...	5	...	...	0·13	0·50	2·63	5·84	7·06	4·32	9·20	7·54	0·04	...	37·27
East Deccan ...	6	...	...	0·13	2·24	1·84	2·71	2·09	2·14	10·97	6·45	0·17	...	29·64

TABLE B.

Showing the average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1889.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	0·37	0·23	0·27	0·10	0·14	0·60	2·78	2·82	0·72	0·12	0·12	0·15	8·42
Gujarát	0·02	0·21	0·01	0·02	0·38	4·55	11·52	10·14	5·46	0·56	0·15	0·05	32·88
Konkan	0·56	...	0·03	0·21	1·23	31·77	35·72	20·84	11·77	2·90	0·62	0·09	105·59
Sahyádri Range	0·25	0·02	0·22	0·44	1·09	33·98	71·01	54·74	16·29	4·43	0·70	0·14	183·31
North Deccan	0·45	0·05	0·08	0·28	0·54	4·97	4·15	4·26	4·46	2·67	0·65	0·24	22·80
South Deccan	0·16	0·02	0·25	1·00	1·76	5·49	6·64	4·99	3·42	4·15	0·60	0 77	29·25
West Deccan	0·24	0·03	0·14	0·98	1·32	7·12	9·91	6·51	3·82	3·70	0 87	0·32	34·96
East Deccan	0·21	0·04	0·27	0·71	1·60	4·03	2·78	3·50	3·87	3·97	0·44	0·90	22·32

TABLE C.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall of 1889 with the average Rainfall.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1889.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	—0·03	+0·14	—0·15	+0·23	+0·09	—0·29	—1·49	—0·57	—0·71	—0·12	—0·12	—0·14	—3·17
Gujarát	+0·01	—0·19	—0·02	+0·16	+1·93	+0 40	+3·23	+3·12	—2·89	+0·69	—0·15	—0·05	+0·02
Konkan	—0·56	...	—0·08	—0·21	—0·72	+11·11	+8·28	—3·03	+2·75	+4·25	—0·54	—0·09	+21·16
Sahyádri Range	—0·25	—0·02	—0·19	—0·35	—0·23	+3·23	+1·07	+15·17	—3·02	+3·86	—0·70	—0·14	+28·48
North Deccan	—0 45	—0·05	—0·08	—0·22	—0·03	—1·78	+0·50	—2·31	+4·45	+1·14	—0·65	—0·24	+ 0·31
South Deccan	—0·16	—0·02	—0·05	+1·02	+1·32	—0·03	—1·21	—1·17	+6·81	+4·00	—0·44	—0·77	+8·70
West Deccan	—0·24	—0·03	—0 01	—0·48	+1·31	—1·28	—2·85	—2·19	+5·38	+3·84	—0·83	—0·32	+2·31
East Deccan	—0·21	—0·04	—0·14	+1·53	+0·24	—1·32	+0·21	—1·36	+7·10	+2·48	—0·27	—0·90	+7·32

Storms.

On the 29th of May, a small depression formed off Cochin; on the 30th the chart showed that the depression had grown deeper and had travelled a little northward along the west coast; at 8 A.M. on this day, its centre was somewhere between Calicut and Mangalore. As the depression grew deeper, rain began to fall along the Malabar Coast, and on the 31st the centre of the disturbance was off Mangalore. By the 1st of June, the rain had extended northwards as far as Ratnágiri and the centre of the storm was a little to the south-west of Kárwár. On the 2nd, the rainfall on the coast increased and the storm had travelled further northwards, its centre being off Goa. On the 3rd, the depression had developed into a cyclonic storm and its centre lay off the west coast somewhere between Ratnágiri and Bombay. On the 4th, the storm moved further northwards and the rainfall at Kárwár and Goa was very heavy. Its centre on this day was to the west of Bombay. On the 5th, the depression had deepened very much and showed a tendency to approach Bombay. Very heavy rain fell on the west coast and the wind velocities at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay now began to increase considerably. On the 6th, the cyclonic disturbance increased very much in intensity, the baric gradients became very steep, and very high winds prevailed in the neighbourhood of Bombay. On the 7th, the storm began to travel in a north-westerly direction and its centre lay off Veráwal, where also very high cyclonic winds prevailed. On the 8th, the daily weather chart indicated that the centre of the storm was passing towards the Gulf of Cutch and was situated half-way between Veráwal and Karáchi. On the 9th, the storm appeared to move westwards and passed out of the field of observation.

Another large depression was noticed on the 13th of September to the south-west of Cochin and in the neighbourhood of the Maldive Isles. On the 14th, the depression still further increased in intensity and its centre now lay to the south-west of Calicut. On the 15th, the centre moved a little north-westwards and was to the south-west of Kárwár. The centre of this depression from its commencement up to the 16th lay far out at sea, and from the 17th it appeared to be approaching the coast, but a large depression having formed in the Bay of Bengal the depression on the west coast disappeared on the 20th. The information collected from ships' logs during this period shows that gales, high confused seas and strong monsoon winds prevailed during the period.

On the 6th of October, the daily weather chart indicated a small depression the centre of which lay in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay, the gradients being moderately steep. On the 7th it remained very nearly in the same position but showed slight indications of moving westwards. The wind began to increase in strength from about noon on the 6th, when it was more than 20 miles an hour, up to about 7 P.M. on the 7th. This small disturbance then moved westwards.

On the 13th of October, the chart indicated two small depressions, one off the west and the other off the Coromandel coast. On the 14th, however, the former disappeared, but the latter intensified somewhat and approached the coast. On the 15th the depression grew still deeper and its centre lay off the Coromandel coast. On the morning of the 16th the centre of the depression crossed the coast and passed inland to the neighbourhood of Cuddapah. On the 17th it moved further westward and was situated in the neighbourhood of Belgaum. On the 18th the storm centre had hardly moved its position, but on the 19th it began to move in a north-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of Sholápur.

On the 20th and 21st the centre continued to move in a north-easterly direction and the weather in the Central Provinces became unsettled. The centre of this storm when in the neighbourhood of Belgaum occasioned strong winds, brisk gales, a heavy sea and heavy rain squalls in the neighbouring sea.

On the 15th of November, a small depression appeared to form off Negapatam. On the 16th its centre lay to the south-eastwards of Negapatam and the winds on the coast became cyclonic and began to increase in force. On the 17th the depression became somewhat more deep and its centre this day appeared to be to the east of the Coromandel coast between Madras and Negapatam. On this day very strong cyclonic winds prevailed on the coast and heavy rain fell there. On the 18th the storm moved northwards and occasioned strong cyclonic winds. On the 19th it appeared to move further northwards, and the charts on the 20th, 21st and 22nd indicated its existence to the north-east of Masulipatam.

COLA'BA OBSERVATORY.

Grounds and Buildings.

During the past winter the site in the Observatory grounds of the longitude signalling station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was called into request for exchange of transit signals between Colába and Kaliánpur: the pillars for supporting the transit instrument, collimators and clock were re-erected and again removed after the signalling operations had been completed: the foundations were left in the ground to fix the site in case of an unforeseen resumption of the operations at some future time. A small ventilating roof was constructed over the ridge of the roof of the upper room of the Director's residence. In other respects the grounds and buildings of the Observatory remained generally in the same condition as in the previous year.

Instruments.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, Horizontal Force Magnetograph, Vertical Force Magnetograph, Barograph, Thermograph (dry-bulb and wet-bulb), Pluviograph and Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these the first six registered photographically and the last mechanically; they were all in good order and worked well during the year. A new vertical force magnetograph reached Bombay in the month of March. The electrical clock and the harbour clock were both in good order and went well. As in former years the officers of the Observatory had charge of a number of Government chronometers for examination and comparison, and many were received during the year from ships' captains and others for winding and rating. A small store of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty was kept at the Observatory for issue to Her Majesty's ships on the East Indian Station.

Work.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year. Weather and other reports in various forms were sent regularly to the *Times of India* newspaper; the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper; the Port Officer, Bombay; the Health Officer, Bombay; G. J. Symons, Esquire, F.R.S., London; the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; the Meteorological Reporter for Western India; the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

Tables of results of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1889," were prepared and checked, and these, together with the results for 1888 and two appendices, were in the Press at the end of the year.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.

The monsoon rains of 1889 may be said to have begun on the 2nd June and ended on the 6th October. Together with a preliminary fall of 0·67 inch on the 26th May and aggregate falls on the 15th, 17th and 18th October of 0·73 inch, they made up the total rainfall of the year 1889-90, which amounted to 67·84 inches, or 2·46 inches less than the fall of an average year. The number of rainy days in the year was 103. The following table exhibits the principal alternations of relatively heavy and light rainfall during the year:

Periods.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
1889. May 26th	1	0·67	0·58	.....
„ June 2nd to 5th	4	0·07	.....	1·02
„ June 6th and 7th	2	5·85	4·93	.....
„ June 8th...	1	0·24	.....	0·16
„ June 9th...	1	0·99	0·20	.....
„ June 10th to 24th	15	3·26	.....	10·19
„ June 25th to 28th	4	9·25	6·56	.....
„ June 29th to July 2nd	4	0·24	.....	2·90
„ July 3rd to 13th	11	19·97	13·00	.....
„ July 14th and 15th	2	0·13	.....	1·96
„ July 16th to 19th	4	8·95	4·38	.....
„ July 20th to August 6th	18	2·65	.....	8·74
„ August 7th	1	1·58	1·37	.....
„ August 8th to 10th	3	0·56	.....	0·70
„ August 11th to 15th	5	3·64	1·16	...
„ August 16th to October 5th	51	6·74	.....	9·48
„ October 6th	1	2·32	2·02	.....
After which there was an aggregate fall of 0·73 on 15th, 17th and 18th October	3	0·73	0·63	.....

The only prolonged period of heavy rainfall was that which extended from the 3rd to the 13th July, giving on an average an excess rainfall of more than an inch a day: the periods of prolonged light rainfall were three in number, viz., from June 10th to 24th, from July 20th to August 6th and from August 16th to October 5th. Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year 10 giving falls of 1 to 2 inches, five of 2 to 3 inches, six of 3 to 4 inches and one of 4 to 5 inches. The number of rainy days between the 2nd June and 6th October was 99 and the number of rainless days 28.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 79·7°, or 0·5° above that of the normal year. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature:

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−)	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−)
1889. April 7th	+2½°	1889. October 11th to 17th	+2½°
„ „ 13th to 15th	+3°	„ „ 21st to 29th	−3°
„ May 8th to 12th	+2°	„ November 2nd and 3rd	−2½°
„ „ 20th to 25th	+3°	„ „ 7th to 15th	−3½°
„ „ 31st to June 4th	+2°	„ „ 19th to 23rd... ...	−4°
„ June 6th	−6°	„ „ 26th to 28th	−2½°
„ „ 7th to 9th	−2½°	„ „ 29th to December 6th ...	−4½°
„ „ 17th and 18th	+2°	„ December 7th to 17th	−2½°
„ „ 25th to 27th	−3½°	„ „ 25th	−2½°
„ July 1st and 2nd	+2°	„ „ 28th to 1890 January 1st .	+3°
„ July 4th to 6th	−3½°	1890. January 9th	+3°
„ „ 11th	−2°	„ „ 13th to 20th	+2½°
„ „ 14th and 15th	+2°	„ „ 29th and 30th ...	+4½°
„ „ 22nd to August 5th ...	+2½°	„ „ 31st to February 9th ..	+2½°
„ August 8th and 9th	+2½°	„ February 10th to 13th	+4½°
„ September 4th to 6th	+2°	„ „ 14th to 21st	+2°
„ „ 14th and 15th ...	+2½°	„ „ 22nd and 23rd ...	+4°
„ „ 19th to 22nd ...	+4½°	„ „ 24th to March 1st ...	+2½°
„ „ 23rd to 26th... ...	+2½°	„ March 9th	+2½°
„ „ 30th	−2½°	„ „ 18th to 21st	+3°
„ „ October 6th... ...	−4°		

It will be noticed that all the deviations above 2° from the average between the long periods April 7th and June 4th, July 14th and September 26th, and December 28th and March 21st were on the side of abnormal warmth, whilst between October 21st and December 25th they were all on the side of abnormal coolness. All the cool periods noted in the table between June 6th and October 6th were coincident with occurrences of abnormally high rainfall, and owed their coolness to the cooling influence of the rain and to the accompanying overcast state of the sky.

Wind.

Storms of the "Elephanta" type occurred on June 5th to 8th and October 6th and 7th, and five out of these six days were the only days in the year on which the velocity of the resultant abnormal wind of the day exceeded 15 miles per hour. Both storms had persistent winds from the south-east quadrant, and were accompanied by heavy rainfall, and both followed a fall of the barometer, commencing when the depression had reached its limit, and continuing during part of the subsequent rise of the barometer. The wind of the first storm reached the high average velocity of 47 miles per hour between 2 A.M. and noon of the 6th June, and a maximum velocity of 59 miles between 10 and 11 A.M.; but at other times it exceeded 40 miles per hour only between 3 and 4 P.M. of the 6th and between midnight and 4 A.M. of the 7th. Though similar in its general characteristics the storm of October was much weaker than that of June, its highest wind velocity in any one hour having been 31 miles between 1 and 2 P.M. of the 6th.

Season, Crops and Prices.

Sind.

The following information about the season, crops and prices of the year 1889-90 is taken from the annual reports of the Collectors of districts.

The rainfall was above the average in some parts of Sind and below it in others, but the most noticeable feature of the season was the unusually high rise of the river Indus, which enabled crops to be raised in a large extent of land which is generally left uncultivated for want of water. In Hyderabad and Shikárpur some of the early crops were submerged and totally destroyed by floods from the river, but the cultivators appear to have been to some extent compensated by the excellence of the late crops. Locusts appeared and did considerable damage in the districts of Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar. In the desert tálukas of the last-named district the outturn of crops was extremely poor owing to the insufficient rainfall and the devastations of the locusts, and the greater part of the revenue had to be remitted or its collection postponed. In Karáchi and Shikárpur the season was reported to have been on the whole favourable, in Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier to have been unfavourable and in Thar and Párkar to have been favourable in some parts and unfavourable in others. Prices of wheat and rice rose in Karáchi, while those of barley and jowári fell. In Hyderabad and Shikárpur prices were

generally lower than in the previous year. In Thar and Párkar prices of rice and bájri fell, while the price of wheat rose; and in the Upper Sind Frontier the prices of rice and jowári fell, the price of wheat rising slightly.

Northern Division.

The season was on the whole favourable in the Northern Division. Up to the end of August the rainfall was sufficient for all purposes, and though the late rain was somewhat short, the outturn of crops was as a rule up to or above the average. The prices of food-grains and pulses were considerably lower than in the previous year. In Ahmedabad the rainfall was seasonable up to the end of August and the outturn of early crops was in consequence satisfactory though the rice suffered in some degree from the deficiency of the late rain. The area under wheat and cotton (the principal late crops) was not so large as in the preceding year, but the yield of these crops was fair. Except in the case of rice and dál, which remained unchanged, there was a general fall in prices. The effects of the season in Kaira were similar to those in Ahmedabad. Both the early and late crops were up to the average, but owing to want of rain after August less cotton was sown than in the previous year. The price of grains and pulses fell, while the price of cotton rose slightly. In the Panch Mahál. the season was a favourable one in spite of a cessation of rain in the month of September, and there was a general fall in the prices of food-grains and pulses. In Broach the rainfall was sufficient throughout the monsoon months and the harvest was an exceptionally good one. The cotton crop was the best that had been known for at least 10 years. As might be expected, there was a fall in the price of all the chief staples. In Surat the rainfall was not equal to the wants of the country, but the cotton crop was a good one and the prices of food-grains and pulses were lower than in the previous year. Except that the rainfall was somewhat scanty in the coast tálukas in the early part of the monsoon, the season was a favourable one in Thána. There was a fall in the price of grains of all kinds except rice.

Central Division.

In the Central Division the rainfall was generally below the average of the preceding five years. The season was, however, much better than the previous one and the crops were generally up to the average. There was a substantial fall in prices in most districts of the division. In Násik the outturn of crops varied considerably in different parts, but the season was on the whole an average one, the early crops being better than the late crops which suffered from want of rain at the time of sowing. There was a fall in the price of all the principal agricultural products. In Khándesh as in Násik the crops were much better in some parts than in others where extreme deficiencies in the rainfall spoilt the outturn. The early crops were better than the late ones which suffered from want of water. The prices of rice and dál remained unchanged, while the prices of the other principal articles of consumption fell considerably. In Ahmednagar the season was a fair one, and the crops were up to the average. There was a fall in the price of all the chief articles of consumption except rice and cotton. In Poona the season appears to have been moderately favourable except in the eastern tálukas where the early crops were short owing to want of rain. There was, however, a general fall in the prices of grains and pulses. In Sátára the late crops were fairly good and the early crops were generally up to or above the average. There was a fall in the price of bájri, while in the prices of the other staples there was little change. The season was not on the whole favourable in Sholápur owing to the rainfall being untimely. The late crops were considerably better than the early ones. Dál was cheaper than in the previous year, but otherwise there were no marked variations in prices.

Southern Division.

The season was an average one in the Southern Division, and the cost of grain and pulse was generally lower than in the previous year, the fall in price being most marked in the coast districts. In Belgaum the rainfall was copious but badly distributed and the crops are reported to have been somewhat below the average. All the common food-grains, however, with the exception of jowári were cheaper than in the previous year. In Dhárwár on the contrary there was a marked fall in the price of jowári, and a slight rise in the price of wheat, rice and pulse. The season was similar to that in Belgaum. In Bijápur the season was a fairly good one and considerably better than its predecessor. There was a decline in the price of all staples except jowári. The rainfall was heavy in Kánara and the outturn of crops good. The prices of all the principal food-grains except wheat were lower than in the preceding year. In Ratnágiri the season was a fair one and there was a general fall in prices, especially in the prices of the coarse grains which form the food of the agricultural classes. In Kolába the season was an average one and prices were lower than in the previous year.

WAGES.

General.

A statement of wages during the year 1889-90 will be found in Part III, Appendix IV—B. (3).

Sind.

The prices of both skilled and unskilled labour were materially higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. The wages of a skilled workman varied according to districts from 8 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per diem. Unskilled workmen earned as much as 10 annas per diem in places, the daily wage falling below 5 annas in only one district. The only fluctuations in the year under review as compared with the previous year were in the districts of Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier, where the rate of wage fell slightly. In Kará-

chi the wages of skilled labour varied from Re. 1-0-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per diem and those of unskilled labour from 6 annas to 10 annas. Many of the female labourers received nearly as high wages as the men, earning as much as 8 annas per diem. As in the previous year there was a large influx of labourers into Hyderabad for employment on canal clearance and other similar work.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division wages remained steady, the rates for skilled labour varying from four annas to one rupee and those for unskilled labour from two to six annas a day. Wages ruled lowest in the Panch Mahâls.

Central Division.

There were no important changes in the rates of wages in the Central Division, which varied from 5 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per diem in the case of skilled labour and from one to six annas per diem in the case of unskilled labour. The usual rate for unskilled labour was four annas.

Southern Division.

Wages remained steady in the Southern Division, skilled workmen earning from 8 annas to one rupee per diem and unskilled workmen from 2 to 6 annas. There was, however, a slight rise in the wages of unskilled labour in parts of Dhárwár and Bijápur.

Horticulture.

Public Gardens, Bombay.

Nine gardens were maintained by the Municipality in the town and island of Bombay during the year under review. Their names and the sanctioned and actual expenditure on each are shown below:

Name.	Expenditure.	
	Sanctioned.	Actual.
	Rs.	Rs.
Victoria Gardens	53,284	50,229
Elphinstone Circle Garden	4,110	3,293
Falkland Road Garden	570	595
Northbrook Garden	1,580	1,490
Sir Kávasji Jehángir Garden	550	418
Bazar Gate Garden	924	782
Garden on the Flats	1,250	1,033
Dick's Tank Garden	264	208
Malabár Hill Reservoir Garden... ...	668	653
Total ...	63,200	58,701

All were largely frequented by the townspeople. By a new arrangement that was introduced the public were admitted to the Victoria Gardens free of cost on the principal holidays and on three days of the week, and were charged a small admission fee on other days. The total number of visitors was not, however, diminished, and the gardens, which formerly were visited chiefly by the lower classes, were resorted to by persons of every degree. Improved accommodation was provided for a portion of the zoological collection, and alterations for the better were made in the arrangement of the gardens themselves. The Municipality agreed to purchase 60,000 square yards of adjoining land, which will in course of time be added to the Victoria Gardens. A Horse and Cattle, and a Flower, Fruit and Vegetable show was held in these gardens on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Bombay.

Empress Gardens, Poona.

The financial results of the year's management were satisfactory. The income for 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 5,592 against Rs. 5,890 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 298. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,014, being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 1,075. The net cost to Government was Rs. 777 less than in 1888-89.

The gardens were in good order, and the stock of plants well maintained, and both were duly appreciated by the public.

Forests.

The following table shows, with details, the changes in the forest area of the Northern Circle during the year 1889-90: *Northern Circle. Area.*

Division.	Area on the 1st April 1889.				Added during the year.				Disforested or excluded by rectification of Areas.				Area on the 31st March 1890.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
North Thána	300	16	295	480	72	102	34	438	...	97	...	262	372	21	330	16
South Thána	327	21	352	384	110	628	...	...	...	...	10	6	438	9	342	378
East Khándesh	799	480	53	161	...	...	...	...	1	568	...	...	797	552	53	161
West Khándesh	1,238	296	195	151	...	108	...	...	39	553	...	...	1,198	491	195	151
Násik	1,277	548	...	...	1	293	...	...	86	573	...	...	1,192	268	...	...
Ahmednagar	858	611	11	114	5	586	...	...	...	74	...	...	864	483	11	114
Poona	740	148	..	...	7	261	...	...	4	542	...	...	742	507	...	...
Sátára	666	1	...	28	16	69	...	619	...	57	...	16	682	13	...	631
Sholápur	272	446	...	...	4	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	602	...	...
Surat	747	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	746	440	...	...
Panch Mahâls	183	216	139	85	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	449	183	162	138	276
Ahmedabad	34	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	...	33	442	...	..
Total ..	7,446	145	1,047	123	218	284	35	417	135	279	11	93	7,529	150	1,071	447

The total area under forest was at the beginning of the year 8,493 square miles, and at its close 8,601 square miles, showing a net increase during the year of 108 square miles. In addition to the above, forest and waste lands to the extent of 194 square miles have been provisionally notified under the Indian Forest Act, for inclusion in forest, and forest settlement inquiries respecting these lands were in progress at the end of the year.

During the year 27,415 cairns were erected as forest boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 10,594 against 33,958 cairns costing Rs. 11,948 in the previous year. The work done in the year represents the demarcation of 2,259 miles of forest boundary. *Boundaries.*

The following table shows the progress made during the year in the demarcation of forests: *Forest Demarcation.*

No.	Collectorate.	Number of Tálukas.	Number of Ta'lukas.		
			In which demarcation has been completed and sanctioned.	In which demarcation is incomplete.	In which demarcation is not commenced.
1	Thána	10	6	1	3
2	Khándesh	16	11	4	1
3	Násik	12	11	1	.....
4	Ahmednagar	11	11	.....	.....
5	Poona	8	8	.....	.....
6	Sátára	11	11	.....	.....
7	Sholápur	7	7	.....	.....
8	Surat (exclusive of Dángs) ...	8	1	4	3
9	Panch Mahâls	3	3	.....	.....
10	Ahmedabad	7	1	.....	6
	Total ...	93	70	10	13

Orders on the Thána Forest Commission report were issued during the year, but had not been brought fully into force when it closed. Except under those orders no new privileges were granted. The Khándesh code of privileges was again modified by a committee of local revenue and forest officers. *Privileges conceded to villagers.*

The labours of the Working Plans Division were again practically confined to Thána. The first ten compartments in each of 22 blocks were marked off on the ground and demarcated with special cairns. Single coupes for next year's working were demarcated in the remaining 281 blocks of the district. A good deal of mapping in the shape of mounting and colouring to show forest reservations and differentiation into blocks was also carried out. *Working Plans.*

Forest survey operations were carried on during the year in the Thána, Násik, Poona and Sátára divisions. The cost of the work performed amounted to Rs. 35,181 against Rs. 42,274 in the previous year. Further information respecting this survey will be found in Chapter II of this report. *Forest Survey.*

The strength of the superior and subordinate protective staff and of the office establishment underwent no changes during the year. The actual cost amounted to Rs. 4,55,835 against Rs. 4,58,429 in 1888-89. *Staff and Office Establishment.*

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from the previous year, amounted to 1,540 against 1,139 in 1888-89. Of the total number, 99 cases were pending at the close of 1889-90, while 1,441 affecting 3,285 persons were disposed of. 1,188 or 82 per cent. of these cases resulted in convictions, *Forest offences.*

while in the previous year only 68 per cent. of the cases had a similar ending. In addition to the above, 6,485 cases were compounded under the Indian Forest Act, against 6,154 in 1888-89. The sums realised from the compositions amounted to Rs. 17,075 against Rs. 11,272 in the preceding year. The number of animals impounded for trespassing in forests was 197,366 against 199,426 in 1888-89. As in the preceding year the largest numbers were impounded in the Deccan districts especially in Ahmednagar (76,369), Poona (31,591) and Sholápur (25,494).

Forest fires.

Of the total forest area of 5,504,597 acres 884,502 (or 16 per cent.) were traversed by fire against 1,015,167 acres (or 19 per cent.) in the previous year. Surat and West Khándesh were again the two divisions which suffered most. In the former 45 and in the latter 51 per cent. of the forest area was traversed by fire. Exclusive of these divisions the proportion of forest burnt amounted to rather less than 2 per cent. The improvement in fire conservancy reported last year was thus more than maintained.

Plantations.

Scanty rain in the eastern portion of the Deccan was again inimical to successful plantation. Regular plantations were carried out over 1,157 acres, and broadcast sowing and dibbling in of seed in 34,572 acres. The total expenditure on plantations was Rs. 11,056 against Rs. 10,177 in 1888-89.

Communications and buildings.

The Shirghát-Paruli road in Thána, which has been under construction by the Public Works Department for the last 3 years, made satisfactory progress and was opened to traffic. The road from Ghoda to Ambegaon in the Poona District was under construction. In almost all the divisions of the Northern Circle the work of constructing forest guards' huts was in progress, and several of the Range Forest Officers were provided with office accommodation. The expenditure during the year under the head "Communications and Buildings" amounted to Rs. 3,744 against Rs. 3,818 in the preceding year.

Free grants of timber.

The free grants of timber made during the year amounted in value to Rs. 1,937 against Rs. 3,441 in 1888-89.

Financial Results: Yield of Forest.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	11,60,769	2,41,836	4,85,576	7,27,412	4,33,357
1889-90	11,85,540	2,18,519	4,86,838	7,05,357	4,80,183
Increase	24,771	.....	1,262	.....	46,826
Decrease	.....	23,317	.....	22,055	.....

The increase in the gross receipts is due mainly to the better prices for forest produce obtained in North Thána, West Khándesh and the Panch Mahals. There was a further increase in the proceeds of grass and grazing from Rs. 3,27,165 to Rs. 3,42,037. The increase was ascribed to the more efficient working of the pass system, which was becoming better understood. The revenue from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 6,24,787 against Rs. 5,96,809 in 1888-89, and that from sales of firewood to Rs. 72,059 against Rs. 73,420. Stock worth Rs. 79,454 was in hand at the close of the year.

Southern Circle. Area and boundaries

The following statement shows the forest area of the Southern Circle as modified during the year 1889-90:

Collectorate.	Area on 1st April 1889.				Added during the year.				Excluded or transferred to other Heads.				Area on the 31st March 1890.				Total Forest Area.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.			
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
Kánara	683	446	2,864	631	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	98	683	446	2,864	533	3,548	339
Belgaum	494	420	196	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	420	196	572	691	352
Dhárwár	171	410	260	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	410	260	259	432	29
Bijápur	155	76	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	76	...	364	155	440
Kolába	293	631	88	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	631	88	606	3·2	597
Ratnágiri	19	601	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	114	...	...	20	114
Total ...	1,819	24	3,411	512	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	98	1,819	177	3,411	414	5,230	591

Forest settlement and demarcation.

The forest settlement of 46 villages of Sirsi, 16 of Kumta and 21 of Honávar (all in the Kánara District) aggregating about 150 square miles was sanctioned by Government, but as the area settled was not duly notified before the close of the year, the land is not shown as added to forest in the tabular statement. Forest settlement enquiries were completed in other parts of the same district, but the proposals based thereon had not been submitted at the close of the year. 46,509 acres of land were provisionally notified as forest in

Kánara, and progress was made in demarcation work. During the year final orders were passed by Government on the question of forest settlement in Ratnágiri. It was found undesirable to make any further reservation with the exception of 153 acres of the Rájápur sub-division. The expenditure on forest settlement and demarcation during 1889-90 was Rs. 13,970 against Rs. 8,521 in 1888-89.

Staff.

The numerical strength of the forest staff underwent no change during the year, excepting in Ratnágiri, where 18 men were added to the existing establishment at a cost of Rs. 224 per mensem.

Forest offences.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences instituted during 1889-90 was 144 against 182 in 1888-89, and the number of convictions obtained in cases decided, 101 against 98. The cases disposed of by Magistrates were in all 138 in 1889-90, and 129 in 1888-89. The decrease in the number of cases taken into Court occurred mostly in Kolába and the Southern Division of Kánara. On the other hand, the number of cases compounded during the year increased from 599 to 674, while the amount of compensation paid to Government rose from Rs. 2,271 to Rs. 2,794.

Survey.

The forest survey was continued in Kánara and Dhárwár at a cost of Rs. 31,581. Further information respecting this survey will be found in Chapter II of this report.

Natural reproduction.

Special measures were adopted for protecting areas suitable for natural reproduction from fire. The teak tracts in the Northern Division of Kánara were on the whole successfully protected.

Artificial reproduction.

11,500 casuarina plants were put down in the Kárwár plantations, and nurseries for different kinds of seedlings were made in various parts of the Kánara district. Nurseries were also made in Belgaum and Dhárwár, about 170 acres being planted in the two districts. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 3,429.

Fires.

Fires were very prevalent in those forests which were not specially protected, except in evergreen forests, which, as a rule, escaped. Special measures of protection were adopted in several divisions. The area attempted to be protected was 650,538 acres, of which 79,716 acres were reported to have been traversed by fire during the year. The cost incurred on these measures was Rs. 11,358 against Rs. 3,490 in the previous year.

Free grants.

During the year free grants of timber of the value of Rs. 16,234 were made as compared with grants of the value of Rs. 15,450 in 1888-89.

Communications and buildings.

The usual repairs to roads and buildings were executed. A new office was built at Haliyál, and watch-houses in various places. The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 5,494.

Saw Mills.

The saw mills at Kánnigeri in Kánara were closed on the 31st May 1889, and put up for sale under the orders of Government. During the year 3 engines, the major portion of the machinery, and some minor stores and tools were sold for Rs. 7,278. The receipts at the mills up to the date on which they were closed amounted to Rs. 12,509, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,645.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A Conservancy and Works.	B Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	12,73,554	4,22,454	2,53,147	6,75,601	5,97,953
1889-90	13,25,676	3,99,325	2,51,018	6,50,343	6,75,333
Increase ...	52,122	.....	.....	.....	77,380
Decrease ...	.....	23,129	2,129	25,258	.....

Yield of forest.

The large teak exploited in the Southern Circle during 1889-90, yielded 251,422 cubic feet against 250,576 cubic feet in 1888-89, and the small teak 915,337 cubic feet of poles, rafters, &c. against 811,222 cubic feet. The outturn of sleepers was 16,230 cubic feet in 1889-90 and 46,657 cubic feet in 1888-89. The large junglewood removed measured 336,800 cubic feet against 316,130 cubic feet in 1888-89, and the junglewood poles, rafters, &c., that were brought in, 26,819 cubic feet against 27,102 cubic feet. The yield of large blackwood was 13,873 cubic feet against 18,597 cubic feet in the previous year, and of blackwood poles, pieces, &c., 771 cubic feet against 217 cubic feet. The number of bamboo stems extracted rose from 5,758,381 in 1888-89 to 6,450,245 in 1889-90, which is the largest number on record. The collection of myrabolans amounted to 10,964 khándis against 11,015 in 1888-89. The quantity of firewood removed from the forests in 1889-90 aggregated 4,310,124 cubic feet against 5,310,660 cubic feet in the previous year. The decrease is attributable to a smaller quantity having been removed for export from Kánara,

as the contractors had on hand a large stock of the wood purchased in 1888-89. The quantity of fuel exploited in Belgaum for the railway was nearly double that exploited in the preceding year. The outturn of sandalwood prepared for sale in the Dhárwár Division, and the Central and Southern Divisions of Kánara, was 84 khándis against 95 in 1888-89.

Sind Circle. Area.

The area of forest in Sind on March 31st, 1889, was 963 square miles and 201 acres. During the year 40 square miles and 316 acres were added or gained by alluvion and 12 square miles and 193 acres were lost by diluvion. The area at the end of March 1890 was thus 991 square miles and 324 acres.

Survey.

The survey of forests proceeded in the Sukkur and Hyderabad Divisions. Satisfactory progress was made with the work of dividing forest land into compartments.

Forest offences.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences during the year was 98 and of convictions 67, as compared with 105 prosecutions and 63 convictions in 1888-89. The number of petty offences compounded was 1,315 against 1,493 in the previous year, and the amount of compensation received Rs. 3,068 against Rs. 4,316. There was less illicit grazing within forest limits than in the year before, owing in part to better grazing being obtainable outside the forests in consequence of a higher rise of the river Indus.

Fires.

Only grass-land suffered from fire during the year.

Yield of forests.

The yield of the more important products of the forests during the year 1889-90 was as follows: timber, 49,412 cubic feet; posts, 19,825; rafters, 2,29,220; sleepers, 1,310; firewood, 2,719,562 maunds; and charcoal, 42,436 maunds. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 141,805 in the number of rafters sold, but an increase of 1,298,896 in the number of maunds of firewood. Over 18 lákhs of maunds of firewood were sold to the North-Western Railway Company.

Free grants of timber.

Free-grants of timber to the value of Rs. 559 were made during the year.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year 1889-90, as compared with those of the year preceding, are shown in the following statement:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A Conservancy and Works.	B Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	4,15,867	1,85,884	1,00,227	2,86,111	1,29,756
1889-90	6,26,762	3,11,423	98,036	4,09,459	2,17,303
Increase ...	2,10,895	1,25,539	.....	1,23,348	87,547
Decrease ...	.....	.....	2,191	.....	.....

The net revenue was the highest ever realised in the Sind Circle, the improvement being due to increased demand for fuel on the part of the Railway Company.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

The spinning and weaving of cotton by machinery, the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, which are separately dealt with in other portions of this report, constitute, together with cotton-pressing, the chief industries of the Bombay Presidency. Compared with these, the other native industries are of small and in many cases of annually declining importance. In Ahmedabad wood-carving and the manufacture of kinkháb (gold brocade) and carpets continued to flourish. Mr. Whittle's cotton-presses did not work altogether satisfactorily. In the soap and glass manufactures of Kaira the primitive native methods were adhered to. Lac bracelets were manufactured in the Panch Mahals and sent in large quantities to Bombay. In Surat the manufactures of brocade and gold and silver embroidery kept up their reputation. The woollen mill was not in regular working order. A bone-crushing factory that was established in Thána promised to be especially valuable as affording a field for labour for the depressed castes. Silver-ware similar to that of Cutch continued to be manufactured at Ahmednagar, and hand-loom weaving was carried on in the same district. At Poona the Reay Paper Mill showed better results than in the previous year, but the sugar manufactory at Mandhwa in the same district was worked intermittently and without any great success. At Sholápur the hand-weaving of sáris was the only local industry of moment. Two new cotton-presses were built at the same place. The sandalwood art-work of Kánara continued to decline. In Bijápur the

weaving industry held its ground and two steam cotton-presses were opened. The oil-press at Chiplún in Ratnágiri district worked at a profit, and soap was manufactured in small quantities at Vengurla. Grain-cleaning and rice-husking machinery was set up at Shikárpur.

The Factories Act.

Factories.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV of 1881 applied was 86 at the end of the year 1889-90.

Employment of children.

Children under 12 years of age were employed in twelve mills during the year. Three prosecutions were instituted against mill managers for employing children under 12 years of age for more than the 9 hours a day allowed by the Act. Two of the prosecutions resulted in convictions and the third broke down on a technical point.

Inspections.

The Inspector of Factories made 346 inspections, visiting all the textile and non-textile factories at least four times in the course of the year.

Accidents.

The number of accidents that occurred was 434, of which 328 were slight, 94 serious and 12 fatal.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

Operations of the Department.

The important events of the year in connection with the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department were the extension of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act to certain districts in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, and the creation of the appointment of a second Inspector. These measures resulted in bringing within the scope of the Act a large number of boilers which had previously escaped examination. The Act is now in force in the entire Presidency. The total number of boilers examined was 971—548 in the City of Bombay and 423 in the Mofussil—as compared with 494 in the City alone during the previous year. Of these, 89 boilers within the City, of which 57 were new, were brought on the registers of the department for the first time during the year. In regard to the boilers in the Mofussil, it was reported that their condition was fairly good, except in Gujarát, where they were more or less worn out and neglected. Only one casualty of a trifling nature occurred. The number of Engineers examined was 373 as compared with 209 in 1888-89. The increase was chiefly due to the unusually large number of Mofussil candidates for certificates of competency.

Financial results.

The financial results of the working of the department during the year were extremely satisfactory. The total receipts were Rs. 51,044 as compared with Rs. 22,477, while the expenditure was Rs. 19,011, as compared with Rs. 11,450 in the previous year. There was thus a net balance in favour of the fund of Rs. 32,033 as compared with Rs. 11,027 in 1888-89.

The Cotton Mill Industry.

On June 30th, 1890, there were in the Bombay Presidency 94 cotton spinning and weaving mills, of which 70 were situated in the Island of Bombay and 24 elsewhere. On the corresponding date of the previous year there were 69 mills in the Island of Bombay and 22 in other places in the Bombay Presidency. The number of spindles in all the mills in the Presidency increased from 20,02,994 to 23,50,728, the number of looms from 16,677 to 17,735 and the average number of hands employed daily from 65,589 to 73,209. The number of cwts. of cotton consumed increased from 23,36,943 to 26,31,951, and the number of bales of 392 lbs. from 6,67,698 to 7,51,986.

Trade.

General remarks: Bombay.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay during the year 1889-90 was 10,149¼ lákhs of rupees, as compared with 9,767⅞ lákhs in 1888-89, an increase of 381⅜ lákhs or 3·9 per cent. The total value of the foreign trade was 8,31$⅔ lákhs as compared with 7,885⅗ lákhs. The value of the imports in this branch of the trade was 4,221¼ lákhs against 3,849¼ lákhs in 1888-89. This increase was confined to imports of treasure, which had a value of 1,587⅕ lákhs; imports of merchandise, valued at 2,634⅛ lákhs, showing a slight decline. The value of the exports was 4,097⅓ lákhs or 61 lákhs more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred both in exports of merchandise which had a value of 3,940⅔ lákhs, and in exports of treasure which had a value of 156⅔ lákhs. Among imported commodities copper, machinery and mill-gear, sugar, raw cotton and silk (raw and piece-goods) showed the largest increases. The import trade in cotton piece-goods amounted in value to 803½ lákhs and exceeded the import trade in any other commodity though its value was less by 26¾ lákhs than in the previous year. The increased imports of machinery and mill-gear were due to the extension of mills in Bombay. The imports of copper increased, owing to the fall in price consequent upon the collapse of the Paris syndicate. The increase in imports of sugar was due to the stocks imported in the previous year having run short. A good crop in Persia accounted for the larger imports of raw cotton, as did in great measure a large production in China for more extensive imports of raw silk. Besides cotton piece-goods there was a falling off in the imports of coal, iron and railway-stock and rolling plant. The reduced imports of coal were chiefly due to a large stock having accumulated in this country. The imports of iron fell off, owing to a rise in the price of the commodity. The fact that less railway construction was going on accounted for the decrease in the imports of railway stock. The countries with which the import trade was largest were the United Kingdom and China and more than two-thirds of

the whole import trade was with the former of these. To turn to exports—among commodities of native production there was an increase of 244¼ lákhs in the value of shipments of raw cotton bringing it up to 1,455¾ lákhs or two-fifths of the whole export trade in native produce. The increase was in great measure due to the excellence of the crop. Complaints continued as to the adulteration of this material. The exports of cotton twist and yarn, seeds and raw wool also showed marked improvements. The first-named commodity was largely in demand in Japan and the China ports. The increased exports of seeds were due to the failure of the rapeseed crop in Germany. The improved trade in raw wool was the result of a good demand in the United Kingdom. The exports of grain and pulse, cotton piece-goods, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and gums and resins showed a falling off, which in the case of the first-named commodity amounted to 216⅗ lákhs. The decrease in exports of grain and pulse was due to smaller shipments of wheat, a consequence of good wheat crops in Europe. The China Treaty Ports took cotton twist and yarn in preference to cotton piece-goods, for which there had previously been a growing demand in those parts. Among articles of foreign merchandise the largest export trade continued to be in foreign piece-goods. The countries with which the export trade was largest were the United Kingdom, China, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria in the order given. The export trade with Germany quadrupled during the year. The total value of the private coasting trade was 1,830⅔ lákhs as compared with 1,882¼ lákhs in the previous year. The value of the imports was 1,042⅖ lákhs showing a decrease of 42⅓ lákhs, and of the exports 788 lákhs showing a decrease of 9⅓ lákhs on the value recorded in 1888-89.

Karáchi.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of the Port of Karáchi during the year was 1,223⅕ lákhs as compared with 1,118$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in 1888-89, showing an increase of 105$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs or 9·41 per cent. The value of the foreign trade was 857$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs, that of the foreign imports being 350⅖ lákhs or 23½ lákhs less, and that of the foreign exports 506$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs or 118 lákhs more than in the preceding year. Among articles of import there was a decrease in the receipts of grey cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, steel and treasure, while there was an improvement in the imports of white and coloured cotton piece-goods and copper. The increased shipments of wheat to foreign countries accounted for the larger bulk of the export trade. There was also an improvement in the exports of raw cotton and indigo, against which may be set, however, a reduced trade in gingelly-seed. Distributed by countries the trade of Karáchi with the United Kingdom was 42¾ lákhs larger than in 1888-89 in consequence of heavier exports of wheat, barley, bones and linseed, while the trade with Belgium and the Egyptian ports showed a remarkable expansion. The coasting trade, the bulk of which was with Bombay, was much the same as in the previous year.

Aden.

The total value of the trade of Aden amounted to 671¾ lákhs, as compared with 656½ lákhs in 1888-89, an increase of 15¼ lákhs or 2·3 per cent. The value of the imports of merchandise from foreign countries was 206 lákhs against 205⅛ lákhs in the previous year; and the value of the exports of merchandise to foreign countries 243 lákhs against 247½ lákhs. The value of the imports of merchandise from India was 101¾ lákhs as compared with 101½ lákhs in the previous year, and that of the exports of merchandise to the same country 9¾ lákhs against 12⅖ lákhs. Distributed by countries, the trade of Aden with Arabia held the first place with a value of 144½ lákhs, while in addition to India a large trade was done with the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the East Coast of Africa. The chief feature in the trade of the year was the increase in the imports of coffee and skins from Arabia, the bulk of which are re-exported. English cotton-twist was practically driven out of the market by the Bombay article, and the imports of coal from the United Kingdom diminished to a marked degree.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

There was a further satisfactory increase during the year 1889-90 in the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay. Its value, exclusive of Government transactions, for the first time reached 100 crores of rupees. The rapidity in the growth of the trade will be seen from the following table:

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Value ... Rs.	69,66,27,460	76,34,61,415	79,26,97,318	83,27,03,526	84,13,14,160	83,06,78,594	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,881	97,67,37,666	1,01,49,27,049

Foreign and Coasting Trade.

The total trade may be divided as follows:

Divisions.	1888-89.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1889-90.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
With Foreign External Ports	78,85,59,519	80·73	83,18,66,426	81·96	+4,33,06,907
With Foreign Indian Ports	5,80,48,457	5·94	5,62,37,042	5·54	—18,11,415
With British Ports in other Presidencies...	9,16,20,009	9·37	9,19,30,716	9·06	+3,10,707
With British Ports within the Presidency .	3,85,59,681	3·94	3,48,92,865	3·44	—36,66,816

The trade with Foreign External Ports, *i. e.* with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as "Foreign Trade", and that with Foreign Indian Ports and British Ports in other Presidencies as well as within this Presidency as "Coasting Trade."

Below are shown the fluctuations in imports and exports during the past decade: Foreign Trade:

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Imports.	25,98,09,132	27,15,23,707	30,09,75,624	31,07,28,981	32,19,89,012	34,44,53,403	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533
Govt. Stores ...	64,69,277	43,99,312	63,29,140	93,08,003	67,17,486	58,89,395	47,07,393	39,35,236	72,44,523	59,12,477
Do. Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Imports, including Govt. transactions ...	26,62,78,409	27,59,23,019	30,73,04,764	32,00,36,984	32,87,99,998	35,03,42,858	33,37,73,766	37,82,05,617	39,21,70,893	42,80,42,010
EXPORTS—										
Private Exports.	27,47,30,962	32,24,65,391	31,85,98,774	33,28,89,118	33,98,25,361	32,20,11,585	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	40,36,38,149	40,97,36,893
Govt. Stores ...	83,073	94,204	6,91,640	3,11,277	4,29,215	2,92,560	2,57,869	2,80,843	2,72,248	2,70,087
Do. Treasure.	2,66,000	.....	5,99,000	2,60,000	8,00,000	1,80,000	3,00,000	8,99,700	7,73,000	6,00,000
Total Exports, including Govt. transactions ...	27,50,80,035	32,25,59,595	31,98,89,414	33,34,60,395	34,10,54,576	32,24,84,145	35,52,47,292	35,64,32,959	40,46,78,397	41,06,06,980
Total of Private (Imports and Exports) ...	53,45,40,094	59,39,89,098	61,95,74,398	64,36,18,099	66,18,14,373	66,64,65,048	68,37,55,796	72,95,22,797	78,85,59,519	83,18,66,426
Total Govt. Stores and Treasure (Imports and Exports) ...	68,18,350	44,93,516	76,19,780	98,79,280	80,40,201	63,61,955	52,65,262	51,15,779	82,89,771	67,82,564
Grand Total ...	54,13,58,444	59,84,82,614	62,71,94,178	65,34,97,379	66,98,54,574	67,28,27,003	68,90,21,058	73,46,38,576	79,68,49,290	83,86,48,990

There was an increase during the past year in the value of the private trade by Rs. 4,33,66,907, which was chiefly due to larger imports of treasure. Exports of merchandise and treasure also showed a small improvement. Imports of merchandise were slightly less than in the previous year.

Exchange averaged 16·57*d.* against 16·34*d.* in 1888-89.

Subsequent remarks and tables refer only to private trade.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade for the past two years. The figures include private transactions in treasure: Imports.

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	25,55,80,135	29,20,66,627	+3,64,86,492	Mauritius	1,14,90,811	1,30,79,455	+15,88,644
Austria	60,62,606	56,24,683	—4,37,923	Other Countries in Africa...	4,204	41,052	+36,848
Belgium	34,65,547	49,72,789	+15,07,242	United States	1,13,02,579	41,14,753	—71,87,826
France	66,03,566	99,16,426	+33,12,860	Aden	23,81,785	19,60,004	—4,21,781
Germany	13,05,332	25,37,288	+12,31,956	Arabia...	70,32,855	81,59,627	+11,26,772
Holland...	87,489	89,388	+1,899	Ceylon	5,40,540	10,48,060	+5,07,520
Italy	41,29,769	25,17,196	—16,12,573	China	4,10,00,553	3,72,82,789	—37,17,764
Malta	40,700	32,427	—8,273	Japan	2,08,352	5,29,337	+3,20,985
Norway...	17,935	1,47,541	+1,29,606	Java	26,605	1,38,777	+1,12,172
Spain	39,658	54,881	+15,223	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	2,80,460	3,62,441	+81,981
Sweden	21,747	75,766	+54,019	Persia	69,88,301	84,42,939	+14,54,638
Turkey in Europe	10,237	21,551	+11,314	Philippines	25,285	37,849	+12,564
Other Countries in Europe...	2,681	1,38,214	+1,35,533	Russia in Asia	48,07,229	49,17,367	+1,10,138
Abyssinia	68,072	94,373	+26,301	Siam	2,39,709	3,76,754	+1,37,045
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Straits Settlements... ...	39,98,561	40,68,011	+69,450
Mozambique	11,45,223	12,91,540	+1,46,317	Turkey in Asia	36,12,290	48,74,294	+12,62,004
Zanzibar	60,08,166	38,37,601	—21,70,565	Australia	51,70,960	73,28,930	+21,57,970
Other Ports...	1,74,734	.....	—1,74,734				
Egypt	10,06,605	17,93,226	+7,86,621				
Madagascar	45,089	1,55,577	+1,10,488	Total ...	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533	+3,72,03,163

United Kingdom.—There was a decrease in the value of imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom by over 97 lákhs of rupees, which amount is considerably in excess of the increase reported last year. Railway plant and rolling-stock and coal, fell off by 92 and 55 lákhs respectively, whilst the principal articles which showed an improvement come under the heads of metals and machinery and mill-gear. Treasure shows a marked improvement and accounts for the increase noticeable in the total imports. The following table shows the several items in which the fluctuation amounted to one lákh of rupees or more:

Names of Articles.	Total value in 1888-89.	Total value in 1889-90.	Difference.
Increase.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Articles imported by Post ...	20,65,280	21,69,919	1,04,639
Chemical Products and Preparations	8,29,202	9,88,480	1,59,278
Ivory	3,91,672	5,29,419	1,37,747
Leather	9,09,454	10,91,126	1,81,672
Machinery and Mill-gear ...	1,12,31,509	1,39,54,421	27,22,912
Metals	1,15,02,979	1,94,85,414	79,82,435
Sugar	4,061	1,75,015	1,70,954
Treasure—Gold	1,03,00,437	2,27,08,817	1,24,08,380
Do. —Silver	5,90,63,035	9,28,69,536	3,38,06 501

Names of Articles.	Total value in 1888-89.	Total value in 1889-90.	Difference.
Decrease.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements)	26,80,325	24,37,031	2,43,294
Coal...	1,48,91,434	92,96,826	55,94,608
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ...	98,75,569	94,32,831	4,42,738
Do. Piece-goods	8,13,00,002	7,86,59,766	26,40,236
Glass	9,48,550	6,75,695	2,72,855
Hardware and Cutlery	45,74,122	39,46,614	6,27,508
Matches	6,38,741	5,08,229	1,30,512
Paints and Colours (including Painters' Materials)	12,93,860	9,49,521	3,44,339
Paper and Paste-board	12,54,445	11,51,370	1,03,075
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.	1,95,69,612	1,02,74,233	92,95,379
Toys and requisites for Games ...	3,63,098	2,59,863	1,03,235
Umbrellas	9,01,949	7,17,845	1,84,104
Woollen Goods	41,89,005	30,91,434	10,97,571

Austria.—Both merchandise and treasure show a falling off, the former by 1½ and the latter by 2¾ lákhs. Glass beads and cotton piece-goods were imported in considerably smaller quantities, and nearly the whole of the decline in treasure occurred in silver.

Belgium.—Last year there was an improvement to record of 10 lákhs, and this was followed by a further advance during the past twelve months amounting to 15 lákhs. All the principal articles imported, with the exception of woollen piece-goods and glass, contributed towards the improvement.

France.—Imports from France increased very considerably in value, both as regards merchandise and treasure; silk piece-goods, which last year contributed largely to the improvement then noticeable, again show an increase of 6½ lákhs in value; liquors, saffron and apparel show an improvement of 2¼, 1¾ and 1½ lákhs respectively. Both gold and silver have been received in increased quantities for some years past; the supply of the former was in 1889-90 augmented by 5¼, and of the latter by 14¼ lákhs.

Germany.—Imports of merchandise showed a large improvement during the last twelve months and were valued at 25¼ lákhs against 13 lákhs in the previous year. All the principal articles imported contributed towards the improvement, more especially woollen manufactures, sugar (refined) and apparel.

Italy.—The receipts from Italian ports fell off both as regards merchandise and treasure; the decline, however, in the former was trifling and amounted to only Rs. 10,873, but the latter showed a fall of 16 lákhs, nearly the whole of which was in silver.

Norway.—Imports of matches, iron (manufactures) and timber made up nearly the whole of the trade.

Other Countries in Europe.—Greece, Russia in Europe and Portugal are included in this heading. Receipts of merchandise were almost *nil*, but gold to the value of Rs. 1,37,501 was imported from the second-named country. There was an absence of any such importation during the previous year.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Mozambique).—The chief imports from this country are ivory, precious stones and pearls and wax, in all of which there was a decline during the period under review. In gold, however, an improvement is visible of over 2 lákhs, and in silver of Rs. 25,250.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Zanzibar).—There was a falling off in imports amounting to Rs. 21,70,565, a high figure considering the extent of the trade. Ivory and cloves fell off by nearly 10 lákhs each, and cocoanut kernel by 1¼ lákhs.

Egypt.—The imports of silk (raw) exceeded those of the previous year by 1¼ lákhs of rupees. Gold was received in considerably larger quantities, the receipts being valued at Rs. 11,05,203 against Rs. 3,83,191 in 1888-89.

Mauritius.—A considerable increase is apparent in the trade with this island, which is due almost entirely to heavier imports of sugar (soft), which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 17,61,285. Other fluctuations were small and unimportant.

Madagascar.—Receipts of merchandise were trifling; a parcel of gold was received valued at Rs. 6,000, and imports of silver were better by Rs. 98,223.

United States.—The value of merchandise imported was almost the same as in 1888-89, and the fluctuations in the various commodities were not large, the principal being a fall of 1¼ lákhs in the value of cotton (piece-goods) and an improvement of 3½ lákhs in kerosine oil. Silver showed a large decline of 74 lákhs of rupees, the figures being Rs. 18,87,300 against Rs. 92,57,244 in 1888-89.

Aden.—Gums and resins, which in 1888-89 helped to swell the trade, fell off by Rs. 2,53,187, and ivory by Rs. 72,746. Gold was imported in much smaller quantities, the falling off since 1888-89 amounting to 7½ lákhs, but silver on the other hand was better by 6 lákhs.

Arabia.—This trade showed a considerable increase, especially in treasure. Gums and resins, fruits, and fish-maws and shark-fins were received to a greater value than during the previous year by Rs. 64,747, Rs. 95,863 and Rs. 53,510, respectively, while the largest decline amounting to Rs. 91,488 was in grain and pulse. Gold arrived in smaller quantities by 6 lákhs, but silver showed an improvement of no less than 16 lákhs.

Ceylon.—Imports doubled during the period under review. Cardamoms and black tea were the articles in which the improvement was most marked.

China.—In 1888-89 there was a decline of 44 lakhs, and this was followed during the past twelve months by a further fall of 37 lákhs, which was due entirely to smaller imports of treasure. Silk (raw and piece-goods) and sugar improved by Rs. 26,73,602 and Rs. 5,03,675 respectively; imports of fireworks, bangles and tea were also larger. In gold there was an increase of 30½ lákhs, and in silver a decline to the large amount of 101½ lákhs.

Japan.—The receipts of merchandise which are small and unimportant showed a decline in value of Rs. 54,015. Imports of silver amounted to Rs. 3,75,000, whereas in the previous year none was imported.

Java.—Black tea to the value of Rs. 1,38,762 was imported, the total imports being valued at Rs. 1,38,777.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—Imports showed a slight improvement, which was due to increased receipts of cotton and fish-maws and shark-fins.

Persia.—The total value was Rs. 84,42,939 against Rs. 69,88,301 during the previous year. The principal improvement was in cotton (raw), which exceeded the previous year's supplies by Rs. 10,94,822 in value; fruits and wool (raw) were also better by Rs. 2,13,694 and Rs. 1,57,743 respectively. Woollen manufactures, pearls and wheat were received in smaller quantities, and their values were less by over 1 lákh in each case. Gold and silver both improved, the former by Rs. 10,027 and the latter by Rs. 5,04,869.

Russia in Asia.—The only import "kerosine oil" was again received in larger quantities, and its value now reaches 49 lákhs of rupees. The growth in this trade has been very rapid and shows the extent to which the oil is valued. Receipts only a few years ago were *nil*.

Siam.—The imports which consist almost exclusively of teakwood show an improvement of 1½ lákhs in value.

Straits Settlements.—There was a small improvement in the trade with the Straits Settlements, amounting in value to Rs. 69,450. Pepper, which in 1888-89 showed a decline on the previous twelve months, was during the period under review imported in large quantities, the value being greater than in 1888-89 by Rs. 3,30,628. Coffee also was better by Rs. 1,03,044, while betelnuts and timber declined by Rs. 94,589 and Rs. 88,383 respectively. Receipts of gold were smaller by half a lákh.

Turkey in Asia.—The increase in the value of this trade exceeded 12 lákhs of rupees towards which merchandise contributed 5 lákhs and treasure 7 lákhs. Wheat, horses and fruits (chiefly dates) improved by Rs. 2,52,660, Rs. 2,27,440 and Rs. 1,64,154 respectively. Gold showed larger receipts by Rs. 1,77,941 and silver by Rs. 5,51,660.

Australia.—The trade in copper, which revived during the year and showed a value of Rs. 1,51,466, was the cause of the improvement visible in the receipts of merchandise from Australia. There was a considerable increase in the imports of treasure, gold and silver, being valued at Rs. 62,73,638 and Rs. 7,53,300 respectively, against Rs. 49,19,298 and Rs. 1,15,750 during the previous 12 months.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign export trade during the year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year: Exports.

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	9,55,37,189	8,96,16,197	−59,20,992	Madagascar	1,39,502	1,02,932	−36,570
Austria	2,16,19,966	2,20,08,363	+3,88,397	Mauritius	37,26,803	37,43,462	+16,649
Belgium...	3,41,56,491	4,03,21,800	+61,65,309	Natal	5,86,093	8,98,787	+3,12,694
France	5,45,13,214	4,66,00,423	−79,12,791	Other Countries in Africa...	8,332	9,945	+1,613
Germany	30,52,845	1,22,34,947	+91,82,102	United States	2,70,542	1,71,967	−98,575
Greece	1,19,522	70,140	−49,382	Aden	80,89,041	79,02,756	−1,86,285
Holland	27,03,007	10,68,603	−16,34,404	Arabia...	86,16,263	85,59,904	−56,359
Italy	2,68,46,259	3,22,69,334	+54,23,075	Ceylon...	54,92,974	56,91,802	+1,98,828
Malta	1,41,635	1,07,523	−34,112	China	8,53,11,522	8,32,78,505	−20,33,017
Norway	9,500	.....	−9,500	Japan	93,66,427	1,14,69,185	+21,02,758
Portugal...	.....	1,20,905	+1,20,905	Java	2,14,997	1,48,893	−66,104
Russia	42,89,953	24,44,918	−18,45,035	Maldives	1,75,958	1,39,117	−36,841
Spain	15,47,641	12,68,878	−2,78,763	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	1,37,058	1,00,423	−36,635
Sweden	1,19,550	1,61,870	+42,320	Persia	1,45,39,684	1,60,78,911	+15,39,227
Turkey in Europe	53,801	32,943	−20,858	Philippines	1,44,823	20,049	−1,24,774
Abyssinia	4,55,199	12,78,627	+8,23,428	Straits Settlements	45,10,979	47,16,759	+2,05,780
Cape Colony	68,538	13,950	−54,588	Turkey in Asia	42,08,531	38,48,561	−3,59,970
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Other Countries in Asia ...	9,647	22,784	+13,137
Mozambique	21,40,540	24,38,371	+2,97,831	Australia	1,75,244	3,80,853	+2,05,609
Zanzibar	52,81,595	71,28,604	+18,47,009				
Other Ports	2,05,828	1,56,728	−49,100				
Egypt	50,46,456	31,08,184	−19,38,272	Total ...	40,36,33,149	40,97,36,893	+61,03,744

United Kingdom.—There was a considerable falling off in the exports of country produce to the United Kingdom, due principally to restricted shipments of wheat, linseed, rapeseed and gum arabic. Cotton and wool were forwarded in considerably larger quantities. Foreign merchandise also showed a decline, attributable to lighter exports of ivory, gums and resins and cloves. In treasure there was a marked improvement, more particularly in gold.

Austria.—Exports showed a small improvement, due to larger shipments of cotton and dyeing and colouring materials, the values being Rs. 2,12,76,679 and Rs. 3,66,101 respectively, against Rs. 2,10,15,135 and Rs. 1,81,081 during the previous twelve months.

Belgium.—The trade with Belgium continued to improve at a somewhat rapid pace. In 1888-89 the increase was valued at 80 lákhs of rupees, and during the period under report there was a further improvement of over 61 lákhs. Cotton continued to advance and shipments were valued at nearly 2½ crores of rupees, but the principal improvement was in rapeseed, which showed a greater value by nearly 58 lákhs. The following statement will show the quantity of cotton exported to Belgium during each year of the past decade in bales of 3½ cwts.:

1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
8,750	39,195	92,738	1,27,496	1,43,820	1,57,556	1,83,041	1,69,892	2,27,667	2,30,161

France.—There was a decline in the exports of both country and foreign merchandise, amounting in value to over 83 lákhs, while treasure showed an improvement of about 4 lákhs. In country produce values of shipments of wheat, linseed and rapeseed were less than in 1888-89 by Rs. 72,89,003, Rs. 23,03,214 and Rs. 20,00,398 respectively. Cotton (raw), however, appears to have been forwarded in considerably larger quantities. Among foreign goods there was a falling off in cocoanut kernel.

Germany.—The progress made in the export trade with Germany during the past twelve months was very remarkable, the total value reaching 122 lákhs against only 30 lákhs in 1888-89 and 11 lákhs in 1887-88. The growth in the trade was chiefly due to heavy shipments of cotton (raw), which exceeded in value those of the previous year by 80 lákhs of rupees. Seeds and other exports also showed improvements.

Holland.—This is a small trade and consists principally of shipments of seeds. Restricted exports of linseed were the cause of the decline.

Italy.—There was a considerable improvement in the trade, due chiefly to larger exports of cotton (raw); gingelly seed, groundnuts and castor-seed also contributed towards the increased value of the exports. Wheat was shipped on a much smaller scale than in the previous year.

Russia in Europe.—The value of this trade fell off during the year by Rs. 18,45,035, owing to lighter shipments of cotton (raw). The exports of other kinds of merchandise are unimportant.

Spain.—A decline of Rs. 2,78,763 is apparent in the value of shipments. Cotton (raw) was forwarded in smaller quantities by Rs. 2,63,259 and wheat by Rs. 16,035.

Abyssinia.—There was a complete recovery of the falling off experienced in 1888-89, the value of the trade being better by Rs. 8,23,428. The principal improvement comes under the head of grain and pulse, which shows an excess over the previous year of Rs. 6,24,827; flour also improved by Rs. 1,05,084, and there was a partial recovery in piece-goods.

Eastern Coast of Africa—Mozambique.—With the exception of cotton piece-goods, which showed a small decline, all the principal articles of merchandise exported contributed towards the increase, especially rice, which bore a higher value by Rs. 1,57,707. No gold was shipped, and silver fell off by Rs. 69,183.

Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar.—The improvement visible amounted to Rs. 18,47,009, towards which country produce contributed Rs. 9,59,070, foreign merchandise Rs. 8,01,890 and treasure Rs. 86,049. Of Indian produce, cotton piece-goods (grey), rice, flour and wood (manufactures) were shipped in larger quantities, while of foreign merchandise cotton piece-goods, iron and sugar showed the greatest increase. Gold to the value of Rs. 7,723 was forwarded against *nil* in the previous year, and silver was better by Rs. 78,321.

Egypt.—The increase reported last year was entirely lost during the period under review, the decline in the trade amounting to Rs. 19,38,272, which is attributable to lighter shipments of wheat by Rs. 24,57,546. Amongst other fluctuations, linseed and jowári and bájri showed improvements, while the principal articles (excepting wheat) in which a decrease was apparent were cotton (raw), til and woollen goods.

Mauritius.—A small improvement of Rs. 16,649 is noticeable in the value of shipments. Among Indian products there was a larger trade in flour, rice, grain and pulse

(other sorts), teakwood and cotton piece-goods (grey), while wheat, jute (manufactures), gram and coffee showed a falling off. Among foreign merchandise kerosine oil was valued at Rs. 17,825 against *nil* in the previous year, but cotton piece-goods declined by Rs. 1,08,016. Silver was forwarded to a smaller extent by Rs. 2,41,498.

Natal.—The export trade with Natal has rapidly increased during the last three years, and is now valued at Rs. 8,98,787. The values of exports of rice and apparel continued to increase during 1889-90 and reached Rs. 1,81,650 and Rs. 1,08,569 respectively, while flour, which fell off in the previous year by Rs. 71,000, showed a larger trade by Rs. 1,56,573.

United States.—A further decline to that recorded last year was experienced during the past twelve months, and the trade is becoming very insignificant. Hides and skins, and wool are the principal articles which contributed towards the decrease.

Aden.—The value of the total exports fell off by Rs. 1,86,285, which fact is attributable to lighter shipments of foreign merchandise, gold and silver. There was an improvement visible in exports of Indian produce, which is accounted for by increased shipments of jowári and bájri, cotton (twist and yarn) and tobacco. In exports of foreign merchandise the principal decline was in cotton (piece-goods and twist and yarn) and woollen goods.

Arabia.—The total trade did not undergo much fluctuation in value, the figures for the past twelve months being Rs. 85,59,904, against Rs. 86,16,263 in the previous year. The principal article of Indian produce exported is rice, which in the past year attained a value of Rs. 16,38,428 against Rs. 11,36,737 during the previous twelve months. Among articles of foreign merchandise cotton piece-goods head the list with a value of Rs. 10,18,348 against Rs. 15,65,632 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 1,82,393 in the value of the silver sent to Arabia.

Ceylon.—Larger exports of grain and pulse, flour, fish (salted and unsalted), teakwood and silver account for the increase which is apparent in the trade with Ceylon. Foreign merchandise was forwarded in smaller quantities, more particularly cotton and woollen manufactures, which had shown a considerable improvement in 1888-89 over shipments of the previous year. The value of the silver exported was Rs. 38,60,210.

China.—The improvement noticed last year was not maintained, and there was a decline in the value of exports amounting to Rs. 20,33,017. Among Indian products cotton (twist and yarn), and cotton (raw) showed an increase of Rs. 32,03,661 and Rs. 2,92,666 respectively, but there was a large decrease in cotton (piece-goods grey) of Rs. 18,28,800 and in opium of Rs. 34,83,368. Among articles of foreign merchandise there was a larger trade in fish-maws and shark-fins by Rs. 1,75,189, while cotton (piece-goods grey), gums and resins, cloves and ivory (unmanufactured) showed a falling off. The transactions in silver were on a smaller scale by Rs. 1,01,118.

Japan.—The growth in the export trade with this country is very rapid, due almost entirely to the increasing demand for raw cotton and cotton twist and yarn. The value of the exports of the former was Rs. 17,07,388 and of the latter Rs. 97,16,683, against Rs. 6,062 and Rs. 92,00,145 respectively in the previous year. The shipments of wool, which were valued at Rs. 1,07,000 in 1888-89, declined during the past twelve months.

Java.—The exports show a small decline on the previous year, due principally to a falling off in the shipments of silver. Cotton (twist and yarn) makes up the bulk of the produce exported, and shows an improvement on 1888-89 by Rs. 85,845.

Persia.—The development noticed in this trade in 1888-89 amounted to 13 lákhs, and for the period under report there was a further improvement of over 15 lákhs, due to a larger trade in most of the principal articles exported. Of Indian produce, tea, indigo and pepper, and of foreign merchandise cotton (piece-goods), copper and sugar (refined) showed an improvement of Rs. 3,82,736, Rs. 3,54,450, Rs. 1,98,370, Rs. 5,04,568, Rs. 4,73,272 and Rs. 2,72,008 respectively. The most important decline was in silver, the value of shipments being Rs. 5,90,000 against Rs. 12,18,500 in 1888-89.

Straits Settlements.—The increase noticed last year of 4 lákhs was followed by a further improvement during the past twelve months amounting to a little over 2 lákhs, which is attributable to larger exports of silver by Rs. 3,54,786. With the exception of an improvement of Rs. 85,899 in cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture and a fall of Rs. 1,77,824 in foreign cotton piece-goods, the fluctuations in articles of merchandise were small.

Turkey in Asia.—This trade fell off to almost the same extent as it improved in the previous year. The decline is distributed over a large number of articles, more especially coffee and indigo of Indian and cotton piece-goods and tin of foreign production. In treasure both gold and silver show a small decline, the former by Rs. 45,600 and the latter by Rs. 37,875.

Australia.—The whole of the improvement in the trade with Australia is attributable to increased exports of wheat, which were valued at Rs. 2,61,266 against only Rs. 58 in 1888-89.

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Articles imported from Foreign Countries.

The following statement shows the description and values of the principal articles imported in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 :

Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	1888-89.	1889-90.			1888-89.	1889-90.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel, &c. (including Boots and Shoes and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements)	43,97,526	43,82,857	—14,669	Machinery and Mill-gear	1,12,77,400	1,39,99,260	+27,21,860
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Dynamite)	5,91,609	6,23,382	+31,773	Metals—			
Articles imported by Post	22,04,661	23,61,844	+1,57,183	Brass	2,79,135	3,35,321	+62,186
Building and Engineering Materials	6,44,315	5,27,850	—1,16,465	Copper	17,13,116	1,11,67,541	+94,54,425
Cabinetware and Furniture	4,40,065	5,21,981	+81,916	Iron	88,70,165	78,10,381	—10,59,784
Candles	1,79,517	3,48,014	+1,68,497	Lead	3,30,456	1,76,589	—1,53,867
Carriages and Carts, &c. (excluding Railway Carriages)	4,68,967	3,80,644	—88,323	Quicksilver	1,72,580	3,23,429	+1,50,849
Chemical Products and Preparations(excluding Dynamite)	9,38,772	11,29,278	+1,90,506	Steel	11,49,166	18,27,439	+6,78,273
Coal	1,49,19,216	93,46,276	—55,72,940	Tin	10,30,650	9,65,315	—65,335
Coffee	8,71,331	10,31,827	+1,60,496	Zinc or Spelter	3,86,139	3,98,256	+12,117
Cotton—				Other sorts	2,65,755	3,25,777	+60,022
Raw	15,05,029	26,68,868	+11,63,839	Oils	67,40,720	71,11,838	+3,71,118
Twist and Yarn	1,00,07,085	95,65,137	—4,41,948	Paints and Colours (excluding Painters' Materials)	11,04,329	8,36,566	—2,67,763
Piece-goods	8,30,20,684	8,03,47,435	—26,73,249	Provisions	58,56,220	63,63,206	+5,06,986
Drugs and Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	23,74,368	22,22,361	—1,52,007	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,95,71,014	1,02,75,190	—92,95,824
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Cutch, Gambier and Lac-dye)	34,17,260	41,58,208	+7,40,948	Silk—			
Fireworks	2,19,172	4,13,030	+1,93,858	Raw	67,82,260	81,80,274	+13,98,014
Fruits and Vegetables	8,28,403	5,94,134	—2,34,269	Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	72,69,219	90,02,699	+17,33,480
Glass	34,20,918	32,86,066	—1,34,852	Spices	38,11,988	31,82,623	—6,29,365
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	13,02,157	9,09,524	—3,92,633	Stationery	8,89,523	9,66,408	+76,885
Hardware and Cutlery	52,95,239	46,93,335	—6,01,904	Sugar—			
Hides and Skins	3,21,426	4,52,033	+1,30,607	Refined and Unrefined	1,23,97,334	1,50,68,536	+26,71,202
Ivory and Ivoryware	29,78,248	20,87,935	—8,90,313	Tea	30,05,680	34,67,286	+4,61,606
Jewellery, &c.	21,93,248	18,93,725	—2,99,523	Toys and Requisites for Games	6,78,507	5,19,976	—1,58,531
Leather (excluding Boots and Shoes)	9,45,270	11,35,690	+1,90,420	Umbrellas	11,08,881	8,36,660	—2,72,221
Liquors—				Wood—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	6,50,381	7,56,522	+1,06,141	Teak and Timber	5,73,315	6,95,914	+1,22,599
Spirits	18,46,128	19,52,633	+1,06,505	Wool—			
Wines and Liqueurs	9,62,596	10,24,654	+62,058	Raw	8,39,159	9,76,153	+1,36,994
Other sorts	2,824	2,894	+70	Piece-goods	49,26,769	42,66,202	—6,60,567
				All other Articles	1,58,68,696	1,55,14,194	—3,54,502
				Total	26,38,38,591	26,34,11,170	—4,27,421
				Treasure—			
				Gold	2,79,42,167	4,51,74,722	+1,72,32,555
				Silver	9,31,45,612	11,35,43,641	+2,03,98,029
				Total Treasure	12,10,87,779	15,87,18,363	+3,76,30,584
				Grand Total	38,49,26,370	42,21,29,533	+3,72,03,163

Remarks on the Foreign Import Trade.

Apparel.—The total value of imports shows a slight decline on the previous year, due principally to a falling off in the receipts of boots and shoes and military uniforms. France and Germany supplied more goods by Rs. 1,53,190 and Rs. 1,14,451 respectively, while the largest decrease appears in the receipts from the United Kingdom.

Arms and Ammunition.—The improvement under this head is due to a considerable increase in receipts of dynamite and other explosives, large quantities of which were re-exported to Karáchi for blasting purposes in connection with the Sind and Pishin Railway.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—Alum, sal ammoniac and sulphur, which in 1888-89 were received in smaller quantities than during the previous year, improved in value by Rs. 85,311, Rs. 74,047 and Rs. 19,835 respectively. Most of the goods coming under this head are received from the United Kingdom.

Coals.—The falling off in the imports of coal is due to the fact that unusually large amounts were imported in the previous year and large stocks in consequence accumulated. Mills also were making little or no profit, and would only purchase coal for immediate requirements. The demand on this side declined, and as there was no pressure at the shipping ports the trade became slack. The falling off in supplies caused a gradual reduction of stocks, which at the close of the year were almost unprecedentedly small.

Cotton (raw).—Imports of raw cotton are valued at Rs. 26,68,868 against Rs. 15,05,029 in the previous year. Persia supplies nearly the whole of this product and the increase visible is attributed to large crops.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The decline in the value of actual imports came to Rs. 4,41,948, but as the re-exports also fell off by Rs. 2,16,726, the deficiency in receipts for home consumption amounted to only Rs. 2,25,222, which is, considering the extent of the trade, a small fluctuation. Nearly the whole of these goods are received from the United Kingdom. Mule Nos. 30*s*, 40*s* and 50*s*, water 30*s*, Turkey red and yellow were received in smaller quantities, while the principal descriptions which showed improvements were orange and green.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The great improvement noticed in 1888-89, amounting in value to Rs. 1,22,49,726, was the cause of large stocks remaining on hand at the close of that year, and this led to a falling off in the demand for fresh supplies from Europe during the past twelve months. As in the case of twist and yarn, the United Kingdom furnishes nearly the whole supply. Grey goods make up nearly one-half of the total imports and show the small decline of Rs. 63,701 on the value of receipts in 1888-89, in which year they increased by over 50 lákhs. There was a falling off of no less than 40 lákhs in the value of white goods imported. Mulls and nainsooks, jacconets and shirtings are the principal items in which the trade in white goods suffered. Last year the improvement noticeable in the value of coloured goods was comparatively small, but for the period under report they showed by far the largest

increase. All Turkey red goods were received in larger quantities, while the supplies of prints, chintz and other similar goods fell off.

Drugs and Medicines.—The fluctuation in the trade was small and there was a decline in value of only Rs. 1,52,007. Assafœtida, hingda, camphor and quinine all contributed towards the decrease. The only article of importance which showed an improvement was cassia lignea.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—Aniline and alizarine dyes make up more than 72 per cent. of the imports under this head. They are received principally from Belgium and the United Kingdom. The former country forwarded more by Rs. 5,81,206 and the latter less by Rs. 1,54,428 than in the previous year. Alizarine dyes contributed most largely towards the increase. Saffron shows an increase of Rs. 1,89,816.

Hardware and Cutlery.—During the period under review the imports fell off by Rs. 6,01,904, after several consecutive years of improvement. Nearly the whole of the supply is received from the United Kingdom. The decrease is said to be due to a rise in the prices of hardware articles.

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—Receipts diminished by Rs. 8,90,313, while re-exports declined to about the same extent. In 1888-89 the imports of ivory from Zanzibar increased in view of threatened disturbances in that country; they fell off again, however, during the period under review by over 9 lákhs.

Jewellery.—Precious stones and pearls make up a value of Rs. 13,74,554 out of a total trade of Rs. 18,93,725 in jewellery. Pearls are the more valuable item of the two and their supply depends entirely upon the success of the fisheries in the Persian Gulf and Ceylon. Under the heading "precious stones and pearls" there was a decrease in imports of Rs. 1,66,159.

Liquors.—The imports were larger and of greater value than in 1888-89, the principal increase being in ale, beer, porter and spirits.

Spirits.—The receipts of whisky, which fell off considerably in 1888-89, showed an increase of 14,302 gallons. The imports of brandy diminished by 3,915 gallons, while rum and gin both improved, the former by 1,575 gallons and the latter by 857 gallons. Whisky is imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom, brandy chiefly from France, rum from Mauritius and the United Kingdom and gin from the United Kingdom, Holland and Belgium.

Wines and Liqueurs.—In the quantity imported there was a decline of 3,394 gallons, while in value there was an improvement of Rs. 62,058. The fluctuation is attributable to smaller imports of claret, sherry, port and champagne.

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Since 1882-83, when imports amounted to only 2,10,971 gallons, there has been a yearly increase, which indicates a rapid growth in the demand for these beverages.

Machinery and Mill-gear.—The increase noted last year was exceeded during the past twelve months, imports having risen in value by Rs. 27,21,860. The rapid extension of mills in Bombay accounts for the activity of the trade.

Brass.—The increase on last year's receipts may be attributed to larger imports of wire and orsidue.

Copper.—Imports increased very considerably owing to a great fall in price after the collapse of the Paris Syndicate, and showed an improvement on the figures for 1888-89 by cwts. 2,51,614 and in value by Rs. 94,54,425. The increase is slightly in excess of the decrease noticed in the previous year, and is due to a natural reaction in the trade which had been paralyzed during the operations of the Syndicate.

Iron.—Imports of iron fell off to the extent of cwts. 2,76,714, owing to a rise in the price of the article.

Steel.—Imports of steel increased by cwts. 88,235, the increase being almost entirely in steel hooping. This hooping is used very largely for binding cotton bales previous to exportation.

Oil.—Kerosine oil constitutes nearly the whole of this trade, the quantity imported being 1,37,04,072 gallons against 1,19,30,739 gallons in the previous year. The cheapness of this oil is the cause of the almost yearly increase in the demand, and it is rapidly replacing all illuminants produced locally. Below is a table giving receipts of kerosine oil from Batoum and the United States during the past five years:

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Batoum— Gallons	...	14,81,232	21,93,877	97,17,773	1,07,42,344
United States— Gallons	60,21,899	58,71,588	23,15,287	22,12,212	29,61,728

Provisions.—There was an improvement of Rs. 5,06,986, due in a large measure to increased consignments of dates from Turkey in Asia and Muskat. Fish-maws and shark-fins were also imported in larger quantities from Muskat, as well as dried fruits from Persia.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—During the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 large supplies were received from the United Kingdom for the Indian Midland, Bengal-Nágpur and Southern Marátha Railways; these lines having been completed or nearly so, the demand for railway materials fell off during the past twelve months, and showed a decline in value of Rs. 92,95,824.

Silk (raw).—During the past year there was a considerable improvement in the imports of this article, and their value was greater than it was in 1888-89 by Rs. 13,98,014. With the exception of mathow and silk waste, all descriptions contributed towards the increase, especially Canton fine silk. The production in China was large, and this, coupled with a good demand in Bombay, led to increased importations.

Silk Piece-goods.—This heading includes pure and mixed goods. The supplies of the former increased by Rs. 11,78,154, which is a little in excess of the decline noticed last year. They were shipped almost entirely at the port of Hongkong. Mixed goods which are supplied in large quantities from France showed an improvement of Rs. 6,79,144.

Spices.—Cloves make up more than half the total value of these imports; they are received from Zanzibar, and the magnitude of the trade depends very much upon the crops in that country. The outturn during the past year was poor, and this, together with a falling off in the demand for re-export from Bombay, led to a decline in receipts by Rs. 10,01,619.

Sugar.—There was an increase of Rs. 17,61,285 in soft sugar imported from Mauritius which is said to be due to stocks having run short owing to the smallness of the receipts in the preceding year. Soft sugar has also been received from the United Kingdom and Germany to a value of Rs. 1,66,125 and Rs. 1,52,485 respectively, against only a very small importation from the first-named country in the previous year. The cause of this was the collapse of the sugar syndicate in Germany, which threw large supplies on the markets in Europe for which there was no local demand.

Tea.—The demand for imported teas is increasing, owing to their cheapness in comparison with teas grown in India. Black tea shows an improvement over the previous year of Rs. 3,56,022, and green tea one of Rs. 1,05,584.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The falling off, which amounted to Rs. 6,60,567, can only be assigned to the ordinary fluctuations of the trade. The imports from the United Kingdom declined in 1888-89, and in the past year showed a further decrease of Rs. 9,43,033. Germany and Austria forwarded larger quantities, the former by Rs. 2,63,284 and the latter by Rs. 1,55,462. The two woollen mills referred to in last year's report have been started, and if they prove successful, others will probably be erected.

Articles exported to Foreign Countries.

The following statement shows the description and value of the principal articles exported to foreign countries in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 :

Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	1888-89.	1889-90.			1888-89.	1889-90.	
Indian Produce.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Foreign Merchandise.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	16,60,825	14,78,231	—1,82,594	Coffee	1,01,584	96,468	—5,116
Coir—				Cotton—			
Manufactures (excluding Rope)	2,51,614	5,21,127	+2,69,513	Twist and Yarn	10,51,182	8,34,456	—2,16,726
Cotton—				Piece-goods	1,61,49,135	1,62,53,292	+1,04,157
Raw	12,11,48,814	14,55,72,791	+2,44,23,977	Fruits and Vegetables—			
Twist and Yarn	4,97,12,105	5,37,31,094	+40,18,989	Cocoanut Kernel	3,19,448	1,46,861	—1,72,587
Piece-goods	73,67,189	56,30,385	—17,36,804	Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ...	10,91,344	7,31,404	—3,59,940
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	4,16,47,230	3,81,35,833	—35,11,397	Ivory—			
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Cutch and Gambier and Lac Dye) ...	34,49,832	40,63,608	+6,13,776	Unmanufactured	20,91,804	12,55,426	—8,36,378
Grain and Pulse	5,24,83,086	3,08,20,926	—2,16,62,160	Jewellery	2,42,352	1,93,057	—49,295
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ...	24,11,706	11,00,559	—13,11,147	Metals—			
Hemp—				Copper—Wrought	1,01,504	5,91,132	+4,89,628
Raw	7,53,171	4,66,650	—2,86,521	Iron—Old, for remanufacture	3,90,013	4,85,834	+95,821
Hides and Skins	54,41,930	51,32,983	—3,08,947	Tin—			
Horns	8,81,609	10,97,609	+2,16,000	Unwrought	3,58,537	1,67,567	—1,90,970
Jewellery, &c.	2,52,350	1,97,277	—55,073	Oil—			
Jute—				Kerosine	1,24,100	66,431	—57,669
Manufactures—				Provisions	10,43,512	12,30,799	+1,87,287
Gunny Bags, (Power-loom)	4,73,413	4,31,024	—42,389	Silk—			
Manures	6,71,430	9,49,415	+2,77,985	Raw	4,10,472	3,32,871	—77,601
Oils	3,32,131	3,33,752	+1,621	Manufactures	5,81,344	5,51,971	—29,373
Oil-cake...	1,48,126	2,14,519	+66,393	Spices—			
Provisions	30,53,418	37,83,342	+7,29,924	Cloves	15,02,629	9,78,739	—5,23,890
Seeds	4,64,72,825	4,86,00,139	+21,27,314	Sugar—			
Silk—				Refined	19,60,432	26,37,602	+6,77,170
Manufactures—				Tea	20,56,317	16,77,945	—3,78,372
Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	2,80,599	3,74,486	+93,887	Wool—			
Spices	13,99,341	13,18,211	—81,130	Raw	18,04,450	24,97,932	+6,93,482
Tea	3,80,254	7,89,915	+4,09,661	Manufactures	7,08,331	4,65,480	—2,42,851
Wood—				Other Articles...	40,00,124	42,44,972	+2,44,848
Ornamental—				Total ...	3,50,88,614	3,54,40,239	—6,48,375
Sandal	3,50,441	4,36,397	+85,956	*Treasure.*			
Wool—				Gold	28,51,881	44,53,994	+16,02,113
Raw	70,00,588	81,48,966	+11,48,378	Silver	1,16,96,539	1,12,73,911	—4,22,628
Manufactures—				Total Treasure ...	1,45,48,420	1,56,67,905	+11,19,485
Shawls	2,39,998	2,84,255	+44,257				
Other Articles...	47,32,090	50,15,255	+2,83,165				
Total ...	35,29,96,115	35,86,28,749	+56,32,634	Grand Total ...	40,36,33,149	40,97,36,893	+61,03,744

Remarks on exports of articles of Indian production.

Cotton (raw).—The extent of this trade depends upon the size of the crop. The outturn for the year 1889 was good, and this led to large exports in April and May, which are generally the two principal months for cotton shipments; the crops of 1890 were also large, and a good business was done up to the 31st March last. Complaints are rife regarding the constant increase in adulteration which threatens to ruin the quality of the finer descriptions of this staple product. The United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy took more cotton by 46,765, 2,494, 14,809, 75,985 and 49,226 bales respectively, while the exports to Austria fell off by 7,230 bales. The following table shows the number of bales exported to the principal countries during the decennial period ending 1889-90:

Countries.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United Kingdom ...	3,71,457	5,97,557	6,01,393	5,22,272	4,40,732	2,84,604	3,57,725	3,80,510	3,38,666	3,85,431
Belgium	8,750	39,195	92,738	1,27,496	1,43,820	1,57,556	1,83,041	1,69,892	2,27,667	2,30,161
France	1,43,545	1,49,257	1,44,443	1,48,622	1,40,375	1,13,282	1,37,890	1,14,530	1,39,011	1,53,820
Germany	24,533	61,674	31,582	37,867	23,087	155	11,719	10,710	28,518	1,04,503
Italy	1,60,655	1,92,548	2,45,443	2,17,109	1,87,841	1,92,160	1,81,971	1,71,724	1,90,067	2,39,293
Austria	1,35,826	1,58,851	2,03,899	1,64,905	1,60,382	1,39,551	1,99,304	1,82,960	2,05,822	1,98,592

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The improvement in this trade noticed in last year's report amounted to Rs. 1,07,42,831, and in the period under review further progress was made to the extent of Rs. 40,18,989. The description chiefly exported is mule 20s, which is taken up largely by Hongkong, Japan and the Treaty Ports.

Cotton Piece-goods.—After a continual increase for several years past, there has been a check in the trade, and exports were in 1889-90 of less value than in the previous year by Rs. 17,36,804. This is attributed to a falling off in the demand at the Treaty Ports, where twist and yarn appear to have been preferred.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—Myrobalans constitute by far the largest portion of this trade. A demand in the United Kingdom and large crops in the producing districts led to a good business being done in them, and exports increased by Rs. 6,02,987.

Grain and Pulse.—Wheat is the principal item coming under this head. The exports of it show a value of Rs. 2,31,26,654 against Rs. 4,76,49,988 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 2,45,23,334. This large decline is attributed to the abundant crops in the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. The largest fall appears in exports to the United Kingdom, which show a smaller value by Rs. 97,48,125, while France, Italy and Belgium received less by Rs. 72,89,003, Rs. 30,16,744 and Rs. 22,32,338 respectively.

Table showing Exports of Wheat in Cwts. to the Principal Countries during each year of the decade ending 1889-90.

Countries.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	15,86,341	45,95,814	23,59,715	33,57,574	39,08,008	52,86,548	34,40,229	20,20,511	48,31,166	23,21,283
France	10,32,772	40,11,873	30,79,249	27,32,469	27,15,508	18,85,544	22,40,331	22,72,680	27,35,901	10,01,063
Italy	1,34,524	3,51,563	1,71,464	4,43,520	6,65,715	11,99,192	48,42,238	27,78,372	11,18,852	4,03,246
Belgium...	2,26,156	14,94,757	3,24,311	6,81,105	6,19,624	8,60,356	7,86,407	4,88,193	9,14,232	3,86,337

Hides and Skins.—The small decline is due to the ordinary fluctuations of the trade. The United Kingdom took nearly the whole of the exports.

Seeds.—The improvement is due to increased exports of rapeseed having been made to meet the demand in Europe consequent on the failure of the German crop.

Linseed.—There was a decline of Rs. 40,49,745, which was entirely owing to the shortness of the crop. The high prices ruling during several months of the year probably brought out all the supplies available for export.

Rapeseed.—The increase in exports of rapeseed amounted in value to Rs. 25,80,759. The crop does not appear to have been abnormal, but the higher prices offered in the European markets on account of the failure of crops above referred to led to a good export business in Bombay.

Til or Gingelly.—Exports show an improvement in value of Rs. 15,36,450, which is attributed to a good crop. France took over half of the total shipments, and more than in the previous year by Rs. 5,01,884. Italy also received more by Rs. 9,39,460.

Wool (raw).—This trade expanded considerably during the past twelve months, and shipments increased in value by Rs. 11,48,378. A good demand in the United Kingdom and the higher prices offered seem to have led to the improvement in the trade. Nearly the whole of the exports were to the United Kingdom.

Customs receipts.

The gross amount of Customs duty collected on imports and exports is shown below:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	20,05,193	21,20,266	+1,15,073
„ Exports	1,92,488	2,44,698	+52,210
Total ...	21,97,681	23,64,964	+1,67,283

This is distributed as follows :

Articles.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	87,202	61,462	—25,740
Liquors—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	26,495	32,314	+5,819
Spirits	13,43,724	14,26,589	+82,865
Wines and Liqueurs	1,55,499	1,54,078	—1,421
Other sorts	56	57	+1
Oils—Mineral—Petroleum	3,72,999	4,29,523	+56,524
Opium	487	540	+53
Salt	17,142	14,374	—2,768
All other Articles	1,589	1,329	—260
Total ...	20,05,193	21,20,266	+1,15,073
Exports:			
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	1,92,488	2,44,698	+52,210

Foreign trade : Entries and clearances with cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :

	1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	996	11,44,923	926	10,54,089	—70	—90,834
Cleared	889	10,27,454	863	9,44,432	—26	—83,022
Total ...	1,885	21,72,377	1,789	19,98,521	—96	—1,73,856

Of the total number of vessels that entered and cleared, 1,057 with a tonnage of 1,895,016 tons were steamers and 732 with a tonnage of 103,505 tons were sailing vessels. Classed by nationality the vessels were as follows: British 895, Native craft 374, Arab 313, Austrian 75, Italian 57, Turkish 20, other European 39, other Asiatic 15 and American 1.

Total Coasting Trade.

The total figures of the Coasting Trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

I.—Foreign Indian Ports.

II.—British Ports in other Presidencies including Sind.

III.—British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government Stores and Treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase in 1889-90.	Decrease in 1889-90.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	10,53,69,238	10,31,99,320	.....	21,69,918
Treasure	31,20,924	10,61,991	.....	20,58,933
Total ...	10,84,90,162	10,42,61,311	.....	42,28,851
Government Stores	2,08,875	3,28,381	1,19,506	.....
Do. Treasure	6,67,693	5,17,533	.....	1,50,160
Exports (including Re-exports).				
Merchandise	7,62,22,733	7,45,05,326	.....	17,17,407
Treasure	35,15,252	42,93,986	7,78,734	.....
Total ...	7,97,37,985	7,87,99,312	.....	9,38,673
Government Stores	11,41,525	13,04,612	1,63,087	.....
Do. Treasure	1,96,34,500	1,65,51,000	.....	30,83,500
Total Trade.				
Merchandise	18,15,91,971	17,77,04,646	.....	38,87,325
Treasure	66,36,176	53,55,977	.....	12,80,199
Total ...	18,82,28,147	18,30,60,623	.....	51,67,524
Government Stores and Treasure	2,16,52,593	1,87,01,526	.....	29,51,067

The total coasting trade of the port of Bombay, import and export, exhibited in 1888-89 an improvement of Rs. 73,33,113, but it declined during the past twelve months

by Rs. 51,67,524, the falling off being shared by merchandise and treasure in the proportion of Rs. 38,87,325 and Rs. 12,80,199 respectively.

Import Coasting Trade.

The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay consists for the most part of shipments from coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, and the export coasting trade consists principally of shipments of foreign merchandise from Bombay to the coast ports for the interior. The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions: (1) imports of Indian produce and (2) imports of foreign merchandise. There was a falling off during the year in the first and an improvement in the second division. The total quantity of goods imported was valued at Rs. 10,31,99,320, Indian produce representing Rs. 10,08,20,506 and foreign merchandise Rs. 23,78,814. Among articles of Indian produce there were larger imports of coir, cotton twist and yarn, myrobalans, paddy, gunny cloth, castor-seed, rape-seed, ground-nuts, pepper, sugar (unrefined), tea, timber (teak), wool (raw), firewood and sandalwood, while coffee, cotton (raw), indigo, cocoanuts, cocoanut kernels, jowári and bájri, rice, wheat, grain (other sorts), skins (raw), gunny bags, country spirit, cocoanut-oil, salt, til, betelnuts, and chalk and lime showed a diminution. The imports of foreign merchandise consisted chiefly of wool (raw), fruits (dried, salted or preserved), sájira seed, iron and horses. In the transactions in treasure, imports of gold were valued at Rs. 49,349 and of silver at Rs. 10,12,642 against Rs. 62,320 and Rs. 30,58,604 respectively in the previous year.

Export Coasting Trade.

The export coasting trade is also divided into two classes:—(1) exports of Indian produce and (2) exports of foreign merchandise. The value of the former was Rs. 3,38,90,229 against Rs. 3,51,29,329, and of the latter Rs. 4,06,15,097 against Rs. 4,10,93,404 in the previous twelve months, showing a falling off of Rs. 12,39,100 and Rs. 4,78,307 respectively. Exports of treasure had a value of Rs. 42,93,986 against Rs. 35,15,252 in 1888-89, the transactions in gold being valued at Rs. 3,14,000 against Rs. 38,000, and those in silver at Rs. 39,80,000 against Rs. 34,77,000. The chief articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported were cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), flour, seeds (other sorts), sugar (unrefined), cotton (raw), cocoanut kernel, rice and gunny bags. There was a larger trade in the first five articles and a falling off in the remainder. The principal articles of foreign merchandise exported were apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (grey, white and coloured), aniline and alizarine dyes, hardware and cutlery, copper, iron, silk piece-goods, cloves, sugar (refined), woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, fruits (dried, salted or preserved) and fireworks. There were larger transactions in all of them except apparel, cotton piece-goods, iron and sugar (refined), in which there was a decrease.

Coasting Shipping.

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports:

	1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.						
British	483	4,38,970	516	4,58,733	+33	+19,763
British Indian	6	746	1	106	—5	—640
Foreign	587	23,349	422	21,367	—165	—1,982
Native Craft	55,658	9,16,144	51,372	8,23,058	—4,286	—93,086
Total ...	56,734	13,79,209	52,311	13,03,264	—4,423	—75,945
Cleared.						
British	448	3,55,422	507	4,28,796	+59	+73,374
British Indian	7	1,115	2	978	—5	—137
Foreign	319	30,839	269	27,845	—50	—2,994
Native Craft	13,172	3,77,439	11,452	3,18,785	—1,720	—58,654
Total ...	13,946	7,64,815	12,230	7,76,404	—1,716	+11,589

Summary of the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarised and compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined statements:

Details.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.			
Merchandise	36,92,07,829	36,66,10,490	—25,97,339
Treasure	12,42,08,703	15,97,80,354	+3,55,71,651
Government Stores	74,53,398	62,40,858	—12,12,540
Do. Treasure	6,67,693	5,17,533	—1,50,160
Total ...	50,15,37,623	53,31,49,235	+3,16,11,612

Details.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
Exports (including Re-exports).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	46,53,07,462	46,85,74,314	+32,66,852
Treasure...	1,80,63,672	1,99,61,891	+18,98,219
Government Stores	14,13,773	15,74,699	+1,60,926
Do. Treasure	2,04,07,500	1,71,51,000	—32,56,500
Total ...	50,51,92,407	50,72,61,904	+20,69,497
Total.			
Merchandise	83,45,15,291	83,51,84,804	+6,69,513
Treasure	14,22,72,375	17,97,42,245	+3,74,69,870
Government Stores	88,67,171	78,15,557	—10,51,614
Do. Treasure	2,10,75,193	1,76,68,533	—34,06,660
Total ...	1,00,67,30,030	1,04,04,11,139	+3,36,81,109

Details.	1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.						
With Cargoes	57,730	25,24,132	53,237	23,57,353	—4,493	—1,66,779
In Ballast	3,735	1,13,426	3,372	1,03,062	—363	—10,364
Total ...	61,465	26,37,558	56,609	24,60,415	—4,856	—1,77,143
Cleared.						
With Cargoes	14,835	17,92,269	13,093	17,20,836	—1,742	—71,433
In Ballast	29,915	7,35,000	29,994	6,53,521	+79	—81,479
Total ...	44,750	25,27,269	43,087	23,74,357	—1,663	—1,52,912
Grand Total.						
With Cargoes	72,565	43,16,401	66,330	40,78,189	—6,235	—2,38,212
In Ballast	33,650	8,48,426	33,366	7,56,583	—284	—91,843
Total ...	1,06,215	51,64,827	99,696	48,34,772	—6,519	—3,30,055

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency proper.

The total value of the trade of the continental ports of the Presidency Proper, exclusive of transactions on account of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 6,70,91,107 against Rs. 7,18,65,322 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of Rs. 47,74,215, or 6·64 per cent. on the value of the previous year, and 6·5 per cent. on the average value of the preceding five years. The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	12,02,663	8,25,553	—3,77,110
Foreign Indian Ports	77,58,185	68,45,744	—9,12,441
British Ports in other Presidencies .	79,55,820	69,86,489	—9,69,331
Do. in the Bombay Presidency	5,49,48,654	5,24,33,321	—25,15,333
Total ...	7,18,65,322	6,70,91,107	—47,74,215

Foreign Trade.

The trade of the subordinate ports with foreign external ports during 1889-90, was marked by a decline from 12 lákhs to 8¼ lákhs in the value of the import trade, as compared with that of 1888-89. The decrease is ascribed to the absence of any considerable importation of stores or materials for the Tánsa water-works. Most of the imports came from the United Kingdom and Bassorah. The value of the export trade was insignificant. The number of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes to and from foreign ports was 80 with a burthen of 5,509 tons, an increase of 26 vessels and 2,201 tons over the figures of the previous year.

Coasting Trade.

The total trade of the coast ports with one another and the rest of India during the year was valued at Rs. 6,62,65,554 against Rs. 7,06,62,659 in 1888-89. There was thus a decrease of nearly 44 lákhs against one of 18½ lákhs in the previous year. Imports of merchandise, with a value of 230¾ lákhs, showed a decrease of 1½ lákhs, and imports of treasure, valued at 10½ lákhs, a decrease of 4½ lákhs. In exports of merchandise and treasure, valued at 420¼ and 1¼ lákhs respectively, there were fallings off of 34⅛ lákhs and 3½ lákhs. Transactions in Government stores and treasure, which are excluded from the above figures, showed a decline of 1½ lakhs. The decline in trade was most marked in the case of the Surat and Kánara ports, while the Thána ports showed a substantial improvement. The number of vessels that entered and cleared the continental ports with

cargoes during the year was 1,19,906 with a burden of 20,58,526 tons against 1,20,941 vessels with a burden of 1,707,134 tons in the year before.

The gross collections of customs at the continental ports during 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 12,804, showing an increase of Rs. 333 as compared with the collections of the previous year. Continental Customs.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency Proper in the year 1889-90 as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following table: Rail-borne trade.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lákhs of Maunds.	
Imports	324	281
Exports	91	89
Local Trade	292	256
Total ...	707	626

These figures are exclusive of railway plant and rolling stock. The volume of trade is thus 11 per cent. below that of the previous year, though only 4 per cent. under the average of the past five years. The value of the trade of 1889-90 was 5,091 lákhs of rupees against 5,080 lákhs in 1888-89. There was an increase in the value of exports and local trade, but a decrease in the value of imports which was brought about by a change in the valuation of opium. As in the previous year 59 per cent. of the trade was external and the rest local.

The subjoined statement shows the chief imports into and exports from the Presidency. The port of Bombay took 75 per cent. of the total imports and contributed 45 per cent. to the total exports:

Imports from Sind and the rest of India.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Exports to Sind and the rest of India.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lákhs of Mds.	Lákhs of Mds.		Lákhs of Mds.	Lákhs of Mds.
Coal and coke	1,172	1,692	Coal and coke	1,013	759
Cotton	3,559	4,410	Cotton piece-goods, European ...	627	578
Oil-seeds	7,398	6,595	Do. Indian ...	129	192
Wheat	13,405	7,656	Oils (kerosine)	284	357
Other food-grains	4,056	4,771	Tobacco	177	190
Opium	59	60	Liquors	64	77
Sugar	356	443	Salt	2,811	2,880
Spices	103	115	Sugar	360	345
Provisions (ghi)	114	135	Spices	236	255
Wool, raw	97	112	Provisions (dried fruits and nuts)	477	498
Dyes and tans	383	433	Jute (gunny bags and cloth) ...	244	228
Others	1,677	1,701	Metals	1,014	956
Total ...	32,380	28,123	Others	1,647	1,627
			Total ..	9,083	8,942

The decrease in the imports of wheat, amounting to 43 per cent., was due to the failure of the late rains and the consequent shortness of the crop in the Central Provinces. The linseed crop in the same province was similarly damaged, which accounts in great measure for the decreased imports of oil-seeds. The imports of coal from the Singáreni mines increased considerably, while the receipts of Warora coal diminished in a less degree. The increase in the imports of cotton was due to a generally favourable season. The large imports of "other food grains" was due to the increased demand for jowári and bájri in Abyssinia, Arabia, Egypt and Aden, and for gram and other pulses in the Mauritius. Imports.

The decrease in the exports of coal is due to an increased output of that fuel outside the Presidency. The exports of Indian-made cotton goods increased at the expense of European manufactures. The exports of iron fell off considerably. Exports.

The principal articles of local trade were coal and coke, food-grains, cotton and oil-seeds. Of the whole trade 76 per cent. was with the port of Bombay. There was a marked decrease in the traffic in coal and coke, wheat and other food grains, but an improved trade in raw cotton. Local trade.

The registration of the road-borne traffic of the Presidency was imperfect, and materials for a detailed review are consequently wanting. Road-borne trade.

(2) SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KÁRACHI.

The value of the entire sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi, transactions in Government stores and treasure being excluded, amounted in the year under report to Total private trade.

Rs. 12,23,22,401 against Rs. 11,18,10,078 in the previous year, an improvement of Rs. 1,05,12,323, or 9·41 per cent. The details are as follows:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
Foreign Trade—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	3,73,94,520	3,50,39,710	—23,54,810
Exports	3,88,91,020	5,06,89,398	+1,17,98,378
Total ...	7,62,85,540	8,57,29,108	+94,43,568
Coasting Trade—			
Imports	2,14,65,102	2,25,62,883	+10,97,781
Exports	1,40,59,436	1,40,30,410	—29,026
Total ...	3,55,24,538	3,65,93,293	+10,68,755
Grand Total ...	11,18,10,078	12,23,22,401	+1,05,12,323

The imports from foreign countries decreased by 6·29 per cent., but the exports to foreign countries increased by 30·33 per cent., their value in the year under review being the highest ever recorded. In the coasting trade, imports increased by 5·11 per cent., while exports decreased slightly.

Chief features of the foreign Trade: Imports,

The value of the merchandise not liable to duty imported from foreign countries fell from Rs. 3,23,32,319 in 1888-89 to Rs. 3,09,81,945 in the year under report, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,50,374 or 4·17 per cent. The decrease was chiefly in grey cotton piece-goods (30½ lákhs), steel (5¾ lákhs), machinery and mill-gear (2¼ lákhs), cotton twist and yarn (4¼ lákhs) and coal and coke (1¾ lákhs). The imports of white cotton piece-goods improved by 6¾ lákhs, those of coloured, printed or dyed cotton piece-goods by 19 lákhs, those of ivory by 1½ lákhs, those of copper by 4½ lákhs, those of iron by 1½ lákhs and those of provisions by a lákh. In imports of dutiable merchandise there was a decline from Rs. 32,97,251 to Rs. 28,66,045, amounting to Rs. 4,31,206, or 13·07 per cent. The decrease was most marked in arms and ammunition (decrease 2¾ lákhs), spirits (1½ lákhs) and wines and liqueurs (one lákh). Compared with the year 1888-89 there was a falling off of Rs. 5,73,230, or 32·47 per cent. in imports of treasure, the fall extending to both gold and silver. The imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 11,91,720 in 1889-90 and to Rs. 17,64,950 in the previous year.

And Exports.

The value of Indian merchandise not liable to duty exported to foreign countries amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,47,35,503 against Rs. 3,29,51,843 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,17,83,660, or 35·75 per cent. The improvement was principally in raw cotton (4½ lákhs), indigo (4¼ lákhs), wheat (120¼ lákhs) and tea (one lákh). At the same time there was a decline in grains other than rice, gram and wheat (1½ lákhs), hides and skins (2¼ lákhs), rape-seed (2½ lákhs) and gingelly-seed (8½ lákhs). There was an improvement amounting to Rs. 2,31,616, or 299·13 per cent., in exports of rice (the only article liable to export duty), the shipments of that commodity rising from Rs. 77,428 in 1888-89 to Rs. 3,09,044 in the year under review. The value of foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries amounted to Rs. 51,64,686 against Rs. 51,13,284 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 51,402. The exports of private treasure to foreign countries decreased by Rs. 2,68,300 or 35·84 per cent., the value of the exports having been Rs. 7,48,465 in 1888-89 and Rs. 4,30,165 in the year under review. The increase in exports of private merchandise to foreign countries was due to the enhanced facilities afforded by the railway authorities for the transit of goods, by which means the trade of Northern India, which used to find its way from the country by other routes, now passes through Karáchi, its natural outlet.

Government transactions.

The subjoined statement shows the transactions on Government account with foreign countries and the coast ports during the past two years:

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
FOREIGN.			
Imports.			
Stores	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Treasure	74,50,732	79,45,433	+4,94,701
	.....	2,000	+2,000
Total ...	74,50,732	79,47,433	+4,96,701
Exports.			
Stores ... { Foreign	34,853	62,313	+27,460
Stores ... { Indian	1,170	7,328	+6,158
Treasure	35,500	44,020	+8,520
Total ...	71,523	1,13,661	+42,138

		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coast.				
Imports.				
Stores ... Foreign		7,47,649	4,60,797	—2,86,852
Stores ... Indian		2,69,087	2,95,911	+26,824
Treasure		63,000	61,35,000	+60,72,000
	Total ...	10,79,736	68,91,708	+58,11,972
Exports.				
Stores ... Foreign		1,13,570	1,09,119	—4,451
Stores ... Indian		3,665	18,377	+14,712
Treasure		2,892	.....	—2,892
	Total ...	1,20,127	1,27,496	+7,369

The increase in the value of stores imported from foreign countries was chiefly in iron and railway materials. The increase in the imports of treasure from coast ports was due to the cash requirements of the defence works on the frontier.

Private trade with foreign countries: United Kingdom.

The value of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 2,81,55,602 to Rs. 2,64,64,720, a decrease of Rs. 16,90,882 or 6 per cent. The articles in which there was a decline were arms and ammunition, coal, patent fuel, cotton twist and yarn, grey cotton piece-goods, hops, spirits, wines and liqueurs, machinery and mill-gear, steel, zinc, tobacco and raw wool. There were increased imports of cement, cotton (white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods), dyeing and colouring materials (chiefly alizarine dyes), ivory, matches, copper, iron and provisions. Imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 11,76,970 against Rs. 17,32,300 in the preceding year, a decline of Rs. 5,55,330, or 32·05 per cent., extending over both gold and silver. The total decrease in imports was 22½ lákhs. The value of exports of Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 1,33,47,382 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,97,80,174 in the year under report. The increase which amounted to Rs. 64,32,792 or 48·19 per cent. was chiefly in barley, wheat, bones and linseed. In bájri and jowári, gum arabic, raw hides, rapeseed and raw wool the export trade declined. Compared with the year 1888-89 there was an increase amounting to Rs. 96,774 in exports of foreign merchandise, the trade rising from Rs. 44,45,011 in 1888-89 to Rs. 45,41,785 in 1889-90. The article in which the increase occurred was raw wool. The total increase in the value of exports was 65¼ lákhs. The entire trade with the United Kingdom was 42¾ lákhs larger than in the preceding year.

France.

Imports from France rose in value from Rs. 34,471 to Rs. 71,844. The value of Indian produce exported fell from Rs. 45,60,991 to Rs. 37,13,834, and the value of re-exports also decreased. Among articles of export of Indian produce the principal decreases were in raw cotton, bájri and jowári, rapeseed and gingelly seed, while the principal increases were in rice, raw hides and raw wool.

Belgium.

The import trade with Belgium fell in value from Rs. 9,81,498 to Rs. 8,48,587, the principal decrease being in steel. The value of the exports of Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 90,63,578 to Rs. 1,15,68,543. There was an improvement in the exports of raw cotton and wheat, and a decline in the shipments of rapeseed. The re-exports were insignificant.

Austria.

The imports rose in value from Rs. 92,386 to Rs. 1,01,120, and the exports, all of Indian merchandise, from Rs. 11,675 to Rs. 15,260.

Holland.

In the previous year the trade with Holland was almost nil, but in 1889-90 wheat to the value of Rs. 9,80,994 was exported thither.

Germany.

Imports increased in value from Rs. 9,983 to Rs. 31,159, re-exports from nil to Rs. 150 and exports from Rs. 5,69,140 to Rs. 7,47,920. The shipments of rapeseed to Germany rose in value from Rs. 5,68,340 to Rs. 7,44,370.

Italy.

The value of the imports fell from Rs. 1,50,701 to Rs. 1,42,912 and that of the exports from Rs. 3,25,034 to Rs. 3,18,846. The fluctuations in the various commodities were trifling.

Russia in Asia.

There is no export trade with Russia in Asia. The imports which consist almost entirely of kerosine oil declined from Rs. 11,09,433 to Rs. 6,28,747. The traffic in kerosine oil alone fell from Rs. 11,09,212 to Rs. 6,28,597.

United States.

The imports rose from Rs. 31,246 to Rs. 5,65,746, while the exports declined from Rs. 1,21,400 to Rs. 74,307 and the re-exports from Rs. 19,425 to Rs. 9,750. The imports of kerosine oil, which had been nil in the previous year, amounted in value to Rs. 5,20,191. The shipments of raw hides were worse, and those of raw wool were better than in the preceding year.

Egypt.

The import trade with Egypt continued to be insignificant, and the small re-export trade disappeared. The exports of Indian merchandise, however, improved in value from Rs. 37,14,983 to Rs. 56,47,618. The shipments of wheat and rapeseed increased by 16¼ lákhs and 6½ lákhs respectively, but the exports of gingelly-seed, which in 1888-89 amounted to

2¾ lákhs, were nil in 1889-90. The trade in wheat and rapeseed is not really with Egypt, as cargoes which are nominally shipped to Port Said, are on arrival there either carried on in the same bottom or else transhipped to some continental port.

Aden. The imports from Aden rose in value from Rs. 6,436 to Rs. 15,361, the exports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 32,502 to Rs. 39,553 and the exports of Indian merchandise from Rs. 2,65,266 to Rs. 3,58,889. There was an improvement of ¾ of a lákh in the shipments of bájri and jowári.

Mauritius. The value of the imports from Mauritius was Rs. 25,14,781 against Rs. 24,98,047 in the previous year, and the exports of Indian and foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 12,800 to Rs. 78,482. Nearly the whole import trade was in refined sugar, while gram constituted the greater portion of the exports.

Persia. The value of the imports, including treasure, decreased from Rs. 9,76,640 to Rs. 7,75,092, the principal decline being in dates. The exports of Indian merchandise improved in value from Rs. 3,78,467 to Rs. 10,56,066, while the shipments of foreign merchandise and treasure fell from Rs. 2,24,488 and Rs. 6,27,120 to Rs. 2,16,406 and Rs. 4,37,225 respectively. The improvements were principally in indigo, rice and tea.

Turkey in Asia. The value of the imports rose from Rs. 8,23,550 to Rs. 8,39,306, while the value of total exports fell from Rs. 1,08,405 to Rs. 89,513. There was a marked increase in the imports of pulse, and a decrease in the re-exports of kerosine oil.

Arabia. The value of the imports, including treasure, improved from Rs. 1,66,580 to Rs. 1,84,552, and that of the total exports from Rs. 1,62,916 to Rs. 2,67,174. There was a considerable increase in exports of rice.

Hongkong. The trade with Hongkong consisted almost entirely of exports of Indian merchandise, which amounted in value to Rs. 1,32,700 against Rs. 2,90,943 in the preceding year. Almost the whole of the decrease was in raw cotton.

Mekran and Sonmiani. The imports, including treasure, increased in value from Rs. 5,53,434 to Rs. 6,28,434, and the total exports from Rs. 4,78,687 to Rs. 5,16,689. The principal increase in imports was in ghi, and the principal increase in exports in bájri and jowári.

Trade *via* the Suez Canal. The amount of trade between Karáchi and other ports that passed through the Suez Canal during the last two years is shown below:

		Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	Private	3,05,98,912	17,32,300	3,23,31,212	3,62,55,541	...	3,62,55,541	6,68,54,453	17,32,300	6,85,86,753
	Government	74,40,337	...	74,40,337	2,200	...	2,200	74,42,537	...	74,42,537
1889-90	Private...	2,88,49,460	11,76,970	3,00,26,430	4,74,06,597	...	4,74,06,597	7,62,56,057	11,76,970	7,74,33,027
	Government	79,29,351	...	79,29,351	25,853	...	25,853	79,55,204	...	79,55,204

The Government stores imported consisted chiefly of iron, railway plant and rolling stock.

Foreign trade: Merchant Shipping. The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared the port with cargoes during the year 1889-90, and the increase or decrease exhibited in comparison with the previous year are shown in the following table:

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase or decrease in No. of vessels.	Increase or decrease in tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Increase or decrease in No. of vessels.	Increase or decrease in tonnage.
Steam vessels	133	1,76,679	+2	+3,754	188	279,092	+37	+71,181
Sailing vessels (including native craft)	310	19,574	+56	+945	293	17,312	+65	+3,201

The increase in the number of vessels entering and leaving the port with cargoes is due to the expansion of trade.

Coasting Trade. The coasting trade of Karáchi was almost the same in extent as in 1888-89. Excluding treasure, in the year under report the total imports amounted in value to Rs. 2,05,60,348 against Rs. 2,05,46,697 in the previous year, and the total exports to Rs. 1,40,26,045 against Rs. 1,40,48,931. The value of the whole trade was therefore Rs. 3,45,86,393 against Rs. 3,45,95,628 in 1888-89. Imports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 69,89,477 to Rs. 70,49,287 and exports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 25,18,039 to Rs. 26,55,290, while imports of foreign merchandise and exports of Indian produce declined in value from Rs. 1,35,57,220 to Rs. 1,35,11,061 and from Rs. 1,15,30,892 to Rs. 1,13,70,755 respectively. More than six-sevenths of the total trade was with Bombay. The private imports of treasure rose from Rs. 9,18,405 to Rs. 20,02,535 and the Government imports of treasure from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 61,35,000. The private exports of treasure declined from Rs. 10,505 to Rs. 4,365 and Government exports of the same commodity from Rs. 2,892 to nil. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered the port with cargoes was 1,759 with an aggregate burthen of 242,485 tons, while the number that cleared with cargoes was 1,554 with a burthen of 246,747 tons.

Subordinate Ports of Sind.

The value of the whole foreign trade of the port of Keti was only Rs. 241 in the year under report. In the coasting trade the value of the imports of foreign merchandise fell from Rs. 1,79,705 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,63,740 in 1889-90, and the value of imports of Indian produce from Rs. 1,07,492 to Rs. 1,06,851. The exports of Indian produce improved from Rs. 7,63,606 to Rs. 7,82,879. The collections of export duty on rice increased from Rs. 11,279 to Rs. 12,421 in consequence of a good demand for that commodity in Cutch. Keti Bandar.

There was no trade between Sirganda and foreign countries. In the coast trade imports of merchandise increased from Rs. 67,325 to Rs. 92,396, while exports of merchandise declined from Rs. 2,58,911 to Rs. 2,26,224. Imports of treasure increased from Rs. 39,235 to Rs. 43,522. The amount of export duty on rice collected fell from Rs. 17,702 to Rs. 15,844. Sirganda.

Sind External Land Trade.

The state of the land trade of the Province of Sind with countries external to British India, viz., Afghánistán and Baluchistán, during the year 1889-90 and the two preceding years, is shown in the following table: Sind External Land Trade.

		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	By road	11,50,227	10,76,676	8,40,434
	By rail	26,61,756	34,54,813	29,97,039
Exports ...	By road	9,13,065	7,45,366	8,15,754
	By rail	2,07,78,687	1,93,44,048	1,76,39,714
	Total ...	2,55,03,735	2,46,20,903	2,22,92,941

There was a decrease of 22 per cent. in the value of the imports by road, of 13 per cent. in that of the imports by rail and of 9 per cent. in that of the exports by rail. The exports by road improved by 9 per cent. In the whole trade there was a decline of 9 per cent.

The principal articles of import (by road and rail) were fruit and nuts, ghee, railway materials and raw wool. The value of the imports of ghee rose from Rs. 81,274 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,26,035 in the year under report, while the values of fruit and nuts, railway materials and raw wool imported fell from Rs. 9,37,088, Rs. 5,86,910 and Rs. 18,21,889 to Rs.6,94,287, Rs. 2,56,250 and Rs. 18,15,954 respectively. Imports.

The principal articles of export (by road and rail) were cotton piece-goods (European and Indian), liquors, iron, railway materials, refined sugar and wood. The exports of cotton piece-goods (Indian) improved by 3 lákhs, and those of wood by 2 lákhs; exports of cotton piece-goods (European) were worse by 1¼ lákhs, of iron by 2¾ lákhs and of railway materials by 21¾ lákhs. There was no appreciable change in the values of exports of liquors and refined sugar. The most important article of export was railway materials the value being Rs. 87,17,070 in the year under report. Exports.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of Aden for the year 1889-90, exclusive of Government stores and treasure and cargo manifested for transhipment on importation, amounted to Rs. 6,71,79,699, showing an increase of Rs. 15,25,158 or 2·31 per cent. over the value of the trade for 1888-89. Total Trade.

The value of the trade divided under the heads of Foreign, Indian and Inland for both years is shown in the following table:

Divisions.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	4,95,11,053	4,98,68,067	+3,57,014
Indian Trade	1,28,16,613	1,30,10,685	+1,94,072
Inland Trade	33,26,875	43,00,947	+9,74,072
Total ...	656,54,541	6,71,79,699	+15,25,158

The trade increased steadily during the five years ending with the year under review. Its average annual value for those years was Rs. 5,51,75,849.

The value of imports of merchandise from foreign countries was Rs. 2,06,03,070 and of treasure Rs. 25,15,041 against Rs. 2,05,32,225 and Rs. 17,66,743 respectively in the preceding year. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade during the last two years: Foreign Trade: Imports,

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90. Increase.	1889-90. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	59,51,748	51,61,933	.....	7,89,815
Austria	4,63,643	3,84,097	.....	79,546
France	1,97,417	1,99,651	2,234	.....
Italy	86,951	1,07,003	20,052	.....
Other Countries in Europe	98,478	1,13,612	15,134	.....
United States of America	14,40,707	10,31,119	.....	4,09,588
Egypt	3,22,447	2,83,282	.....	39,165
East Coast of Africa. Massowah	2,43,450	7,04,508	4,61,058	.....
East Coast of Africa. Suakin..	2,71,815	6,07,362	3,35,547	.....
East Coast of Africa. Other Ports	46,51,858	40,78,401	.....	5,73,457
East Coast of Africa. Zanzibar Island and Mainland ...	4,21,768	3,18,933	.....	1,02,835
Mauritius and Máhe	2,40,998	2,97,219	56,221	.....
Arabia	65,91,106	86,75,646	20,84,540	.....
Perim Island	6,496	5,871	.....	625
Turkey in Asia	5,39,337	5,30,324	.....	9,013
Persia	1,84,180	1,45,294	.....	38,886
Straits Settlements	4,31,141	3,25,437	.....	1,05,704
China (Hongkong)	98,061	96,380	.....	1,681
Other Countries in Asia	57,367	52,039	.....	5,328
Total ...	2,22,98,968	2,31,18,111	29,74,786	21,55,643
Net Increase ...				8,19,143

United Kingdom.—The diminution in the value of imports received from the United Kingdom was chiefly due to a falling off of 9 lákhs in the value of coal imported; English cotton twist too fell from Rs. 1,67,844 to Rs. 11,010, Bombay twist ousting it from the market. Cotton piece-goods and cloth showed an improvement.

The trade with *Austria* showed a decrease of Rs. 79,000, owing to a falling off in the imports of cotton twist.

France.—The sugar trade was brisk during the year. Otherwise the French import trade was unimportant.

Italy showed an increase of Rs. 20,000 owing to increased imports of white and coloured yarns.

Other Countries in Europe.—This heading includes Germany, Holland, Belgium, Turkey in Europe and Malta. The rise was chiefly in beads, apparel and beer.

The *United States* showed a decrease of 4 lákhs. This was due to the great diminution in the imports of grey shirtings, which fell from 12 to 8 lákhs in value.

Egypt showed a decrease of Rs. 40,000, due to reduced imports of raw silk, carpets and shawls, fruits and hardware.

Massowah showed an increase of 4½ lákhs, but this was all specie.

Zanzibar.—The articles in which trade fell off were gingelly seeds, cloves, timber and gums.

Mauritius.—The improvement was due to increased imports of sugar.

Arabia showed an increase of nearly 21 lákhs, which was distributed over coffee (clean and in husk) and skins.

Turkey in Asia.—There was a decrease in the number of carpets imported.

Persia.—The imports of tobacco and carpets fell off.

Straits Settlements.—The decrease was due to diminished imports of coffee (in husk) and aloe-wood from the Straits Settlements.

And Exports.

The value of the exports of merchandise to foreign countries was Rs. 2,42,96,577 and of treasure Rs. 24,53,379, against Rs. 2,47,57,022 and Rs. 24,55,063 respectively in 1888-89. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign exports during the past two years:

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90. Increase.	1889-90. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	19,51,163	24,41,843	4,90,680	.....
Austria	13,20,333	10,40,500	.....	2,79,833
France	28,07,620	28,79,982	72,362	.....
Italy	2,11,393	2,65,630	54,237	.....
Turkey in Europe	95,143	1,53,913	58,770	.....
Other Countries in Europe	1,44,290	94,257	.....	50,033

Countries.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1889-90. Increase.	1889-90. Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United States of America	48,19,183	49,07,966	88,783	.....
Egypt	4,35,052	6,59,496	2,24,444	.....
East Coast of Africa. Massowah	24,95,207	27,76,049	2,80,842	.....
East Coast of Africa. Other Ports	45,93,665	36,84,411	.....	9,09,254
East Coast of Africa. Suakin	4,60,706	5,29,002	68,296	.....
East Coast of Africa. Zanzibar Island and Mainland ...	20,77,647	10,54,149	.....	10,23,498
Mauritius	3,09,046	13,104	.....	2,95,942
Arabia	52,20,795	57,82,437	5,61,642	.....
Perim Island	97,415	2,22,780	1,25,365	.....
Turkey in Asia	34,663	49,413	14,750	.....
Persia	23,767	69,877	46,110	.....
Straits Settlements	90,070	1,06,480	16,410	.....
Java	1,510	3,350	1,840	.....
China (Hongkong)	14,904	5,395	.....	9,509
Japan	1,780	6,568	4,788	.....
Other Countries in Asia	6,733	3,354	.....	3,379
Total ...	2,72,12,085	2,67,49,956	21,09,319	25,71,148
			Net Decrease ...	4,62,129

The United Kingdom.—The higher figures were due to increased exports of skins.

Austria.—The decrease was in clean coffee, specie and mother-o'-pearl shells.

France.—The whole improvement was in clean coffee.

Italy.—Here too the improvement was chiefly due to increased exports of clean coffee.

Turkey in Europe.—There were larger exports of hides and gum arabic to Turkey in Europe.

Other Countries in Europe.—The falling off was in hides.

United States.—There were increased shipments to the United States of coffee, hides and skins.

Egypt showed an increase of Rs. 2,24,444; this was distributed over gums, hides and coffee berries (in husk).

Massowah.—There was an increase in the value of exports of coffee (clean), grain, American shirtings, tobacco and treasure.

East Coast of Africa (Other Ports).—Trade fell off by nearly 25 per cent. The shipments of cloth, drugs, coffee and cottons all diminished.

Zanzibar.—The total value declined owing to decreased exports of cloth and country and American shirtings and piece-goods.

Mauritius.—The decline in trade was due entirely to diminished remittances of treasure.

Arabia showed an increase of Rs. 5,61,642 or 9·71 per cent. Sugar, flour, fins, turmeric and dried fruits all contributed towards it.

Perim.—The increase was due to larger remittances of treasure.

Straits Settlements.—The improvement was only in remittances of treasure.

Indian Trade: Imports,

The imports of merchandise from India were valued at Rs. 1,01,73,446 and of treasure at Rs. 6,72,018 against Rs. 1,01,50,817 and Rs. 2,92,592 respectively in 1888-89. The value of imports from Calcutta fell from 15¼ to 12 lákhs, while imports from Bombay and Karáchi increased in value from 84¾ lákhs to 90½ lákhs and from 3⅔ lákhs to 5 lákhs respectively. The trade with other ports was trifling. Reduced imports of rice accounted for the diminution in the trade with Calcutta. On the other hand there were increased imports of grain from Bombay and Karáchi.

And Exports.

The exports to India of merchandise were valued at Rs. 9,78,101 and those of treasure at Rs. 11,87,120 against Rs. 12,42,419 and Rs. 11,30,785 respectively in 1888-89. The trade with Bombay decreased in value from Rs. 22,45,276 to Rs. 19,60,537, while that with Calcutta increased in value from Rs. 1,18,851 to Rs. 1,93,859. There was a large falling off in the exports of gum arabic and ivory to Bombay. A small increase in the trade with non-British Indian ports is ascribed to the export from charitable motives of aged cattle from Aden to Káthiáwár.

Inland Trade: Imports and Exports.

The caravan trade with the interior of Arabia expanded considerably during the year. The number of camel-loads of goods brought in to Aden fell from 196,291 in 1888-89 to 174,940 in 1889-90, but the value of the import land trade rose from Rs. 23,02,531 to Rs. 27,19,473. The value of articles exported by land increased from Rs. 10,65,647 to Rs. 15,81,474. The principal imports were coffee (clean and in husk), fruits and vegetables, firewood, grain and pulse, grass and kurbi fodder, and provisions. During the year there was an improvement in the value of imports of coffee (in husk), fruits and vegetables, and provisions, but a falling off in the other articles above-mentioned. The principal articles

of export were cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, spices and tobacco. The trade in all of them showed an improvement.

Whole Trade: Principal fluctuations.

Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, the fluctuations in the values, stated in lákhs of rupees, of the principal commodities imported and exported during the year as compared with the values recorded in the previous year were as follows:

		Clean Coffee.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Grain and Pulse.	Gums and Resins.	Raw Hides and Skins.
Imports ...	1889-90	59	35·3	32·9	11	25
	Increase or Decrease .	+13·8	—6·2	+1·8	—7·2	+7·3
Exports ...	1889-90	76·6	33	30·4	13	28·9
	Increase or Decrease .	+12·6	—13·9	+0·2	—9·6	+0·9

The imports of coal amounted to 40¾ lákhs, showing a decrease of 8¾ lákhs. The imports of private treasure increased from 20½ lákhs to 31¾ lákhs, while exports of the same article increased from 36 lákhs to 36½ lákhs.

Merchant Shipping.

The number and tonnage of the merchant ships which entered and cleared the port during the year, and the increase or decrease exhibited in comparison with the previous year, were as follows:

Description.		1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase or Decrease.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ...	Steam	1,572	26,16,805	1,461	24,27,760	—111	—1,89,045
	Sailing	6	2,193	2	1,712	—4	—481
	Country Craft ...	1,423	53,161	1,485	57,828	+62	+4,667
	Total ...	3,001	26,72,159	2,948	24,87,300	—53	—1,84,859
Cleared ...	Steam	1,575	26,20,177	1,463	24,30,101	—112	—1,90,076
	Sailing	5	2,144	2	1,712	—3	—432
	Country Craft ...	1,361	51,741	1,464	57,545	+103	+5,804
	Total ...	2,941	26,74,062	2,929	24,89,358	—12	—1,84,704

Of the vessels that entered the port 34 per cent. came to coal, 4 per cent. brought coal and 53 per cent. called for or landed cargo.

Public Works.

Civil Works.

General.

The expenditure of the year 1889-90 on Civil Works in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:

	Rs.
Imperial	1,63,937
Provincial	36,34,099
Contributions	1,90,331
Local Funds (Incorporated)	9,32,306
Local Funds (Excluded)	2,45,758
Total ...	51,66,431

In round sums, the expenditure on new works was 22¼ lákhs, on repairs 18 lákhs, on establishment 10 lákhs and on tools and plant ⅗ lákh. The total expenditure of the preceding year was Rs. 49,86,292. The expenditure in that year on repairs, establishment and plant did not differ considerably from the corresponding expenditure in the year under report, but the outlay on new works was 21 lákhs against 22¼ lákhs. The revenue credited to Civil Works amounted to Rs. 7,91,418 against Rs. 7,75,904 in the previous year. Of the whole amount Rs. 6,32,591 were derived from tolls and receipts under the Highway Act.

Civil Buildings.

Imperial Services.

The expenditure under the head of Imperial Services was Rs. 1,63,937. Three forest stations were under construction in the Ahmednagar district and three others were under reconstruction. A custom-house was completed at Dábhol in the Ratnágiri district, and temporary accommodation was put up for Preventive Officers at Prince's Dock, Bombay. The water-supply at the salt-works at Khárághoda in the Ahmedabad district was improved and a new office for the daroga was commenced at Shiroda in the Ratnágiri district. Additions and alterations estimated to cost Rs. 43,479 were commenced at the Assay Office in the Bombay Mint, Rs. 19,853 being expended during the year. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Bijápur was commenced and nearly finished, and quarters were completed for the Post Office clerks at Aden. An additional store-shed in the telegraph store-yard at Wadi Bandar, Bombay, was under construction, and special repairs to the telegraph buildings at Sukkur were effected.

The expenditure from Provincial Funds and Local Funds and contributions under the head of Civil Buildings was Rs. 21,40,423. Mamlátdárs' kacheris on the standard plan were completed at Akola in Ahmednagar and at Kapadvanj in Kaira, and were in course of construction at Indi in Bijápur, Koregaon in Sátára, Igatpuri in Násik, Sháháda and Erandol in Khándesh and Murbád in Thána. Additions and alterations to Mámlatdárs' kacheris were completed at Shindgi in Bijápur, Táloda in Khándesh and Borsad in Kaira, and were in progress at Párdi in Surat and Daskroi in Ahmedabad. Mahalkáris' kacheris were in course of construction at Bhatkal in Kánara and Shirálla in Sátára and were completed at Navápur in Khándesh and Hálol in Kaira A Mukhtyárkar's kacheri was in progress at Badin in Sind. Record accommodation was being provided for the Collector's kacheri at Belgaum and the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Ahmednagar and was completed for the Collector's kacheri at Karáchi. The State and Alienation Record Office at Poona was completed with the exception of the water tower, the total outlay on the work having been Rs. 1,26,643. The whole scheme for the adaptation of certain ancient buildings at Bijápur for the requirements of a head-quarter station has now been completed, the last work, viz., the conversion of the Gagan Mahál into a church, having been finished during the year. The total expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 3,63,451. The new revenue offices at Broach were almost completed, the cost up to the end of the year being Rs. 49,677. The district bungalow at Bulsár was nearly completed. Some additions and alterations to the building occupied by the Commissioner's Printing Press at Karáchi were commenced during the year. A fire-proof building was constructed for the Stamp Department in the compound of the New Secretariat at Bombay, and additions and alterations were made to the stamp office in the Collector's kacheri at Ahmedabad. The distillery at Dhulia was almost completed. Progress was made with the new distillery buildings at Surat, the outlay upon them during the year being Rs. 52,560. Additions and alterations to the distillery at Ahmedabad were completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,275 and an additional still-room was constructed for the distillery at Sátára. Additions and alterations to the Political Agent's office at Sádra were commenced during the year. Provincial Services.

Special repairs were effected to Shah Alam's Roza, an old monument at Ahmedabad. Minor Departments.

The new building for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Bombay was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,73,688. The court-house for the District Judge at Kárwár was completed, the total outlay being Rs. 28,148. Subordinate Judges' court-houses on the standard plan were under construction at Umreth in Kaira, Haveri in Dhárwár, Shirpur in Khándesh and Málegaon in Násik. The first was completed and the remaining three were in progress at the end of the year. Law and Justice.

The Church of the Holy Trinity in the compound of the Indo-British Institution at Bombay was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 28,038, the whole of which was furnished from contributions. Ecclesiastical.

The alterations and additions necessary to convert the old Civil Jail at Ahmednagar into a Criminal Jail were completed. Jails.

Police lines were completed at Ránpur and Gogha in Ahmedabad, Hukeri in Belgaum, Kankowli in Ratnágiri, Hungund in Bijápur, Sangola in Sholápur, Akola in Ahmednagar, and Mukti, Sakri and Sháháda in Khándesh. Lines were in progress at Ankleshvar and Jambusar in Broach; Valod in Surat; Hálol and Godhra in the Panch Mahals; Shiggaon in Dhárwár; Mandangad in Ratnágiri; Bijápur, Bilgi, Shindgi and Indi in Bijápur; Igatpuri in Nasik; Jámner, Erandol and Dhadgaon in Khándesh; Badin and Bago Tando in Hyderabad and Umarkot in Thar and Párkar. A police chauki was erected at Jacob's Circle in Bombay and a site was purchased for a new Police station at Dadur. The conversion of a portion of the Criminal Jail at Sholápur into police lines was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,132. A station-house, Inspector's office and lock-up were commenced late in the year at Sukkur in Shikárpur. Police.

A building for the Bombay Gymnastic Institute was under construction at Bombay. An additional workshop for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution was commenced during the year. The residence for the Principal of the new Wilson College, together with students' quarters and certain outbuildings connected with the College, were put in hand, the outlay upon them during the year being Rs. 26,275. An extensive addition was made to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The work was almost completed during the year, the outlay upon it amounting to Rs. 35,965. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 29th March 1890 for the purposes of an Industrial Art Exhibition. The building is now designated the Reay Art Workshops. Quarters for students at the Elphinstone College, estimated to cost Rs. 89,250, were under construction. Furniture and railing were provided for the new Elphinstone College. Quarters for resident students at the Veterinary College at Parel were completed during the year. The Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory for scientific medical research was commenced, the foundation stone being laid by His Excellency the Governor. The building is being constructed from a donation of Rs. 75,000 made by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. On the last day of the official year His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Anjuman-i-Islam school for Mahomedans. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,34,709. The Tápidás Varajdás Lecture Hall and Laboratory for the High School at Surat was completed, as was the gymnasium for the same school. Rs. 22,540 were spent in acquiring additional ground for the Mahaluxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad. The lecture theatre at the Educational.

College of Science, Poona, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,994. The construction of additional rooms in the compound of the High School at Kárwár was commenced during the year. Quarters were constructed for students of the agricultural class at the College of Science. Buildings for a laboratory, to be called the Pasteur Laboratory, in connection with the same college, were commenced, the foundation-stone being laid by His Excellency the Governor. Local fund and municipal school-houses were in progress at Umreth in Kaira, Chiplún in Ratnágiri, Bhoj in Belgaum and Betávad in Khándesh.

Medical.

The new building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 26,942, the whole of which was met from a donation by the late Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powalla. The Bomanji Edulji Allbless Obstetric Hospital, erected on a site adjoining the Cáma Hospital, was completed at a cost of Rs. 45,062, funds for the work being provided by a bequest of the gentleman whose name the hospital bears. A building containing quarters for the Resident Physicians of the Cáma and Allbless Hospitals was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,685. The Bái Motlibái Hospital made fair progress. The Sir Dinshaw Máneckji Petit Hospital for Women and Children was commenced during the year, the foundation-stone being laid by His Excellency the Governor. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 1,13,327. The Awábái Bhownaggree Home for Nurses, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Reay, C.I., was also commenced. Considerable progress was made with the St. George's Hospital, the outlay upon it and its subsidiary buildings during the year amounting to Rs. 1,21,123. The Jamsetji Nasarvánji Petit Dispensary at Váda in the Thána district was in course of construction. Additions and alterations were carried out at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and were in progress at the Civil Hospital at Godhra in the Panch Mahals. Local Fund dispensaries, or subsidiary buildings in connection with them, were completed during the year at Kálol in Kaira, Mirajgaon in Ahmednagar, and Shirpur, Yával, Amalner and Sávda in Khándesh, and were in progress at Parner and Shevgaon in Ahmednagar and at Taloda and Dharangaon in Khándesh. Additions were made to the dispensary at Kashmor in Sind.

Miscellaneous.

The work of providing iron record racks for the General Record Rooms for State records in the new Elphinstone College building was in progress, the outlay upon it being Rs. 41,127. A new granary for the model farm at Bhadgaon in Khándesh was in course of construction.

Communications.

The total outlay on repairing and extending communications was Rs. 25,21,059.

Roads.

Northern Division.—In the Thána district the Dáhánu-Jawhár road was practically completed with the exception of metalling. Further progress was made with the Váda-Shirghat road and the Chahad Khind-Váda road. In Kaira the road from Baad to Bibipura was finished with the exception of the bridge over the Wátruk river. The road from Kapadvanj to Sunda was pushed on, and the earthwork and culverts completed. The Bibipura-Modása road was opened for traffic, having been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,09,836. The improvements to the Vásad-Borsad road were also completed. In Ahmedabad the Dhansura-Hursol road was under construction and the Ahmedabad-Bareja road, described in last year's report, made further progress. The work of improving the road from Dhandhuka to Tagdi was proceeded with. In Surat the Bulsár-Dharampur road was completed and the Surat-Sachin road was being metalled.

Central Division.—In Sátára the earthwork and the masonry work of the Pusegaon-Vaduj road were almost completed and four miles of the road were opened to traffic. In Poona progress was made with the construction of the Ghoda-Ambegaon road. The improvements to the Váda-Bhorgiri road were nearly finished. In Ahmednagar a commencement was made on the Randha Khurd-Ghátghur road which is designed to open up certain forest tracks inhabited by wild tribes. Progress was made with the feeder road from Khadke to Belápur and with the Jámgaon-Kotul road. A new road from Nevása to Shevgaon was commenced as a relief work, and the road from Vámbori to Khospuri was completed. In Khándesh the Yával-Tápti road, the Dondaicha-Sháháda road and the second section of the Dhulia-Amalner road were all under construction. The fourth section of the Songir-Nandurbár road and the first section of the Dhulia-Amalner road were completed. Considerable progress was made with the metalling of the Dhulia-Chálisgaon road and the portion of the Bombay-Agra road within the limits of Khándesh to the north of the Tápti. In the Akalkot State the Karabgaon-Talner road and the improvements to the Akalkot-Sangvi road were completed, and work continued in progress on the roads from Akalkot to Sholápur and from Akalkot to Hanur.

Southern Division.—In Belgaum almost the whole of the second section of the Nipáni-Mahálingpur road was completed and opened to traffic, and work on the third and fourth sections was pushed on. The outlay on this work to the end of the year was Rs. 2,11,066. Progress was made with the Hukeri-Gokák road, and the work of improving the Bágevádi-Bail Hongal road was continued. In Dhárwár 34 miles of the Gokák-Navalgund road were opened for traffic, and the Pálla-Bádámi road was further improved. Improvements were also being effected to the Navalgund-Annigeri road and the Havanur-Samasgi road. In Ratnágiri a road from Chiplun to Guhágar was put in hand. In Bijápur improvements to the Hungund-Ilkal road were in progress.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part I.

GUJÁRAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY

Scale of Miles

40 30 20 10 0 40

NOTE.—*Roads referred to in the Administration Report are shewn as red lines*

Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1890

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Part II

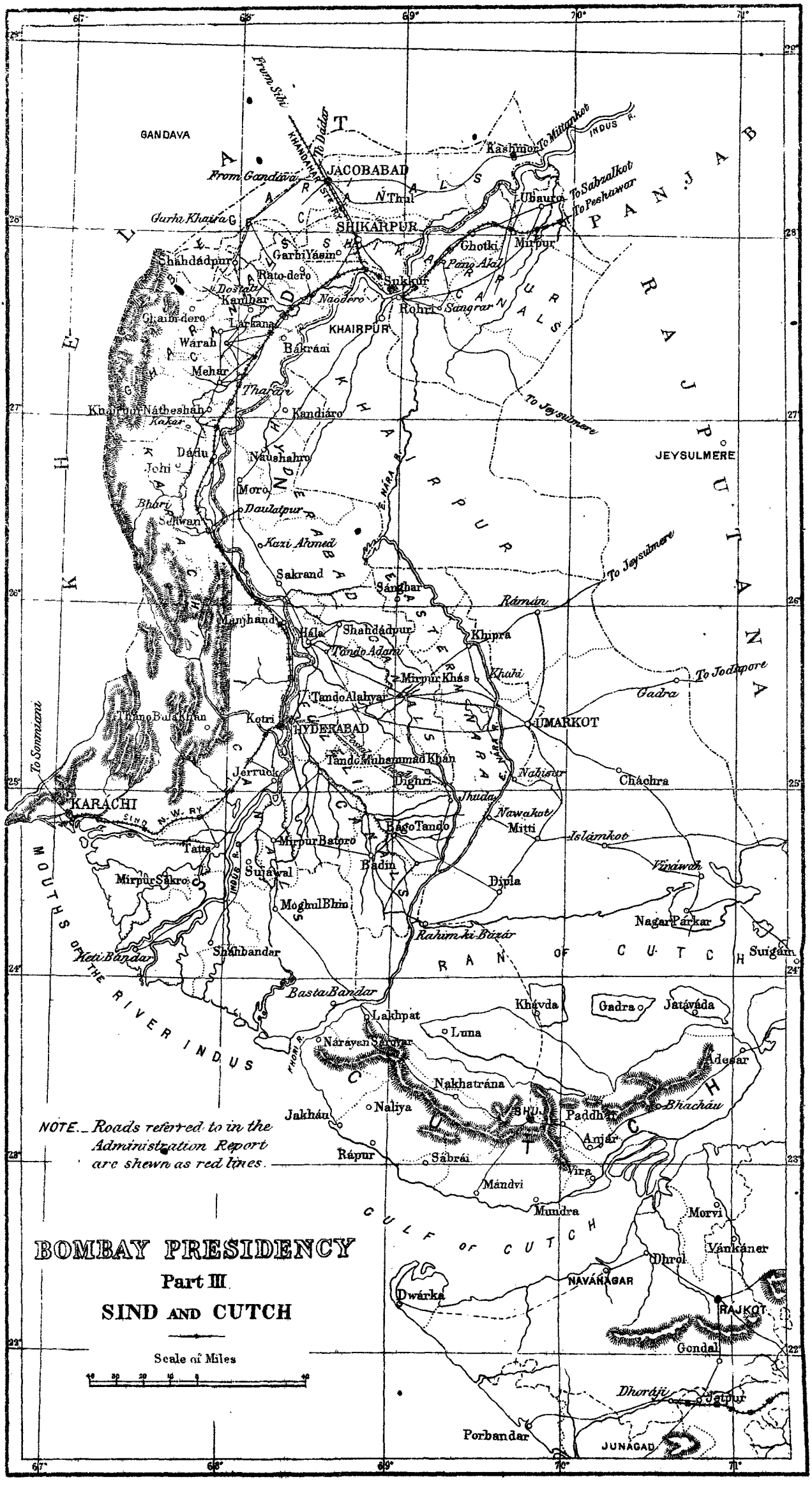
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC

Scale of Miles

40 30 20 10 0 40

NOTE.—*Roads referred to in the Administration Report are shewn as red lines.*

Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1890.


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
NOTE.—Roads referred to in the Administration Report are shewn as red lines.
GANDAVA
From Gandáva
From Sihi
To Dádar
KHANDAHAR STERY
JACOBABAD
Thul
Rashmon
To Mitárkot
INDUS R.
Ubauro
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
PANJAB
Garhi Khaira
SHIKARPUR
Garhi Yásin
Shahdádpur
Rato-dero
Dostali
Kambar
Naodero
Sukkur
Ghotki
Mirpur
Pano Akil
Rohri
Sangrar
CANALS
Chaini-dero
Larkana
KHAIRPUR
Wárah
Bákrání
Mehar
Thatári
Khairpur Nátheshah
Kandiáro
Kakar
Dádu
Johi
Náushahro
Moro
Bhári
Sehwan
Daulatpur
Kazi Ahmed
Sakrand
Sánghar
To Jeysulmere
Rámán
Manjhand
Hála
Shahdádpur
Khipra
Tando Adam
Khuhi
Mirpur Khás
To Jodhpore
Gadra
Tando Alahyar
Tando Bula Khan
Kotri
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
Tando Muhammad Khán
Jerruck
Dighri
Nahisar
Chachra
To Sonmiani
KARACHI
SIND N.-W. RY.
Jhuda
Nawakot
Mitti
Islámkot
Tatta
Mirpur Batoro
Badin
Vinawah
Mirpur Sakro
Sujáwal
Dipla
Moghul Bhin
Nagar Parkar
Rahim ki Bizár
MOUTHS OF THE RIVER INDUS
Keti Bandar
Shahbandar
RAN OF CUTCH
Suigám
Basta Bandar
Lakhpat
Khávda
Gadra
Játáváda
Luna
Náráyan Sarovar
PHOR R.
Adesar
Nakhatrána
Jakháu
Naliya
BHUJ
Paddhar
Bhachau
Amjar
Rápur
Sábrái
Vira
Mándvi
Mundra
Morvi
GULF OF CUTCH
Vánkáner
Dhrol
NAVÁNAGAR
Dwárka
RAJKOT
Gondal
Dhoráji
Jetpur
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
JEYSULMERE
RAJPUTANA
KHAIRPUR
KACHH
THAR AND PARKAR
HYDERABAD
NARA R.
KACHH

In Thána a bridge was being built across the Gorai Creek between Máhim and Kelva. The construction of the iron bridge over the Dhádhar in Broach was pushed on, Rs. 44,636 being spent on the work during the year. The bridge over the Wátruk river on the Baad-Bibipura road made satisfactory progress. New planking was provided for the bridge over the river Shedi at Bilodra in Kaira. A new bridge over the Sábarmati, to replace the Ellis Bridge which was destroyed by a flood in 1875, was taken in hand at Ahmedabad; the sanctioned estimate for the work is Rs. 4,57,101. In Belgaum the timber-topped bridge at Londa was completed and opened for traffic. In Kánara the bridge over the Bidrali nála on the Sirsi-Shimoga road was completed. A masonry bridge over the Kalas nála on the Poona-Alandi road was begun and finished. In Sind the construction of bridges over the Kur Dato on the Sujáwal-Dost Ali road, the Munderwah on the Dokri-Gujhar road, the Western Nára on the Badra-Chana road and the Ghár at Lárkhána was commenced. Bridges.

Protective works for the Pargaon ferry in Poona were completed. Ferries.

The Salt Bungalow at Vengurla was converted into a travellers' bungalow. At Ghothda in Kaira a dharmshála estimated to cost Rs. 7,077 was in progress. At Bijápur a dharmshála was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,284. The new travellers' bungalow at Dhulia in Khándesh was completed, as was a staging bungalow at Dokri in Sind. Accommodation for travellers.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 2,55,303. General.

Improvements to tanks were in progress at Wassad and Alindra in Kaira and were completed at Mitral. Water-supply works for the city of Ahmedabad were under construction. The expenditure upon them during the year was Rs. 40,690. Improvements to the municipal water-supply works at Ratnágiri were effected at a cost of Rs. 3,663. In Dhárwár and Sholápur the construction or improvement of wells in various places was taken in hand. The construction of the Dedargaon Tank on behalf of the Dhulia Municipality was commenced during the year. The tank, which is designed to hold 118,000,000 cubic feet of water, is estimated to cost Rs. 93,724 for works only. The outlay upon it during the year was Rs. 32,951. Water-supply.

A complete project for the drainage of the city of Ahmedabad was submitted, and met with the approval of the Municipality. A survey of the cesspool outfalls within the municipal limits of Násik was carried out at the cost of the Municipality. Sewage including drainage.

An experimental portion of a timber jetty at Whittle Bandar near Dholera was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,203. The pier at Dábhol Bandar was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,983. Harbours and Navigation.

The new light-house on the Vengurla Rocks was finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,137. Light-houses.

Works for the protection of the city of Surat from floods were taken in hand. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,98,255, of which Rs. 29,450 were spent during the year. In connection with the clearance scheme at Bijápur, three roads were improved and progress was made in the removal of prickly-pear from Government land. The total outlay on this work up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,92,509. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Bombay in March 1889, various public buildings were illuminted at a cost of Rs. 18,877. Miscellaneous.

Military Works.

During the year an important administrative change was carried out under the orders of the Government of India, whereby the control of the military works at the principal military stations was transferred from the Bombay Public Works Department to the Military Works Department under the orders of the Inspector-General of Military Works, Simla. The transfer, which was effected in January 1890, was carried out at the following stations, viz., Bombay (including Devláli), Aden, Poona and Kirkee, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Jacobabad. The following stations remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department, viz., Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Purandhar, Khandála, Sátára, Málegaon, Bhúj, Baroda, Surat, Thána, Ahmedabad and Rájkot. The military works at Belgaum, which is garrisoned by Madras troops, also remained in the charge of the Bombay Public Works Department. The expenditure under the head Military (including Contributions) amounted in 1889-90 to Rs. 13,91,569, of which Rs. 4,96,614 were for Original Works, Rs. 5,24,364 for Repairs, Rs. 2,32,298 for Establishment, Rs. 14,841 for Tools and Plant, Rs. 20 for Profit and Loss and Rs. 1,30,988 for Barrack Department. The total of these items does not tally with the total expenditure, because they include Rs. 7,556, the amount of decrease under suspense accounts. General.

The two new barracks at Colába, to the east of the Colába road, were occupied during the year. Two of the upper-storeyed barracks on the west side of the same road were commenced. The expenditure during the year upon these works was Rs. 47,812. At Devláli the construction of a block of 15 cells was commenced. The erection of buildings for a Soldiers' Institute at the same place was taken in hand. The work of providing accommodation for an additional Field Battery of Artillery at Kirkee was commenced. The Accommodation for European troops.

estimated cost for this work was Rs. 34,478, of which sum Rs. 28,155 were spent during the year. Stables for artillery horses at Kirkee were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,313. The construction of cut-stone drains to carry off waste water from lavatories and cook-rooms was commenced at Ghorpuri (Poona). An infant school for the children of the Royal Artillery was under construction at Kirkee. The old canteen of the British Infantry barracks at Ahmednagar was added to and converted into an Institute. At the same station six new detached wash-houses were constructed between the lines of the British Infantry barrack rooms, and the roofs of a number of buildings were thoroughly overhauled. New iron stables for the Royal Artillery were also under construction at Ahmednagar. The outlay upon them during the year was Rs. 28,688. The new barracks at Steamer Point (Aden) for the accommodation of two Batteries of Royal Artillery made considerable progress, and Rs. 1,66,776 have been expended on the work. The re-roofing of the barracks occupied by the European Infantry Regiment at the Crater (Aden) was commenced, and a new supper-room was added to the canteen premises. The drainage of officers' quarters in the Marine Lines (Bombay) was improved.

Buildings for Native troops.

New servants' quarters were erected in the compound of the Native Station Hospital in the Marine Lines (Bombay). Additions and alterations to the Native Infantry Centre Flank Hospital at Poona were carried out. New lines for a Native Infantry Regiment were commenced at the Crater (Aden). Buildings required by the corps of Sappers and Miners at Kirkee estimated to cost Rs. 23,557 were taken in hand. Quarter-guard and subsidiary buildings for Native Infantry at the same place were commenced. The erection of a new hospital for the Native Infantry Regiment, estimated to cost Rs. 20,056, was begun at Sátára.

Ordnance works.

Quarters for Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers attached to the Arsenal at Bombay, the revised estimate for which amounts to Rs. 1,30,974, were commenced during the year. The outlay upon them was Rs. 34,978. Quarters for Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory were in progress at Kirkee. Huts for lascars, &c., of the Ordnance Depôt at Poona were under construction. Additions and alterations were being made to the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee.

General cantonment works.

The drainage of the Cantonment and Sadar Bázár at Baroda was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,029. The works at the Páshán Tank, and the pipes, cisterns, &c., connected with the water-supply of Kirkee were kept in an efficient state at an outlay of Rs. 2,285. The sum of Rs. 13,120 was spent on various original water works for the troops at Poona and Kírkee. The surveys for the improvement of the Sirúr water-supply and for the Poona Cantonment Bázár drainage scheme were completed. A project was submitted for supplying the Sátára Camp and Sadar Bázár with water from the Kás works. At Aden, some important repairs to a large well in the Kussuf Valley were undertaken, and a new building for the condensers at Steamer Point was nearly completed.

Fortifications.

The fortified post at the south-east corner of the Cantonment at Ahmedabad was completed at a total cost of Rs. 88,632. Improvements to the hill fort at Sátára were in progress.

Dockyard and Naval Buildings.

A double-storeyed godown in the Bombay Dockyard was completed at a cost of Rs. 75,081. Fittings were provided for the new store godowns at the same place. Accommodation was provided at the Bombay Dockyard for the office of the Examiner of Marine Accounts.

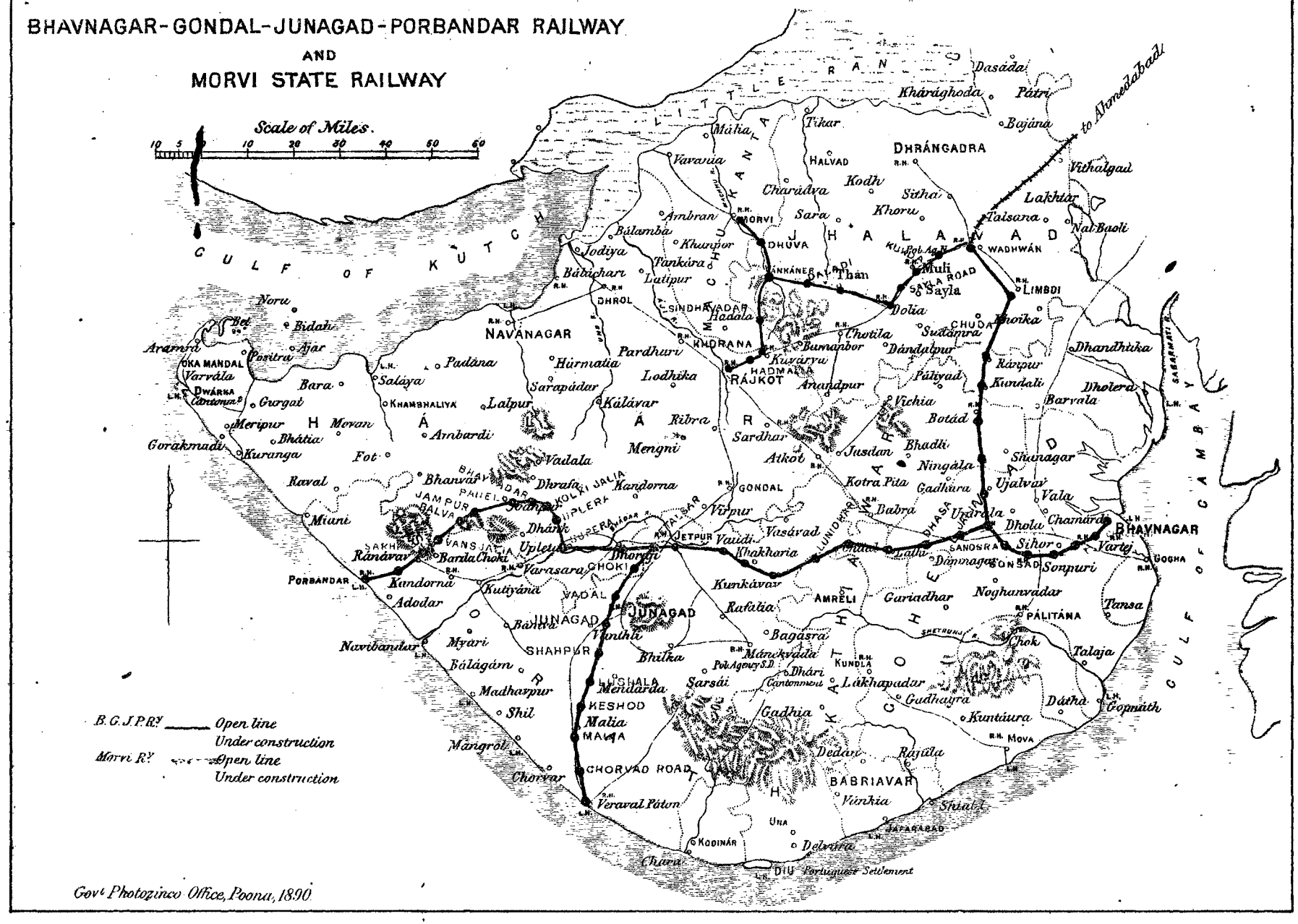
RAILWAYS.

Length of lines.

The following statement illustrated by the accompanying maps shows the lengths of the several lines of Railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1889-90:

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5′ 6″ gauge.	G. I. P. Railway	1,288¼	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Manmád Railway	145½	...	...	State Imperial, worked by a Company.
	Khámgaon Railway	7½	...	...	Native State.
	Amráoti Railway	5½	...	...	
	Chálisgaon-Dhulia Railway	...	...	34	State Provincial.
	Bársi Railway	...	...	20½	
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	438½	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Pátri Branch	22¼	...	...	State Imperial, worked by a Company.
	Godhra-Rutlám Extension	...	...	111¼	
	Surat-Songad	...	...	50	Native State.
	A'nand-Petlád Railway	...	13½	...	
	Hyderabad-Nara Valley Railway ...	...	...	75	State Provincial.
Metre gauge.	Southern Marátha Railway	766½	...	...	State Imperial, worked by Companies.
	Bellary-Kistna Railway	212	64	...	
	Mysore Railway	296¼	...	...	
	Nanjangod Extension	...	15½	...	
	Rájputána-Málwa Railway	1,123½	...	...	
	Rewari-Ferozepore Railway	290¾	...	...	
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	261	...	...	

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY
AND
MORVI STATE RAILWAY



Gov.t Photozinco Office, Poona, 1890.

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway	328¾	...	...	Native State.
	Pálitána Railway	...	...	16½	
	Mehsána-Vadnagar Railway	27¾	...	...	
	Vadnagar-Vijápur Extension	...	...	17	
	Mehsana-Viramgám Railway	...	40¼	...	
	Mehsana-Pátan Railway...	...	24½	...	
	Kolhápur Railway	...	28¾	...	
2′ 6″ gauge.	H. H. the Gáekwár's Railway	58¾	...	...	
2′ 6″ gauge.	Bodeli Extension	...	13	...	
2′ 6″ gauge.	Morvi Railway	93	...	...	
	Total ...	1,726¾	...	...	Guaranteed.
		3,117¾	79½	111¼	State Imperial, worked by Companies.
		...	..	129½	State Provincial.
		521¼	120	83½	Native State.
	Grand Total ...	5,365¾	199½	324¼	

Works in Progress.

The year was not one in which works of any great public interest were in progress. The greater part of the old State Railway store-yard at Byculla was made over to the company for the erection of an engine-shed for goods engines. Arrangements were being made for the admittance of the Southern Marátha Railway trains into the G. I. P. Railway Station at Poona. A scheme for a junction station at Itársi, in connection with the Indian Midland Railway, was under consideration. At Bhusával, the works of remodelling the station, constructing a new goods yard and quadrupling the line to the junction made satisfactory progress. G. I. P. Railway system.

An experimental station was opened at Malad, besides a new one at Vedcha. The extension of His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway, 2′ 6″ gauge, from Bahádarpur to Bodeli and the Petlád Railway from Anand to Petlád, were approaching completion at the end of the year, and have since been opened for public traffic. B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

Certain arrangements were made to admit the Delhi-Kalka Railway trains into Delhi Station. The construction of His Highness the Gáekwár's Railways from Mehsána to Viramgám and from Mehsána to Pátan was rapidly pushed forward. Rájputána-Málwa Railway system.

The principal event of the year was the opening of the Berur-Gubbi section of the Mysore Railway on the 12th August 1889. The opening of this line effected the junction of the Southern Marátha Railway proper and the Mysore Railway, and the two railways now practically form one administrative system. The Cumbum-Kistna section of the Bellary-Kistna Railway was opened for traffic in October 1889, and it is expected that the whole of the Southern Marátha system will be working shortly. The works in connection with the Kolhápur State Railway approached completion. Sanction was given to the construction of an extension of the Mysore State Railway from Mysore to Nanjangod (15½ miles). In connection with the proposed bridge over the Kistna river near Bezvada and the East Coast Railway project borings were made by the Southern Marátha Railway Company to determine the exact nature of the foundations. Southern Railway including My...

Lines under Survey or Projected.

Proposals were made for the construction of a metre gauge line from Mumbra on the G. I. P. Railway to Ratnágiri and the Goa frontier with a branch to the Bombay Harbour front at Hog Island. The matter is under consideration. A feeder line will probably be made from Bársi Road on the G. I. P. Railway to Bársi Town and possibly another from Manmád to Dhulia; if made, it is likely that both will be undertaken by the Indian Feeder Lines Company. A proposal has also been made to lay a tramway from Bársi Road Station to Pandharpur, but it has not assumed a definite shape. A feeder line from Ahmedabad to Parántij is under consideration and the survey will shortly be commenced. A company has been started to construct a light railway from Ahmedabad to Dholera, and the survey of the line is in progress. The Baroda Darbár had under consideration during the year the question of making a railway from Surat to Songad and possibly to Nandurbár. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company made a preliminary survey of a line to connect Phalera and Rewári. The same company also suggested the extension of the Muttra-Bindraban Branch to Hodel, Delhi and Rewári. It is hoped that the Godhra-Rutlám Railway will be commenced in the cold weather of 1890. A detailed survey was being carried out, under the orders of the Government of India, of the proposed Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. A reconnaissance of a railway feeder line from Berur to Shimoga was made by the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The Mysore Government decided Projected Railways.

N. on the survey of lines of railway from Nanjangod to Gadalur, Tumkur to Hindupur and Berur to Shimoga. All these lines will, if constructed, probably be worked by the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The extension from Jetalsar junction to Gondal on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway was again under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

Consumption and cost of fuel.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the year 1889:

Railway.	Description of fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per mile trained.	Railway.	Description of fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per mile trained.
		Tons.	Annas.			Tons.	Annas.
G. I. P. Railway.	English coal ...	84,076¼	4·65	Gáekwár's Railway.	English coal ...	546	3·16
	Warora ,, ...	55,270			Wood in terms of coal.		
	Umaria ,, ...	19,664½		S. M. and Mysore Railways.	English coal ...	6,623·03	3·87
	Mohpani ,, ...	15,364			Singareni ,, ...	608·69	
	Singareni ,, ...	15,245½			Wood in terms of coal.	53,044·21	
	Wood (2,298) in terms of coal.	766					
		1,90,386¼				74,739·37	
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	English coal ... Wood in terms of coal.	41,740	5·22	B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.	English coal (Cardiff and West Hartley).	4,577·99	4·60
R. M. Railway...	English coal ... Bengal ,, ...	85,154·20	4·61	Morvi Railway .	English coal (Powell Duffryn).	605·56	3·94

Accidents.

Altogether 128 persons including 11 passengers, 60 railway servants and 57 trespassers and others were killed and 317 were injured on the various lines open during 1889 as compared with 146 killed and 272 injured in 1888. The number of accidents to trains, including collisions with cattle, was 1,145 as compared with 952 in 1888. In these accidents 52 persons were killed or injured against 15 in the previous year.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railway.—A loan of £300,000 bearing interest at 3¼ per cent. was raised in May 1889, and a refund of £200 of the 3½ per cent. loan was made on the 1st January 1889. The subscribed capital of the Company at the end of 1889 stood as follows:

	£.
Stock and Shares at 5 per cent.	20,000,000
Debenture Stock at 4 do.	2,701,450
Do. at 3½ do.	1,847,300
Do. at 3¼ do.	564,000
Total Capital bearing interest ...	25,112,750
Capital not bearing interest	64,183
Total Capital ...	25,176,933

The guaranteed interest paid on capital during the year was Rs. 1,29,54,882, including Rs. 24,698 paid in India. This was equivalent to an average of 4·73 per cent. on the total interest-bearing capital.

Dhond and Manmád Railway.—A capital outlay of Rs. 13,715 was incurred in India during the year, bringing the total expenditure on this line up to December 1889 to Rs. 1,09,88,830.

Berár Railways.—The capital cost up to the end of 1889 of the Khámgaon State Railway was Rs. 4,90,911 and of the Amráoti State Railway Rs. 4,45,615.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—A new debenture loan of £250,000 was raised during the year, and at the end of 1889 the subscribed capital was as follows:

	£.
Stock and Share Capital at 5 per cent.	7,550,300
Debenture Bonds at 3½ do.	788,500
Do. at 3¼ do.	450,000
Not bearing interest	18,419
	8,807,219

The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the Company was Rs. 45,39,459, equivalent to 4·74 per cent. on the total interest-bearing capital.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway System.—The total capital outlay up to the end of 1889 on all the railways, viz., Rájputána-Málwa, Rewari-Ferozepore, Holkar and Cawnpore-Achnera, forming this system was Rs. 13,20,39,971.

Southern Marátha and Mysore Railways.—The combined capital of the entire system at the end of 1889 amounted to £87,60,240 or Rs. 11,02,43,750. The amount payable by the State on account of guaranteed interest for the year was Rs. 32,41,313. The total amount paid and payable up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,59,84,320. The State had been recouped Rs. 35,91,505, this sum representing the excess of receipts over expenditure under clause 42 of the contract.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.—The total capital expenditure on this line up to the end of 1889 amounted to Rs. 1,62,60,477.

Morvi Railway.—The total capital outlay up to the close of 1889 was Rs. 18,65,662.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

G. I. P. Railway.—The gross earnings of the year 1889 were nearly 40 lákhs less than those of 1888. The percentage of working expenses on earnings showed an increase over the corresponding periods of 1888 of 5·56 in the first half and 2·82 in the second half of the year. The divisible surplus profits amounted to 53½ lákhs in the first half of the year, while in the second half, during which there were no surplus profits, the interest charges amounted to 4⅘ lákhs more than the net profits. The net result, after making the usual deductions, was a gain to the State of Rs. 22½ lákhs or Rs. 21⅖ lákhs less than in the previous year. The gross and net earnings and the working expenses in detail for the two years were as follows:

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	4,10,59,219	3,70,68,814	—39,90,405
Working expenses	1,89,38,681	1,87,32,122	—2,06,559
Net earnings... Payable to Government	3,41,582	3,27,218	—14,364
Net earnings... Of the Company ...	2,17,78,956	1,80,09,474	—37,69,482
Percentage of expenses on earnings	46·13	50·53	+4·40

Details of Working Expenses.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works ...	48,18,121	46,59,268	—1,58,853
Locomotive expenses...	75,13,090	73,46,156	—1,66,934
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	20,32,561	21,15,770	+83,209
Traffic expenses	28,06,710	27,38,324	—68,386
General charges	12,77,348	12,84,849	+7,501
Special and miscellaneous expenses	4,90,851	5,87,755	+96,904
Total ...	1,89,38,681	1,87,32,122	—2,06,559

There was an improvement in receipts from coaching to the extent of Rs. 1,08,004 and a decrease in receipts from goods traffic amounting to Rs. 40,68,385. There was a marked falling off in the earnings derived from the carriage of wheat and railway plant and rolling-stock, while the profits from the carriage of raw cotton increased considerably. The decrease in maintenance expenses was due to the transfer of the Bhopál line to the Indian Midland Railway, large credits for old permanent-way materials sold, and reduced outlay on wire fencing. The diminution in locomotive expenses was chiefly the result of reduced traffic. The increase in carriage and wagon expenses was mainly due to renewals and repairs to coaching-stock, increased cost of timber and unfavorable exchange in the first half of the year.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.—The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 10,08,616 against Rs. 10,31,762 in 1888, and the working expenses to Rs. 7,59,189 against Rs. 7,76,317 showing a decrease in net receipts of Rs. 6,018. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 2·27.

Berar Railways.—The results of the year's transactions as compared with those of 1888 are shown in the following table:

Year.	Khámgaon Railway. Gross Earnings.	Khámgaon Railway. Working Expenses.	Khámgaon Railway. Net Earnings.	Amráoti Railway. Gross Earnings.	Amráoti Railway. Working Expenses.	Amráoti Railway. Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889...	65,372	42,844	22,528	1,02,023	60,352	41,671
1888...	52,635	36,839	15,796	81,710	50,824	30,886
Net increase ...	12,737	6,005	6,732	20,313	9,528	10,785

The net earnings of the Khámgaon Line were equivalent to 4·59 per cent. and those of the Amráoti Line to 9·35 per cent. of the capital outlay.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The results of the year 1889 as compared with those of 1888 showed an improvement. The net earnings represented a return of 7·94 per cent. on the interest-bearing capital against 7·64 per cent. in 1888. The gross and net earnings and the working expenses in detail of the year are compared with those of 1888 in the following table:

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,27,38,933	1,32,34,371	+4,95,438
Working expenses	56,19,575	56,17,118	—2,457
Net earnings	71,19,358	76,17,253	+4,97,895
Percentage of expenses on gross earnings	44·11	42·44	—1·67

Details of Working Expenses.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works ...	18,03,932	16,56,184	—1,47,748
Locomotive expenses...	18,01,497	20,21,501	+2,20,004
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	6,19,174	5,30,463	—88,711
Traffic expenses	7,67,730	7,94,415	+26,685
General charges	5,25,814	5,11,432	—14,382
Special and miscellaneous	1,01,428	1,03,123	+1,695
Total ...	56,19,575	56,17,118	—2,457

The reduction in maintenance charges was the result of fewer renewals of steel rails. Locomotive expenses rose owing to the higher price of coal, increased haulage and extensive repairs to engines and renewals of boilers, &c. The diminished charge for carriage and wagon expenses was the result of less extensive repairs. The increase in traffic expenses was due to increased establishment salaries and larger purchases of fuel.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway.—The working results of this and its subordinate lines were more favourable than in 1888, as will be seen from the following statement:

	1888.	1889.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,86,14,715	1,99,30,005	13,15,290
Working expenses...	89,82,988	91,32,788	1,49,800
Net earnings ...	96,31,727	1,07,97,217	11,65,490

The rise in gross receipts was due to an increase of Rs. 10,82,394 in the receipts from goods traffic and of Rs. 2,39,603 in the coaching earnings. The net earnings were equivalent to an annual return of 8·28 per cent. on the whole capital outlay.

Southern Marátha Railway (including the Mysore Railway).—The mean mileage worked during the year was 1,123. The gross earnings were Rs. 49,27,878; the gross expenses Rs. 37,44,229 and the net earnings Rs. 11,83,649.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.—The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 13,80,416, the working expenses to Rs. 7,80,585 and the net earnings to Rs. 5,99,831, which is equivalent to a percentage of 3·69 on the capital outlay.

Morvi Railway.—The gross receipts during 1889 as compared with 1888 were Rs. 1,77,321 against Rs. 1,62,085, the working expenses Rs. 1,20,595 against Rs. 1,40,104 and the net earnings Rs. 56,726 against Rs. 21,981.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphs, Bombay.

The following tables show the length of telegraph lines and wires and the number of offices in existence in the Presidency in 1889-90:

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
4,612	305	.....	4,917	17,312	930	.....	18,242

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government Offices ...	89	8	...	97	722,975	7,616	14,51,477 5 5
Railway and Canal Offices.	85	10	2	93	.....	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	65	2	8	59	.....	...	.....
Total ...	239	20	10	249	.....	...	.....

The eight Government offices opened during the year were established at the following places:—Dharavi, Esplanade Hotel (Bombay), Honávar, Indi, Kolhápur City, Mangrol, Talaja and Vala. The North-Western Railway Company opened an office at Erskine Wharf, Karáchi. Offices were opened at Balwa, Jám-Jodhpur, Khakhi-Jalia, Paneli-Moti, Porbandar, Ranawas, Sakhpur, Supedi and Wansjalia in connection with the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway. Offices were closed at Rohri Bandar and Rohri Main on the North-Western Railway.

Persian Gulf section.

The following table shows the working of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European telegraph department during the year under review as compared with the previous year:

	Messages.	Words.	Net Receipts.
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079	Rs. 11,87,669
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	„ 11,24,014

In 1888-89 the receipts were abnormally large in consequence of the route by Suez having been interrupted in August and September. The messages transmitted are classed as follows:

Denomination.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.
Private and Commercial	103,944	1,309,778
State	2,403	45,394
Press	235	123,893
„ Special for "The Times" ...	120	79,630
Total ...	106,702	1,558,695

Ninety-three per cent. of the messages were transmitted by the Teherán route and 7 per cent. by the Turkish route.

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

General.

The most important events of the year in the administration of the Post Office were the introduction from the 1st November 1889 of a scheme of insurance for parcels, not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight and £50 in value, exchanged by India (including Aden and Zanzibar) with the United Kingdom through the British Post Office; the reduction from the 1st April 1889 of the maximum yearly limit of deposits and the maximum limit of balances in the Savings Banks from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 and from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000 respectively; and the inclusion of pies in the amount of money orders when made use of for *bonâ-fide* remittances of land revenue.

Postal facilities.

The following table shows the increase in the number of post offices, letter-boxes and postmen during the year under review:

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.
1888-89	1,250	1,959	1,118	626
1889-90	1,277	2,040	1,142	630
Increase ...	27	81	24	4

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

Six combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened during the year, of which one was afterwards closed. The number of such offices open on the 31st March 1890 was 60. As in the previous year all the combined offices, with one exception, worked at a profit to Government.

Postal Lines.

The mileage of the postal lines during the year under review as compared with the mileage in the previous year was as shown in the table below:

Year.	Tonga, Horse and Camel Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1888-89	540¾	8,473½	3,233	12,247¼
1889-90	537¾	8,530½	3,233	12,301¼
Increase ...	...	57	...	54
Decrease ...	3	...	...	...

Correspondence.

The number of articles of all kinds given out for delivery during the year was 58,374,914, being an increase of 1,460,498 or about 2½ per cent. over the number issued in the previous year. The figures are approximate only.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Parcels for the Bahamas and Turk's Islands were accepted from June 1889 for transmission through the British Post Office, the postage and conditions being the same as those for parcels for the United Kingdom and the West Indies respectively. The postage on parcels for and from Gibraltar and Malta was reduced from the 1st April 1889, from which date also a direct exchange of parcels with Egypt was established. A direct exchange of parcels between Zanzibar and the British Post Office was introduced from the 1st January 1890. Insurance was extended to parcels of limited weight and value exchanged between India (including Aden and Zanzibar) and the United Kingdom through the British Post Office. The total number of such parcels insured was 4,969. The table below shows the revenue derived from foreign parcel exchanges during the year under review and the previous year:

Exchanges.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1888-89.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1889-90.	Revenue derived in 1888-89.	Revenue derived in 1889-90.
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom (including exchanges through the P. and O. Company)	148,000	158,281	142,255	1,39,174
With the Continent of Europe	7,168	7,855	10,681	12,077
„ Egypt...	... ..	1,076	.....	1,818
„ Aden, Zanzibar, China, Straits and Victoria	3,197	3,427	2,824	2,949
Total ...	158,365	170,639	1,55,760	1,56,018
Increase ...	.....	12,274	.....	258

Insurance of inland articles.

The following table shows the comparative results of the transactions of the year under review and of the previous year under the head of Insurance:

Year.	Number of articles insured.	Value insured.	Fees realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	45,768	2,33,67,594	57,199
1889-90	49,103	2,78,16,603	71,204
Increase ...	3,335	44,49,009	14,005

Compensation amounting to Rs. 750 was paid to the senders of two insured parcels, one of which was lost in a highway robbery between Parántij and Idar in North Gujarát, and the other while in transit from the Mándvi Town Sub-office to the Bombay General Post Office.

Value-payable system.

The figures in the following table show the extent to which articles were sent value-payable during the year under review and the previous year:

Year.	Number of value-payable articles.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.	Average value of value-payable articles.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	1,85,009	15,53,837	33,383	8 6 4
1889-90	1,92,846	18,38,890	35,715	9 8 6
Increase ...	7,837	2,85,053	2,332	1 2 2

The number of Railway receipt notes sent during the year under this system was 14,913 against 7,405 in the preceding year.

Privileged publications.

At the close of the year 266 periodical publications were in existence against 294 in 1888-89, but the number admitted to the privileged system continued to stand at 171.

Money Orders.

The commission on money orders issued from Bahrain on the Persian Gulf was raised in June 1889 from 1 to 2 per cent. The object of this was to prevent traders from taking advantage of the money order system to such an extent as to cause an inconvenient accumulation of cash in the Post Office. 1,114 postmen and 816 village postmen paid money orders at the payees' doors. Over eight hundred thousand money orders of the aggregate value of nearly 2 crores of rupees were paid during the year, and there were only three cases of fraud by departmental servants. The money misappropriated, amounting to Rs. 565-7-0, was all recovered except a small sum of Rs. 9-7-6 which was written off the books. The number and value of the inland money orders issued and paid in the year under review and the previous year are shown in the following table:

Year.	Issues.				Payments.	
	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realized on Money Orders issued.	Average value of Money Orders.	Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
1888-89	607,481	1,66,61,139	1,76,958	27 6 9	718,807	1,61,87,942
1889-90	648,571	1,52,47,785	1,86,306	23 8 1	811,885	1,79,51,529
Increase ...	41,090	.....	9,348	.....	93,078	17,63,587
Decrease ...	.....	14,13,354	.....	3 14 8	.....	.....

The above table includes telegraphic money orders. The separate figures regarding these orders are shown below:

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	2,547	3,68,096	6,208	4,433	4,50,815
1889-90	2,865	4,24,656	7,127	4,993	6,16.133
Increase ...	318	56,560	919	560	1,65,318

Payment of money orders was obtained by false personation in four cases, in one of which only was the offender detected and sentenced.

The figures relating to the money order exchanges between India (including Aden, Zanzibár and the Persian Gulf) and foreign countries during the year under review and the previous year are as follows: Foreign Money Order exchanges.

	Advised to Foreign Countries.						Received from Foreign Countries.			
	1888-89.			1889-90.			1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£	Rs.		£	Rs.		£		£
Sterling	41,735	141,801	19,261	45,974	1,64,112	21,935	15,086	110,957	22,725	191,190
Increase ...	...	...	..	4,239	22,311	2,674	...	...	7,639	80,233
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rupee Orders ...	6,060	2,07,359	2,369	6,866	2,40,860	2,673	4,710	2,54,190	5,291	2,63,376
Increase ...	...	...	...	806	33,501	304	...	...	581	9,186

The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year are shown below: Savings Banks.

Number of Accounts.					Deposits and Withdrawals.					
Balance on 31st March 1889.	Newly opened during the year 1889-90.	Total.	Closed during the year 1889-90.	Balance on 31st March 1890.	Opening balance on 31st March 1889.	Deposits during 1889-90.	Interest accrued during 1889-90.	Total.	Withdrawals during 1889-90.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70,022	22,872	92,894	14,241	78,653	1,83,64,175	70,99,929	6,69,003	2,61,33,112	80,11,091	1,81,22,021

The decrease of about 2½ lákhs in the balance at credit of depositors at the close of the year was due chiefly to the reduction in the yearly limit of deposits. Only one case of fraudulent withdrawal occurred during the year. The offender unfortunately could not be detected. In another case a depositor attempted to obtain a larger balance than was really due to him by altering the figures in his pass-book. He was prosecuted and sentenced.

The transactions in Government Securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the public during the past two years were as under: Government Securities.

Year.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited in safe custody.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total value of Securities dealt with.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	37,600	4,300	9,700	1,000	52,600
1889-90	66,400	1,000	21,000	9,200	97,600
Increase ..	28,800	.....	11,300	8,200	45,000
Decrease ...	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....

Eight life policies were issued during the year, the holders of two of them being employés of the Telegraph Department. The number of policy-holders at the close of the year was 132. Postal Life Insurance.

1,158 complaints from the public, or 35 in excess of the number made in 1888-89, were received during the year. 343 of these were well grounded and 432 groundless. In 350 Complaints by the public.

cases inquiry proved unsuccessful, and 33 complaints were under enquiry at the close of the year. Of the total number, 61 complaints related to ordinary parcels, 22 to ordinary registered articles, 3 to value-payable articles, 7 to insured articles, 14 to money orders and 2 to Savings Bank accounts. The Post office was found to be at fault in 14 of these cases only.

Offences by Postal Servants.

The number of offences punishable by law, committed by postal servants during the year, was the same as in the previous year, viz. 21. The offenders were prosecuted in nine cases, five of which ended in conviction. In two cases the prosecution failed for want of sufficient evidence, in one the offender absconded and one case had not been disposed of at the close of the year. The culprits in the remaining 12 cases were punished departmentally. Except in one instance the offenders were officials below the rank of sub-postmaster.

Highway robberies and attempts at robbery of the mail.

There were four instances of actual robbery and two of attempts at robbery of the mail during the year against six of robbery and none of attempts in 1888-89. Two of the cases of robbery occurred between Aden and Perim in Arabia, a third in the Idar State and the fourth in British territory. The two attempts to rob the mail were made in British territory. No serious injuries were in any instance inflicted on the mail carriers, and except in the Idar case the mail was recovered intact. The greater part of the mails stolen in the Idar case was subsequently recovered. The robbers were apprehended and sentenced and the Darbár was held responsible for the missing property.

District Post.

Total grant.

The amount of the provincial grant for the District Dák service for 1889-90 was Rs. 89,400, as it was for the previous year. Out of this sum Rs. 85,812 were allotted to the Bombay Circle and Rs. 3,588 to Sind, as in 1888-89.

Bombay Circle.

The cost of working the District Post in the Bombay Circle during the year under review exceeded the grant by Rs. 1,498, the excess being as in previous years chiefly on account of travelling allowances. The establishment consisted of one superintendent, 14 inspectors, 17 clerks, 485 village postmen, 14 postmen, 19 runners and 4 schoolmasters in charge of branch offices. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of two in the number of clerks, and one in the number of subsidised schoolmasters, and an increase of four in the number of village postmen, while the rest of the establishment remained unaltered. The length of the District Dák runners' lines maintained during the year was 94½ miles, or 7 miles in excess of the length maintained in the previous year. The increased mileage was due to the employment of a district dák runner to carry mails between Haliyál and Sambrani in Kánara, a line that was formerly worked by the Imperial establishment.

The abstract below shows the number of articles dealt with by the District Post:

Year.	Posted for despatch.	Received for delivery.	Returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1888-89	428,706	1,263,786	53,580	4·23
1889-90	432,870	1,271,494	57,210	4·49
Increase ...	4,164	7,708	3,630	0·26

The increase in the number of articles posted for despatch and of those received for delivery was due to the general development of correspondence. The approximate value of the articles received for delivery was Rs. 52,875, showing an increase of Rs. 524 over the value recorded in 1888-89.

Sind.

The District Post Establishment under the control of the Deputy Postmaster General in Sind consisted of 17 savárs, 14 runners, one overseer and 3 munshis, as in the previous year. The expenditure did not exceed the allotted grant.

Irrigation.

General remarks: Dekkhan and Gujarát.

The principal irrigation works in progress during 1889-90 were the Nira Canal, the Gokák Canal Storage Works and the Parsul and Wághad Storage [redacted]. The total area irrigated was 85,550 acres against 79,195 acres in the previous year. In connection with this it may be noted that the rainfall was considerably heavier in the Dekkhan and Gujarát in 1889 than it was in 1888. The above-mentioned area was irrigated from 35 works, of which the Nira Canal and the Mutha Canals irrigated 21,930 acres and 13,338 acres respectively. The total assessments amounted to Rs. 4,49,838, or Rs. 35,685 more than in 1888-89.

Sind.

The Indus began rising early in April, reaching a height of 9 feet 6 inches at the Bukker gauge on the 5th of May. Between this date and the 6th of June its level fluctuated constantly. Towards the middle of June, however, it began to rise rapidly, and attained the maximum height for the season (16 feet 7 inches) on the 19th of July: the height attained was the highest but one on record. The water entering the canals was sufficient for all requirements. There were several heavy and disastrous floods at different

points of the river's course. A heavy flood leaving the Indus on the left bank above Sukkur did considerable damage in the Rohri districts and pouring into the Eastern Nára breached the embankments above Jatri and 22,000 acres of cultivated land were submerged. There were two breaches in the Mithu embankment on the right bank of the Indus in the Ghár District, and 365 square miles of land were flooded: the town of Lárkhána and the railway line were in imminent peril of being washed away: they were only saved by building a protective embankment round the town, and cutting openings through the railway bank to release the flood water. There was another serious flood which left the Indus on the left bank opposite Jerruck and submerged 20,000 acres of land under kharíf cultivation in the Fuleli districts. The most important works in progress during the year were the construction of a new loop to the Kashmor embankment, the improvement of the embankments in the Ghár districts, the construction of the new feeder to the Western Nára and improvements to Renwáh Canal.

Expenditure.

The entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 28,05,033, distributed under different heads as follows:

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	... 3,08,372	
Productive do.	... 80,510	
		3,88,882
Minor Works and Navigation		1,42,275
		5,31,157
Revenue—		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	... 35,434	
Productive do.	... 3,30,839	
		3,66,273
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... 4,54,718	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	... 9,58,196	
		14,12,914
		17,79,187
Agricultural Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept...		2,27,707
Contribution Works		10,707
Total Imperial ...		25,48,758
Provincial.		
Capital—Minor Works and Navigation...		2,52,746
Revenue—Minor Works and Navigation		3,529
Total Provincial ...		2,56,275
Grand Total ...		28,05,033

Gujarát Works.

Ahmedabad District.

On the Háthmati Canal the total area irrigated during 1889-90 was 2,350 acres against an average of 2,439 acres. The assessment levied was Rs. 5,663 against an average of Rs. 4,860. The special repairs to the foundations of the weir at Ráipur the head-work of the Khári cut were completed: the area irrigated by that work was 2,270 acres and the assessment levied Rs. 13,369 as compared with averages of 1,154 acres and Rs. 6,054. The Viramgám drainage channel was completed at a total cost of Rs. 54,765, of which Rs. 6,877 were spent in 1889-90.

Surat and Broach Districts.

Progress was made with drainage works in the Jambusar and Vágra tálukas. The Samadpur-Kadodra-Paniadra Channel was completed, and the Kora-Modaphur Channel was pushed forward, Rs. 14,690 being spent on the latter work. The Amanpur-Nadiád Channel was excavated for more than half its length at a cost of Rs. 9,098. Sixteen tanks were repaired in the Surat and four in the Broach Collectorate.

Dekkhan Works.

Khándesh Irrigation District.

The expenditure on the Parsul Tank during the year was Rs. 16,270. The closure of the earthen dam referred to last year was successfully accomplished. Rs. 18,760 were spent on repairs and improvements to old irrigation works.

Násik District.

The Wágh[illegible] was almost completed except that the safety cut made in the waste weir was not filled up. The total expenditure during the year on works only was Rs. 10,991. The Ojhar-Támbat Canal was extended 2½ miles, the expenditure thereon debitable to capital account being Rs. 3,224. Repairs to twelve old irrigation works were effected at a cost of Rs. 4,782.

Ahmednagar District.

Additional works connected with the Ojhar Left Bank Canal were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,008. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs to this canal was Rs. 3,573. The capital outlay on the Lákh Canal amounted to Rs. 1,082. The canals above-mentioned were worked for only 16 and 10 miles respectively in order to reduce expenses.

Poona District.

The sum of Rs. 8,558 was spent from the capital account of the Mutha canals, 13,338 acres were irrigated from them, and water-rate assessments amounting to Rs. 1,21,244 were recovered. The highest flood in Lake Fife occurred on 19th July 1889, when the

water rose to a height of 3·32 feet above the permanent crest of the waste weir, at which level the water surface was within 7·68 feet of the top of the dam. The canals and works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,453. 2,177 acres were irrigated from the Mátoba tank, assessments amounting to Rs. 9,145 being levied.

Nira Canal.

The works connected with the Bhatghar dam were delayed by the scarcity of labour and by an outbreak of influenza among the labourers, but considering the many difficulties that had to be met the progress was satisfactory. The expenditure upon them during the year was Rs. 1,67,468, bringing up the total outlay to the end of 1889-90 to Rs. 10,19,672. The dam, with the exception of the waste weirs, was expected to be finished at the end of the next working season. Some progress was made in completing the head-works at Vir, as also with the main canal and the distributaries. The outlay on the main canal and its branches (including distributaries) during the year was Rs. 51,791. Completed works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,191. Assessments aggregating Rs. 24,688 were levied on account of water supplied from the Nira Canal.

Sholápur District.

The expenditure on original works connected with the Mhaswad tank amounted to Rs. 4,015, and that on maintenance and repairs to Rs. 6,687. The revenue derived from it amounted to Rs. 14,969. Some improvements to the Ashti tank were effected. The water-rates levied for irrigation from the Ashti and Ekrúk tanks amounted to Rs. 4,523 and Rs. 9,440 respectively.

Bijápur District.

Improvements to the Kámatgi tank and the low level channel from Mamdápur tank were effected during the year.

Sátára District.

Improvements or additions to the Rewári Canal, the Yerla River Works, the Upper Mán River Works, the Maini Tank and Canal and the Krishna Canal were carried out. The revenue derived from these works amounted to Rs. 4,675, Rs. 8,226, Rs. 6,414, Rs. 7,517 and Rs. 29,604 respectively.

Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts.

At the close of the year the Gokák Canal Storage Works and the first section of the canal were transferred to Provincial management. The masonry storage weir across the Ghatprabha at Dhupdal was under construction, the outlay upon it being Rs. 2,02,186. An extra-mural gang of convicts, with an average strength of 480 men, was employed upon the works. Deducting maintenance charges the net revenue from the first section of the canal amounted to Rs. 7,443. The irrigation tank near the Belgaum Fort was repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,378. A committee was appointed to report on the administration of the old tanks in the Dhárwár District. The sum of Rs. 19,619 was expended on the repair of 27 of them, and 11 others were surveyed for repairs.

Sind Works.

Begári Canals.

The expenditure on the clearing of the main Desert Canal amounted to Rs. 11,397. The Begári Canal was cleared at a cost of Rs. 19,920 and its branches at a cost of Rs. 8,782. A new loop in the Kashmor embankment was commenced in December, its construction having been rendered necessary by the continued encroachments of the Indus. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,97,415, of which Rs. 1,16,232 were spent during the year.

Eastern Nára Canals.

The work of closing the Jatri openings was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,331. The expenditure during the year upon the Dimwáh works amounted to Rs. 22,633. An outlay of Rs. 11,023 was incurred in excavating the Khipra Canal and in constructing banks. Improvements were also effected to the Mithráo, Heránwáh and Thár Canals.

Shikárpur Canals.

A stop-gate bridge over the Koraiwáh in the Rohri District was commenced, and a sluice was constructed in the Sukkur-Begári embankment. The widening of the Deharwáh was completed.

Ghár Canals.

In connection with a project for improving the embankments in the Ghár district to enable them to withstand heavy floods, the raising of the Phulu embankment and the strengthening of the Saidabad, Mitho and Jháli embankments were taken in hand. The outlay on each work was Rs. 9,703, Rs. 2,782, Rs. 12,953 and Rs. 8,502 respectively. The construction of the new feeder to the Western Nára was commenced, Rs. 85,961 being spent on excavation and masonry work within the year. The Fordwáh regulator was completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,029.

Hyderabad Canals.

The new head to the Dambrowáh Canal was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,714. The improvement of the Renwáh Canal was commenced. The estimate for the project is Rs. 83,969, of which Rs. 32,500 were expended during the year.

Fuleli Canals.

The head regulator at the head of the new Fuleli Canal was completed shortly after the close of the previous year, the outlay upon it being Rs. 66,278. The Kaziawáh head regulator was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,896. Rs. 17,624 were spent on re-opening the old Kaziawáh Canal. Progress was made with the clearing of the branch canals. The extension of the Hajipur embankment was taken in hand.

Karáchi Canals.

The work of constructing masonry heads to canals and watercourses passing through embankments on the left bank of the Indus was completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,688. Improvements to the Upper Nurwáh Canal were effected. The new cut from Baghar to Karara creek was under construction. A new loop was added to the Kokowari embankment.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

General results.

THE receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Military, Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1889-90, distributed under the general heads Imperial, Provincial and Local, are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1888-89. The figures now shown for the latter year differ somewhat from those quoted in the report for that year in consequence of journal entries having been subsequently passed. The figures for the year under review are liable to similar alterations:

Heads.		Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department ...	Imperial	7,53,96,940	7,83,33,660	+29,36,720	76,75,469	82,73,675	+5,98,206
	Provincial	3,80,16,253	3,86,21,627	+6,05,374	3,49,37,812	3,51,13,900	+1,76,088
	Local	51,17,161	50,31,385	—85,776	37,27,192	38,90,619	+1,63,427
Public Works Department.	Irrigation Imperial ...	6,11,218	6,16,678	+5,460	24,67,029	25,27,865	+60,836
	Military Works, Imperial .	93,538	1,11,946	+18,408	26,49,170	26,81,932	+32,762
	Civil Works, Imperial ...	.....	.....	.....	1,48,606	1,62,073	+13,467
	Do. Provincial ...	7,75,904	8,01,889	+25,985	36,77,266	38,90,374	+2,13,108
	Do. Local ...	.....	.....	.....	9,54,954	9,32,306	—22,648
	State Railway Surveys, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	6,341	53,335	+46,994
	Do. Provincial ...	6,376	.....	—6,376	.....	.....	.....
	State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ... Land ...	.....	.....	.....	1,19,394	17,392	—1,02,002
	State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ... Control .	.....	.....	.....	2,05,843	2,17,151	+11,308
Telegraph Department.	Imperial	18,62,010	18,50,814	—11,196	18,42,643	16,92,127	—1,50,516
	Provincial	3,410	3,193	—217	3,642	3,672	+30
Military Department		14,55,430	15,88,305	+1,32,875	2,59,29,038	2,65,47,100	+6,18,062
Postal Department		22,95,770	22,16,749	—79,021	17,57,380	17,90,905	+33,525
	Total ...	12,56,34,010	12,91,76,246	+35,42,236	8,61,01,779	8,77,94,426	+16,92,647

From the above it will be seen that the surplus for 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 4,13,81,820, which was greater by Rs. 18,49,589 than the surplus of the previous year. The causes of increase and decrease are explained below.

Imperial Civil transactions.

The following statement shows in detail the Imperial civil receipts and expenditure in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89. It should be premised that under the existing Provincial contract the Imperial shares of the revenue under the various heads are as follows: land revenue $\frac{3}{4}$, opium 1, salt 1, stamps $\frac{1}{4}$, excise $\frac{3}{4}$, customs 1, assessed taxes $\frac{1}{2}$, forest $\frac{1}{2}$ and registration $\frac{1}{2}$:

Heads of Receipt.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,63,15,593	1,75,18,050	+4,28,755
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	7,73,702	.....	
II. Opium	1,96,85,153	1,89,08,541	—7,76,612
III. Salt	1,85,72,515	2,06,40,576	+20,68,061
IV. Stamps	12,49,298	13,06,544	+57,246
V. Excise	73,68,129	74,32,893	+64,764
VII. Customs	28,81,792	31,36,874	+2,55,082
VIII. Assessed Taxes	17,73,861	18,28,211	+54,350
IX. Forest	14,25,095	15,68,990	+1,43,895
X. Registration	2,37,382	2,46,705	+9,323
XI. Tributes from Native States	12,30,003	13,09,764	+79,761
XII. Interest	18,35,528	18,87,019	+51,491
XV. Mint	14,35,240	17,16,166	+2,80,926
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	2,57,953	2,10,188	—47,765
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	13,437	15,828	+2,391
XXV. Miscellaneous	3,42,259	6,07,311	+2,65,052
Total Receipts ...	7,53,96,940	7,83,33,660	+29,36,720

Expenditure.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	4,40,152	6,01,755	+1,61,603
2. Assignments and Compensations	7,74,798	9,18,139	+1,43,341
4. Opium	26,082	26,816	+734
5. Salt	13,98,182	13,47,600	—50,582
6. Stamps	51,949	53,317	+1,368
7. Excise	2,45,770	2,51,249	+5,479
9. Customs	4,83,764	4,86,156	+2,392
10. Assessed Taxes	26,470	26,169	—301
11. Forest	8,45,406	8,82,579	+37,173
12. Registration	143,615	1,44,821	+1,206
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	12,818	2,959	—9,859
14. Interest on other obligations	4,35,401	4,20,123	—15,278
17. Mint	4,38,644	5,70,505	+131,861
18. General Administration	3,81,532	3,85,958	+4,426
20. Police...	40,101	38,875	—1,226
23. Ecclesiastical	3,16,487	3,06,510	—9,977
25. Political	4,50,117	4,11,544	—38,573
26. Scientific and other minor Departments	120	7,864	+7,744
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	8,43,316	9,77,717	+1,34,401
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,374	5,832	+4,458
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	57,349	47,277	—10,072
30. Stationery and Printing	1,94,820	2,91,705	+96,885
32. Miscellaneous	67,202	68,205	+1,003
Total Expenditure ...	76,75,469	82,73,675	+5,98,206

It will be observed that, with the exception of the heads Opium and Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, all the revenue heads showed an improvement. The more important variations in the figures of the two years as exhibited above are explained as follows.

Causes of increase and decrease: Receipts.

Of the increase of Rs. 4,28,755, in the Imperial share of Land Revenue, Rs. 3,94,119 represent an actual improvement, the remainder being the net result of various adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Services. The improvement in the Land Revenue receipts was due to a good season, the introduction of revised settlements at higher rates in certain districts, extensive winter cultivation in Sind and arrear collections of land revenue, notably in the Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Násik districts. The decrease in the revenue from opium is attributable to the depressed state of the opium trade generally in the last two months of the year. The improvement in the salt revenue was due to increased sales of Barágra salt, to farms of Government salt-works realizing larger amounts and to larger removals of salt from works in Portuguese territory in consequence of the facilities offered for the export of salt by the West of India Portuguese Railway. Large sums were realized under all heads of stamp revenue, but the most notable increase was under court-fee stamps, which was due principally to increased litigation. The increase in excise revenue was in part the natural consequence of the favourable season, but was mainly due to the repression of the illicit practices that extensively prevailed in the districts of Thána and Kolába during the preceding year. Larger importations of potable and non-potable spirits and of kerosine oil and larger exportations of rice to Asiatic and African ports were the chief causes of the increased customs revenue. The increase in the receipts from assessed taxes was almost confined to the Presidency town, and was due to careful revision of the assessment lists. The increased use of wood fuel for locomotives made by the North-Western Railway Company accounted in great measure for the increased forest revenue. There has been a steady increase in registration receipts since 1884-85, owing to the increasing number of deeds registered. The increased receipts from tributes were the result of the payment of arrears by the Mánsa and Miraj States and the recovery in advance of the tribute due from the Mahi Kántha States. The receipt of interest on the loan of 8 lákhs to the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the Victoria Dock, and on the large Government balances held by the Bank of Bombay, accounted for the increase under Interest. The improvement in the Mint receipts was due to more extensive coinage. The Imperial receipts in aid of Superannuation allowances consist entirely of subscriptions to the Military Fund; and as this fund has been closed to new subscribers the payments annually decline and will eventually cease. The improvement under Miscellaneous resulted from partial liquidation of the Bombay Port Trust Loan not bearing interest, from the receipt of the capitalized value of the assessment of the land taken up for the Southern Marátha Railway, and from the sale of land taken up for the Wilson College in the town of Bombay. The increase would have been more marked had it not been for a considerable falling off in the revenue of the Somáli Coast and the realizations from insurance on English stores.

Expenditure.

The increase under Refunds and Drawbacks was chiefly due to the fact that the share due to the Portuguese Government of the common customs receipts for two years was paid during the year. The greater portion of the increase under Assignments and Compensations was due to the payment of the Goa Customs Tariff compensation for the 7th

and 8th years of the Treaty. The decrease under Salt was owing to a smaller expenditure being incurred on the purchase of salt and freight. It was partly counterbalanced by a larger outlay on establishment in the Konkan and in Portuguese India. The increased expenditure upon Forest occurred chiefly in Sind, and was due to the more extensive departmental operations that the large demand for wood-fuel necessitated. The calling in of stock notes of less value than Rs. 100 and the conversion of those of the value of Rs. 100 into Government promissory notes accounted for the decrease under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The new rules relating to savings' banks, which were introduced from 1st April 1889, limiting the amount of individual deposits to Rs. 200 per annum, had the effect of reducing the amount of interest payable on deposits and thus accounted for the decrease under Head 14. The increased Mint expenditure was chiefly incurred on local purchases of coal and coke. The reduction under the head Ecclesiastical was due to a smaller amount having been paid on account of absentee allowances than in the previous year. The saving under Political was owing to the arrangements made in consequence of the special deputation to Beluchistán of the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, to the fact that smaller privilege leave allowances were paid than in 1888-89 and to special expenditure having been incurred in that year on the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Berbera on the Somáli Coast. The increase under Head 26 was due to the charges incurred for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. The increased expenditure under Territorial and Political Pensions was due partly to the revival of payments to certain descendants of the late Navá̀b of Surat and partly to a special grant to meet the expenses of a pilgrimage made to Benares by the widow of the late Rája of Mándvi. The decrease under Head 29 was due to fewer loans having been granted to the members of the Military Fund than in 1888-89. The progressive substitution of articles of local for articles of European manufacture was the cause of the increased expenditure under Stationery and Printing.

Provincial transactions :

The following statements exhibit in detail the Provincial receipts and expenditure of 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 :

Revenue and Receipts.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	52,44,033	54,27,256	+1,83,223
I. Land Revenue	2,65,25,873	2,65,48,477	+22,604
III. Salt	38,801	49,780	+10,979
IV. Stamps	37,47,894	39,19,633	+1,71,739
V. Excise	24,56,043	24,77,631	+21,588
VII. Customs	40,842	51,738	+10,896
VIII. Assessed Taxes	15,98,207	16,57,890	+59,683
IX. Forest	14,25,095	15,68,990	+1,43,895
X. Registration	2,37,383	2,46,705	+9,322
XII. Interest	2,10,719	2,07,046	-3,673
XIII. Post Office...	1,200	1,800	+600
XVIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,45,151	4,12,324	+67,173
XVIB. Law and Justice—Jails	2,02,151	1,84,997	-17,154
XVII. Police	3,14,945	3,42,249	+27,304
XVIII. Marine	55,319	63,563	+8,244
XIX. Education	2,71,148	2,84,916	+13,768
XX. Medical	1,02,004	1,00,394	-1,610
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	45,245	46,258	+1,013
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	2,01,724	2,08,809	+7,085
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	64,354	54,680	-9,674
XXV. Miscellaneous	75,445	60,493	-14,952
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	4,609	5,044	+435
Contribution from Local Funds	52,101	1,28,210	+76,109
	3,80,16,253	3,86,21,627	+6,05,374
Departmental Heads.			
XIV. Telegraph	3,410	3,193	-217
XXX. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	.....	10,471	+10,471
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	7,82,280	7,91,418	+9,138
Total Departmental Heads ...	7,85,690	8,05,082	+19,392
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,88,01,943	3,94,26,709	+6,24,766
Total with Opening Balance ...	4,40,45,976	4,48,53,965	+8,07,989

Expenditure.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,66,258	1,85,644	+19,386
2. Assignments and Compensations	90,48,773	94,28,526	+3,79,753
3. Land Revenue	64,67,526	64,94,706	+27,180
5. Salt	.....	.....	.....
6. Stamps	1,55,849	1,59,953	+4,104
7. Excise	81,924	83,749	+1,825
9. Customs	.....	.....	.....
10. Assessed Taxes	26,469	26,170	—299
11. Forest	8,45,406	8,82,579	+37,173
12. Registration	1,43,615	1,44,821	+1,206
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,27,835	1,31,233	+3,398
14. Interest on other Obligations	.....	4,074	+4,074
15. Post Office	1,07,253	1,07,074	—179
18. General Administration	12,52,239	13,16,353	+64,114
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	43,63,245	43,06,925	—56,320
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	5,99,463	6,39,567	+40,104
20. Police...	50,91,158	50,45,441	—45,717
21. Marine	32,944	51,426	+18,482
22. Education	14,98,202	15,63,201	+64,999
24. Medical	12,81,255	12,17,685	—63,570
25. Political	3,66,234	3,73,005	+6,771
26. Scientific and other minor Departments	1,72,730	1,54,174	—18,556
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,21,959	14,66,109	+44,150
30. Stationery and Printing	5,82,872	5,94,563	+11,691
32. Miscellaneous	4,29,413	1,63,828	—2,65,585
45. Civil Works	40,192	18,168	—22,024
Contributions to Local Funds	6,34,998	5,54,926	—80,072
Total ...	3,49,37,812	3,51,13,900	+1,76,088
Departmental Heads.			
16. Telegraphs	3,642	3,672	+30
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	.....	.....	.....
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	.....	2,56,275	+2,56,275
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	36,77,266	36,34,099	—43,167
Total Departmental Heads ...	36,80,908	38,94,046	+2,13,138
Total Expenditure ...	3,86,18,720	3,90,07,946	+3,89,226
Closing Balance ...	54,27,256	58,46,019	+4,18,763
Total ..	4,40,45,976	4,48,53,965	+8,07,989

The receipts of the year under review showed a net increase of Rs. 6,24,766, or deducting the net increase in expenditure of Rs. 3,89,226, a final net increase of Rs. 2,35,540 over the receipts of the preceding year. The more important variations in the figures of the two years are explained below.

Causes of increase and decrease: Receipts.

The improvement in the Land Revenue has been explained above. The increase in the Provincial share was reduced by the allotments from the Imperial share being smaller than in the previous year. The increase in salt receipts was due to larger recoveries having been made in the year 1889-90 than in 1888-89 in recoupment of expenditure incurred on salt works. The causes of the improvement in the revenue from Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration have been already explained in dealing with the Imperial shares. The increase under Customs was due to the large recoveries of fines inflicted under the newly introduced Merchandise Marks Act. The increase in the receipts from Law and Justice was due partly to larger recoveries on account of Magisterial fines and partly to fees for copying and comparing documents, which were formerly paid direct to the clerks of various courts, being brought into the Government accounts. The falling off in Jail receipts was caused partly by a decrease in the earnings of the extra-mural gangs at Gokák in consequence of the employment of a large number of convicts in building a camp, partly by smaller recoveries from Native States and partly by a smaller number of prisoners being employed on factory-work owing to a diminished demand for articles of jail manufacture. The increase under Police was due to the introduction from 1st April 1889 of the new rates for pension contribution, to the payment of certain arrears from the Poona Cantonment Fund, to special recoveries in Kolába on account of punitive police and to the cost of police supplied to private persons being brought on to the accounts for the first time. The Marine receipts were larger chiefly owing to a greater number of native seamen being shipped. The receipts under Education were increased by the conversion of the Sind Book Depôt into a Provincial institution, and the crediting of the sale-proceeds of books at the depôt to Provincial revenues. The improvement under Head XXII represented increased receipts from officers on foreign service. The decrease under Stationery and Printing was due to some special receipts having been credited in 1888-89. Unusual finds of treasure and the sale of Darbár presents in 1888-89 caused the receipts from Miscellaneous in that year to be larger than in 1889-90. The increase in Contributions from Local to Provincial was due partly to the Local Boards' establishments in Collectors' offices having been brought under the rules for foreign service of the third

kind, partly to an increased rate of contribution being levied in connection with the establishments in certain other offices, and partly to the transfer of the credit balance of the Sind Book Depôt Fund to Provincial.

Under Refunds and Drawbacks, the amount of which is necessarily fluctuating, the increase was chiefly in stamp and excise refunds. The increase under Assignments and Compensation was due partly to the payment of arrears of opium compensation to the Pálanpur Darbár and partly to the payment of arrears of Toda Giras to one Jatsing Bharatsing. The expenditure under Land Revenue was increased by the adjustment of boundary mark charges incurred in Sind. The increased Forest expenditure was explained when dealing with Imperial charges. The sum shown under Head 14 represents the refund by book adjustment of an over-credit to Provincial revenues in 1888-89 under XII Interest. The bringing of general establishments of Local Funds under foreign service of the third kind, and the treating of their cost as Provincial expenditure from 1st April 1889 accounts for the increase under General Administration. The decrease under Law and Justice was chiefly owing to the absence of certain special charges incurred in 1888-89, a saving in salaries consequent upon the absence of a large number of officers and the reduction of the salaries of certain Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. The increased expenditure under Jails was due to an increase in the jail population. The decrease in Police charges was owing to the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies not having claimed their full shares of the Railway Police allotment before the close of the year and to savings in charges for clothing, arms and accoutrements. The arrival of the new life-boat at Alibág and the fact that charges in connection with the steamer "Jhelum" and the flat "Multan" were for the first time incurred for the whole year, account for the increase under Marine. The outlay under Education increased chiefly owing to the expenditure from building grants being larger than in 1888-89 and to the charges on account of the Sind Book Depôt being treated as Provincial. The decrease in Medical charges was due to the expenditure on supplies and services and grants to hospitals and dispensaries being smaller than in 1888-89. The increase under Political was due to the fact that the gross recoveries in connection with certain establishments in Political Agencies, which had been brought under the rules regulating foreign service of the third kind, were not effected within the year. The decrease under Head 26 was the result of the absence in 1889-90 of certain special expenses that had been incurred in the previous year. The increase on account of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions represented the normal growth of expenditure under the head. Larger supplies of paper to the presses accounted for the increase under Stationery and Printing. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due to the absence in 1889-90 of the expenditure incurred in the previous year on account of the Crawford Commission. The expenditure on that case was, however, partly counterbalanced by the outlay connected with the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to this Presidency. The discontinuance of the annual grant to the Káthiáwár Road Fund from 1889-90 accounted for most of the saving under Civil Works. The decrease in contributions from Provincial to Local was chiefly due to a special grant having been made in 1888-89 to the Broach Local Fund for the construction of the Dhadhar Bridge.

Expenditure.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the year 1889-90 under the heads of Debt and Remittances:

Debt and Remittances.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—		
Government Stock Notes	.....	36,325
Unfunded Debt—		
Deposits of Service Funds	1,00,422	40,079
Savings Bank Deposits	.....	.....
Bank Accounts	14,93,729	23,36,833
Special and other Accounts	78,499	77,573
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—		
Balances of Provincial Savings	15,59,528	9,32,306
Excluded Local Funds	21,63,937	25,30,390
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,66,51,143	1,65,44,828
Local Fund Debt Accounts	59,107	72,800
Advances Repayable	25,09,141	23,14,632
Permanent Advances	11,938	14,157
Account with Foreign States	12,87,074	15,39,254
Coinage Account	8,01,09,320	8,01,77,371
Suspense Account	11,71,207	13,78,950
Cheques and Bills	2,09,53,317	2,08,81,730
Miscellaneous	2,41,381	2,45,354
Departmental Accounts	3,00,836	2,68,069
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	8,39,710	4,03,650
Provincial Advance and Loan Account	3,96,272	6,62,031
Remittances—		
Other Local Remittances	22,11,70,228	22,12,18,446
Remittances by Bills	2,07,03,537	2,07,23,611
Foreign Remittances	6,00,96,153	5,61,05,112
Account between Civil and Civil	1,14,50,040	4,10,39,877

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Post Office	85,62,936	1,15,15,129
Telegraph	18,50,814	16,92,127
Marine	1,28,019	14,07,343
Military...	10,50,807	2,17,83,253
Public Works	2,09,59,537	2,67,29,664
Guaranteed Railways	5,45,76,655	2,40,79,613
Remittance Account between England and India	16,24,025	73,514
Secretary of State's Bills	6,63,83,239	11,34,13,785
Total ...	59,84,82,551	67,02,37,806

The transactions under the head of Stock Notes arose out of the withdrawal of these notes from circulation. The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund is the only fund standing on the books of the Account Department, and the figures relating to Deposits of Service Funds pertain solely to it. The withdrawals from the Savings Banks exceeded the Savings Bank receipts by Rs. 8,43,104, this result being due to the reduction of the annual maximum limit for deposits in any one account and to the transfer of the balance of the dead account to Deposits. All the items included under Special Accounts bear interest at 3¾ per cent., the Savings Bank rate. Though all the transactions falling under the head of Deposits and Advances not bearing interest are of some magnitude, they do not call for detailed remarks as they merely represent transactions of deposits received and refunded, and of advances made and recovered. Under the head of Balances from Provincial Savings there was a net surplus of Rs. 6,27,222 representing the sum of a Provincial Surplus of Rs. 4,18,763 and an Incorporated Local Fund Surplus of Rs. 2,08,459. These figures are, however, subject to modification on the final closing of the books. Included among the outgoings under the head Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c., is an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Bombay Port Trust, while the remainder is made up of book adjustments affecting both sides of the account. The receipts and outgoings under the head Provincial Advance and Loan Account were made up of Advances to cultivators, Advances under special laws, Loans to Native States and private individuals and Loans to Mofussil Municipalities and Local Bodies. The actual recoveries and advances in respect of the last-named class of loans amounted to Rs. 72,106 and Rs. 4,79,000 respectively. Rs. 4,50,000 were advanced to the Karáchi Port Trust and Rs. 29,000 to the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Mint.

Gold Bullion.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year 1889-90.

Silver Bullion.

The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,44,87,799 against Rs. 6,25,21,996 in 1888-89, and the amount of British Indian uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage was Rs. 2,50,602 against Rs. 1,91,554 in the previous year. Cutch cowries of the value of Rs. 3,95,778 were received from the Political Agent at Cutch. The net importation of silver bullion into the Presidency amounted to 1,023 lákhs of rupees in 1889-90 against 814½ lákhs of rupees in 1888-89. The silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 695½ lákhs of tolas (rupee weight) against 596½ lákhs in the preceding year, and was composed of the following items:

	Lákhs.
Bar silver from Europe	319·56
Do. from Australia	6·29
Do. from America	313·96
Sycee silver from China	24·03
Mexican dollars from America *vid* China	2·17
Mexican chopped dollars do.	11·18
Country silver and ornaments	8·73
Native coins	9·48
Total ...	695·40

Silver Coinage.

The nominal value of the silver coinage issued from the Mint during the year under report was Rs. 7,45,52,975. Of this amount Rs. 7,22,00,000 were issued in whole rupees, Rs. 5,41,738 in half-rupees, Rs. 10,74,384 in quarter-rupees and Rs. 7,36,853 in two-anna pieces. The outturn of good coins of these denominations obtained from the weight of metal passed through the rolling mills amounted to 58·2, 57·4, 57·3 and 54·9 per cent. respectively.

Copper Coinage.

Copper, as specified below, was coined for the British Indian Government:

	Tale.	Value in Rupees.
Single pice	1,91,09,856	2,98,591
Pies	56,60,160	29,480

The coinage of copper has now been discontinued at the Bombay Mint and will be carried on for the future exclusively at Calcutta.

The combined operative losses in the Melting and Mechanical Departments, as ascertained by weighments only, amounted to Rs. 59,380; but after allowing for fictitious gains and losses, this amount is reduced to about Rs. 42,000, which gives an operative loss of about Rs. 33 per lákh of silver rolled. As, however, none of these corrections though based on an extensive series of experiments can be assumed to be absolutely correct, it would be safer to consider the rate of loss at from Rs. 28 to Rs. 38 per lákh rolled. Operative Losses.

The charges levied for the coinage of silver bullion amounted to Rs. 15,60,946, as compared with Rs. 13,12,267 in the preceding year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 16,62,082 against Rs. 13,67,958 in 1888-89. Revenue.

The total charge for fixed and extra establishment amounted in the year to Rs. 2,83,752, and was more by Rs. 1,641 than the expenditure for 1888-89. The total cost of stores purchased locally and in England amounted to Rs. 1,62,832 against Rs. 1,07,614 in the previous year. The increase was due principally to a larger quantity of coal, coke and crucibles having been used owing to the increased volume of coinage. The contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 18,475 against Rs. 16,245 in the preceding year, and the *pro formâ* charges to Rs. 4,02,858 as compared with Rs. 3,72,619. The total current expenditure was Rs. 10,31,251 in 1889-90 against Rs. 8, 40,299 in the previous year. The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 64,022 for plant and Rs. 19,858 for part cost of additions and alterations to the Assay Office up to the end of March 1890. Expenditure.

The gross gain accruing to the Mint on the year's working amounted to Rs. 10,33,690, and the net result was a gain of Rs. 6,30,832 against a net gain of Rs. 5,27,660 in the previous year. Mint profit.

Currency.

Bombay Circle.

The gross circulation of paper currency on 31st March 1890 was Rs. 4,50,92,980 as compared with Rs. 5,13,58,515 on 31st March 1889, showing a decrease in the year under report of Rs. 62,65,535. These figures include the outstanding circulations of the abolished sub-circles of Nágpur and Akola, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 42,590 on 31st March 1890 against Rs. 46,705 on 31st March 1889. Circulation.

The following table shows the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1890, as compared with that on 31st March 1889:

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
1889.										Rs.
Bombay	2,42,582	6,96,196	99,397	65,216	79,742	5,978	14,935	1,199	12,05,245	5,13,11,810
Nágpur	237	219	168	143	118	5	4	..	894	32,185
Akola	196	158	73	56	42	3	2	..	530	14,520
Gross circulation on 31st March 1889	2,43,015	6,96,573	99,638	65,415	79,902	5,986	14,941	1,199	12,06,669	5,13,58,515
1890.										
Bombay	2,66,544	7,39,529	1,04,764	63,638	81,227	6,289	13,508	627	12,76,126	4,50,50,390
Nágpur	234	210	158	137	107	4	3	..	853	28,980
Akola	194	155	67	51	37	3	2	..	509	13,610
Gross circulation on 31st March 1890	2,66,972	7,39,894	1,04,989	63,826	81,371	6,296	13,513	627	12,77,488	4,50,92,980

From this statement it appears that there was a large increase in the circulation of notes of small value, and that if the decrease in the circulation of Rs. 50 notes, which cannot easily be accounted for, is omitted the increase in circulation extended to Rs. 500 notes, while the circulation of notes of the highest values decreased considerably.

The steady increase in the circulation of notes for Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 is noticeable. Such notes are more used for the ordinary purposes of retail trade than as a means of remittance or as a convenient medium for holding large sums of money in reserve. There is every reason to believe that notes of small value are rapidly increasing in popularity with all classes. As regards notes of the highest values the important point to notice is that as the Reserve Treasury balance is kept in such notes, and as that balance depends on causes which may or may not have an effect on the circulation, the amount in the Reserve Treasury must be excluded to arrive at an understanding of the true circulation. The Reserve Treasury balance was 73 lákhs on 31st March 1889 and 49 lákhs on 31st March 1890, a difference of 24 lákhs. Deducting the amounts of these balances from the gross circulation, the real decrease in circulation on 31st March 1890 as compared with 31st March 1889 amounted to less than 39 lákhs. The decrease may be ascribed to the fact that on 31st March 1890 there was a greater demand for money than on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

The following table gives the circulation on the last day of each month of notes of Rs. 100 and under and notes of Rs. 500 and over in the past two years exclusive of notes in transit between Government treasuries:

Months.	Notes of Rs. 100 and under.		Notes of Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lákhs.	Lákhs.	Lákhs.	Lákhs.	Lákhs.	Lákhs.
April	225	218	253	208	478	426
May	226	216	272	231	498	447
June	217	211	336	241	553	452
July	220	212	228	289	448	501
August	217	211	285	240	502	451
September	220	208	262	291	482	499
October	222	218	224	341	446	559
November	218	215	200	309	418	524
December...	221	216	175	222	396	438
January	208	208	208	224	416	432
February	208	214	194	209	402	423
March	214	222	227	182	441	404

The average circulation of notes of all denominations for the whole year was 462 lákhs as compared with 456 lákhs in 1888-89. The table shows that up to January 1890 the circulation of notes of Rs. 100 and under was less than in the previous year, but that as regards notes of Rs. 500 and over the variations were irregular.

Transactions with the public.

The average number of notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past two years and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follows:

Year.	Notes cashed.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1888-89	7,355	7,712	4,003
1889-90	7,166	7,832	4,147

The above figures, which are exclusive of notes of foreign circles, show an increase in notes issued and cancelled and a decrease in notes cashed during the year under report.

The following statement gives particulars of the notes of foreign circles cashed during the year:

Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Karáchi.	Rangoon.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,22,620	12,37,955	25,89,100	53,04,510	5,54,490	85	11,99,445	1,93,980	1,43,02,185

The value of the foreign circle notes cashed in the previous year was Rs. 1,33,81,885. The variations as compared with 1888-89 were not large except in the case of the Calcutta and Madras circles. In the case of Calcutta the amount cashed was 6 lákhs less and in the case of Madras 17 lákhs more than in the preceding year.

The value of the Karáchi notes cashed at Bombay shows a steady tendency to decrease, the value cashed having fallen from 27 lákhs in 1887-88 to 14¾ lákhs in 1888-89, and 12 lákhs in 1889-90. This is ascribed to the growing importance of Karáchi as a centre of foreign traffic, which tends to reduce the proportion of the trade of that town passing through Bombay.

Withdrawal of coin from circulation.

The amount of shroff-marked coin withdrawn from circulation during the year 1889-90 was Rs. 11,909.

Coinage.

The receipts and issues of small coins during the year as compared with those of the year 1888-89 were as follows:

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
Half Rupees	1,21,000	3,83,110	2,62,110
Quarter Rupees...	1,02,000	74,1,505	3,17,505
One-eighth Rupees	52,000	94,0,210	3,55,210
Copper	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,75,000	12,09,825	9,34,825
Total of 1888-89 ...	3,05,990	13,54,873	10,48,883

The receipts and coinage of bullion have been dealt with in the preceding section.

Agencies.

At the permanent agency at Nágpur the values of the notes issued and of the notes received were Rs. 4,93,015 and Rs. 5,45,500 respectively. At the beginning of the year there were seven temporary agencies in existence holding a balance of Rs. 26,99,000. Twelve agencies were established or re-opened in the course of the year. Temporary

agencies were in existence at the close of 1889-90 at Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Dhulia, Hyderabad, Násik, Rájkot, Hoshangabad, Narsingpur and Sambulpur. Their balances amounted to Rs. 57,79,000.

Lost notes. Claims to the extent of Rs. 13,045 for lost or mutilated notes were paid during the year. The amount so paid in the previous year was Rs. 20,945.

Fraud and forgery. An attempt to cheat by presenting portions of a note for payment and fraudulently alleging that the remaining portions had been damaged by fire was detected and punished. No new case of forgery occurred during the year, but five forged notes purporting to belong to the Calcutta series were received under various circumstances.

Remittances of coin. The remittances of coin during the year from Bombay to Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Karáchi and Rangoon amounted to Rs. 5,31,35,000, and those from Karáchi to Bombay to Rs. 2,000.

Karáchi Circle.

Circulation. The gross circulation of notes belonging to the Karáchi Circle during 1889-90 and 1888-89 was as follows :

Year.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
1888-89	3,450	36,499	13,223	5,478	7,378	674	1,044	114	67,860	41,79,400
1889-90	4,042	47,660	16,334	6,236	7,565	598	1,155	87	83,677	42,15,790

The above figures show that there was a falling off in the issues of notes for Rs. 500 and Rs. 10,000, which was more than compensated for by the increase in the circulation of notes of other values. On the whole there was an increase of 15,817 in the number of notes and of Rs. 36,390 in their value.

The value of foreign circle notes cashed amounted to Rs. 12,66,840 against Rs. 15,56,659 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,89,855. This falling off is believed to be due to less Government revenue having been paid in foreign circle notes by the public.

Miscellaneous. The amount of shroff-marked coin withdrawn from circulation was Rs. 2,000. The receipts and issues of small silver coin during the year were as follows :

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half Rupees	20,201	2,167
Quarter Rupees	17,448	5,096
One-eighth Rupees ...	9,474	6,558
Total, 1889-90 ...	47,123	13,821
Total, 1888-89 ...	42,014	11,524

The claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes paid during the year amounted to Rs. 650 as compared with Rs. 1,990 in 1888-89. A forged note of the Calcutta circle was received for inspection, but the offender could not be discovered. A note, which was cashed at Karáchi, was subsequently found to have been fraudulently altered. The remittances of coin from and to Bombay amounted to Rs. 61,35,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. Remittances to Lahore amounted to Rs. 20,00,000 and those to Calcutta to Rs. 10,000, while Rs. 61,42,000 were paid to local banks and treasuries on account of foreign circles. The total amount of coin remittances was Rs. 1,42,89,000 against Rs. 89,83,000 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different districts during 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions and so forth in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V-B. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II :

Collectorates.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	7,91,208	8,02,429
Shikárpur	30,44,981	25,07,083
Hyderabad	18,04,970	16,75,319
Karáchi	11,57,100	9,26,347
Thar and Párkar	6,37,363	5,65,674
Total (*Sind*) ...	74,35,622	64,76,852

Collectorates.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad...	15,33,522	14,90,215
Kaira	20,17,219	20,08,411
Panch Maháls	2,91,753	2,85,627
Broach	23,60,602	22,73,221
Surat	23,47,772	23,48,304
Thána	12,38,829	12,06,154
Total (*Northern Division*) ...	97,89,697	96,11,932
Násik	15,74,028	15,38,972
Khándesh	35,30,092	35,07,681
Ahmednagar	16,07,100	15,47,417
Poona	12,69,157	12,35,054
Sholápur	10,57,797	10,51,595
Sátára	15,79,876	15,78,788
Total (*Central Division*) ...	1,06,18,050	1,04,59,507
Belgaum	15,05,965	14,99,445
Dhárwár	25,08,284	25,02,328
Bijápur	13,78,893	13,79,093
Kánara	9,77,952	9,63,407
Ratnágiri	9,03,682	8,96,312
Kolába	9,47,116	9,58,428
Total (*Southern Division*) ...	82,21,892	81,99,013
Grand Total ...	3,60,65,261	3,47,47,304

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,56,33,038 against Rs. 3,43,88,081 in 1888-89. The increase in the revenue was chiefly due to the fact that the widespread inundation of the Indus caused an unusually large amount of land in the Province of Sind to be brought under cultivation.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, *viz.* (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (II) the irrigation share of land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are divided into two categories, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last 25 years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and the second including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department, and for which only revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:

	Rs.
Imperial.	
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	1,13,539
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	2,78,916
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	45,736
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	42,066
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	79,252
Total Imperial ...	5,59,509
Provincial.	
Minor Works and Navigation—	
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	10,471
Grand Total ...	5,69,980

The corresponding receipts in 1888-89 were Rs. 5,55,595.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	9,20,167
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	7,222
(2) Protective Public Works	...
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	12,18,651
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	4,343
Total ...	21,50,383

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	1,25,642	1,89,95,970	4,47,749	8,72,095
Protective Works	3,17,450	68,84,943	39,416	6,320
Minor Works	1,07,022	94,96,503	5,95,739	7,48,573
Provincial.				
Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,58,464	7,40,424	4,249	6,222
Total ...	8,08,578	3,61,17,840	10,87,153	16,33,210

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:

	Works in Sind.	Works in Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue { Direct	51,943	5,258	57,201
Gross Revenue { Indirect	20,15,303	5,26,535	25,41,838
Total ...	20,67,246	5,31,793	25,99,039
Working Expenses	10,20,136	1,96,228	12,16,364
Net Revenue	10,47,110	3,35,565	13,82,675

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue derived during the year 1889-90, as compared with the preceding year, from the Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Public Works was as follows:

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial Military Works	93,538	1,11,946
Provincial Civil Works	7,75,904	7,91,418

Rents of quarters accounted for the greater part of the revenue under the first head, while the revenue under the second head was derived principally from tolls on Provincial roads. The tolls revenue of the year, inclusive of receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 6,32,591 against Rs. 6,34,126 in 1888-89. The increase in the Provincial Civil Works receipts was chiefly due to increased proceeds from the sale of buildings.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

Imperial Receipts.

The receipts under the head of Customs Imperial during 1889-90, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the subjoined table:

	1888-89. Rs. a. p.	1889-90. Rs. a. p.
Imports	19,88,179 11 8	21,06,002 3 1
Deduct—		
Drawbacks	5,196 1 2	9,768 0 11
Refunds...	40,879 14 6	52,210 13 3
Total Deductions ...	46,075 15 8	61,978 14 2
Net Imports ...	19,42,103 12 0	20,44,023 4 11
Exports	1,92,490 3 3	2,44,697 2 6
Deduct—		
Refunds	808 10 6	3,114 15 3
Net Exports ...	1,91,681 8 9	2,41,582 3 3
Other Items—		
Interest	2 3 10	16 8 3
Recovery of cost of Establishment employed at private wharves	7,734 0 0	8,014 0 0
Do. do. of Pension contribution for do. ...	464 1 0	1,170 4 1
Total Revenue ...	21,88,870 3 9	23,59,900 1 11
Less—Total Deductions ...	46,884 10 2	65,093 13 5
Total Net Revenue ...	21,41,985 9 7	22,94,806 4 6

Receipts from Import Duty.

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts in 1889-90 from import duty on articles other than salt, recoveries on which are credited to the Salt Department:

No.	Head.	1889-90. Gross Receipts.	1889-90. Refunds.	1889-90. Drawbacks.	1889-90. Net Receipts.	1888-89. Gross Receipts.	1888-89. Refunds.	1888-89. Drawbacks.	1888-89. Net Receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	61,462	27,873	1,029	32,560	87,202	9,109	1,395	76,698
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	11,50,664	28	6,477	11,44,159	10,93,588	359	2,394	10,90,835
	Other Liquors ...	4,62,374	23,958	850	4,37,566	4,32,186	30,392	256	4,01,538
3	Petroleum	4,29,523	351	1,411	4,27,761	3,72,999	1,020	1,151	3,70,828
4	Opium	540	...	...	540	437	...	...	487
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Articles imported by Post	1,329	...	...	1,329	1,589	...	...	1,589
	Total ...	21,05,892	52,210	9,767	20,43,915	19,88,051	40,880	5,196	19,41,975

The slight difference between the total value of imports as shown in the above and in the foregoing table is due to the fact that the former has been prepared from the trade returns from which certain items have been excluded. The receipts under the first head in 1888-89 were, as explained in last year's report, abnormal owing to the importation of muskets for the Kotah Darbár. In the year under review there was, however, a small decrease as compared with the year 1887-88, owing partly to the exemption of detonators from duty, and partly to smaller imports of sporting gunpowder, swords, cartridges and safety-fuses. Imports of potable spirits rose from 220,193 proof gallons in 1888-89 to 232,541 proof gallons in 1889-90, the increase being chiefly in whisky. There was a decrease in the importations of over-proof potable spirits together with an increase in those of under-proof spirits, which is ascribed to the operation of the Tariff Act of 1887. The increase under the third head was due to larger importations of kerosine oil. Refunds to dealers in arms and ammunition on account of differential duty amounted to Rs. 7,657 against Rs. 9,040 in the previous year, while refunds on spirits of wine supplied to Government departments fell to Rs. 22,332 from Rs. 30,132 in 1888-89. Rs. 20,000 were refunded on consignments of muskets for the Kotah Darbár. The increase in the amount of drawbacks is due to a large quantity of spirits having been re-exported.

Receipts from Export Duty.

The increase in the gross receipts on account of export duty is the consequence of the large exports of rice to Zanzibár, Mozambique, the East Coast of Africa, Natal, Aden and the ports on the Persian Gulf. The refunds of export duty were all made on consignments of rice either non-shipped or short-shipped.

Total Imperial Receipts.

The total gross and net realizations under the head of imperial customs revenue for the last 8 years are given below:

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	12,83,923	13,41,233	13,88,542	14,40,680	15,15,356	18,59,653	21,88,870	23,59,900
Net	11,32,205	13,27,836	13,79,511	14,28,539	15,04,230	18,23,629	21,41,986	22,94,806

Provincial Receipts.

The total gross and net provincial receipts for the year under report and the previous year were as follows:

Receipts.	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Gross	31,797	91,992	60,195
Deduct—			
Refunds	1,375	1,530	155
Net ...	30,422	90,462	60,040

The increased receipts were principally on account of transhipment fees, proceeds of unclaimed goods, confiscations and penalties, extra work fees and refund of gratuities.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,25,641 against Rs. 3,15,886 in 1888-89. There was a net increase of Rs. 5,043 in expenditure on establishment and of Rs. 4,712 in miscellaneous expenditure. The establishment charges amounted to 13·65 per cent. of the net collections.

Miscellaneous.

The settlement of the share of common customs revenue due to the Portuguese Government for the year 1888-89 was effected shortly after the close of the year under report, when the sum payable to that Government was found to be Rs. 1,11,512. The number of cases adjudicated under section 167 of the Sea Customs Act was 1,306 against 380 in the previous year. Of these cases 809 were due to the enforcement of the new Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on April 1st, 1889. The vigorous administration of the last named Act proved most salutary. The number of passengers whose embarkation on and landing from steamers and square-rigged vessels under the Native Passenger Ships Act was supervised by officers of the Preventive Department was 7,08,904 against 6,63,794 in the previous year.

Port of Karáchi.

The subjoined table shows the imperial customs receipts : Imperial Receipts

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.
Import duties ... ... Rs.	6,19,536	6,34,344	+14,808
Export duties ... ... „	55,681	77,440	+21,759
Extra hours' fees ... ... „	.....	9,474	+ 9,474
Total ... Rs.	6,75,217	7,21,258	+46,041
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks ... Rs.	13,331	13,728	+ 397
Net Revenue ... Rs.	6,61,886	7,07,530	+45,644

The net collections have risen by 73 per cent. since 1882-83. The increase in import duties in 1889-90 was chiefly due to larger imports of potable spirits, while the increase in export duties was the result of larger exports of rice to the Persian Gulf. Extra hours' fees were credited to Government for the first time.

The net provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,003 against Rs. 4,507 in the previous year. Provincial Receipts.

The customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,459 against Rs. 42,849 in the year before. Expenditure.

Land Customs.

Under the operation of the customs conventions with Cambay and Janjira all items of revenue and expenditure under the head of land customs have disappeared with the single exception of a sum of Rs. 9,000, which represents the fixed "chauth" (quarter share of revenue) annually paid by the Dharampor State on account of the share in the transit duties belonging to the British Government.

Opium.

No change was made during the year in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium. The rate of duty on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries remained at Rs. 650 per chest up to 4th July 1890 inclusive, after which date it was reduced to Rs. 600. The rate on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 700 per chest. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case. Scales and rates of duty.

The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár, Márwár and the territories of His Highness the Gáekwár into Bombay, the amount of pass-duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1889-90, as compared with corresponding particulars for the two previous years : Imports and exports.

Years.	Number of chests imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass fee actually realised and brought to account.	Number of chests exported to China.	Number of chests bought for home consumption.	Number of chests otherwise disposed of.	Total.
		Rs.				
1887-88	38,716½	2,51,31,300	36,353	1,575	119½	38,047½
1888-89	31,617	2,05,67,800	29,777½	1,571½	91½	31,440½
1889-90	28,835½	1,86,56,125	28,372	1,741½	78	30,191½

The quantity of opium exported during the year to China was less by 1,405½ chests than the quantity exported in 1888-89. Fifteen and a half chests were exported to African ports, 60½ chests to Cochin and Allepy and two to London.

The average prices of opium in Bombay during the year under review were lower than those prevailing in the previous year, being Rs. 1,165 per chest of one year old opium and Rs. 1,226 per chest of two and three years old opium against Rs. 1,323 per chest of the former and Rs. 1,380 per chest of the latter in 1888-89. Prices.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the rate of Rs. 10 per lb. throughout the year under review. From the Government depôts 61,702 lbs. of opium were issued to British retail vendors or to Native Chiefs. Besides this quantity 955½ chests equal to 1,30,054 lbs. were bought in the Bombay market, and 440½ chests equal to 59,957 lbs. were imported from Málwa by Chiefs and vendors permitted on payment of duty to supply themselves directly with opium for retail distribution. The quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district are shown in the following table, which also exhibits the licit sales of the preceding three years and the average of the three years ending 1885-86 : Consumption in the Presidency.

Names of Districts.	Annual average for three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bombay	13,225	17,088	16,903	21,792	20,194
Ahmedabad...	25,800	26,687	25,541	28,776	26,061
Kaira	11,929	16,310	12,374	13,730	16,108
Panch Mahâls	2,690	2,251	2,471	2,349	3,063
Broach	12,533	11,799	12,054	9,895	11,971
Surat	4,068	3,975	4,335	3,659	4,113
Thána	1,554	1,764	1,496	1,312	1,551
Khándesh	10,372	11,301	11,872	11,460	16,434
Násik	5,317	5,684	5,640	5,516	4,694
Ahmednagar	7,772	10,565	10,414	10,175	10,797
Poona	8,964	11,104	9,509	8,676	8,917
Sholápur	6,767	8,777	6,366	6,555	7,862
Sátára	3,004	4,248	4,558	4,519	4,373
Belgaum	903	843	768	675	620
Dhárwár	571	604	686	765	696
Bijápur	342	388	444	399	418
Kánara	151	192	161	121	133
Ratnágiri	199	218	207	238	259
Kolába	558	607	676	696	763
Karáchi	3,911	4,803	3,358	4,505	5,023
Hyderabad	7,170	9,137	10,032	9,824	10,733
Shikárpur	2,439	2,019	2,459	2,658	3,200
Aden	216	222	203	216	192
Total ...	120,365	150,657	142,527	148,511	158,175

The licit sales of the year under review exceeded those of the preceding year by 9,664 lbs. The increase was noticeable in the districts of Kaira, Broach and Khándesh, while there was a considerable decrease in the district of Ahmedabad. In the Native States of the Presidency the licit sales amounted to 154,555 lbs., of which 62,844 lbs. were sold in the dominions of the Gáekwár of Baroda, 10,880 lbs. in Cutch, 46,863 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 31,375 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by Native Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country amounted to 2,593 lbs. and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Revenue.

The total pass-fee realizations from opium amounted to Rs. 1,87,35,185, of which Rs. 12,61,260, representing duty on excised opium bought for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by Native Chiefs in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, were transferred to the account head of Excise, leaving Rs. 1,74,73,925 to the credit of Imperial revenues. Adding to the latter sum the fees levied on account of the transhipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour and miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts for the year credited to Imperial revenues amounted to Rs. 1,75,01,507 or Rs. 20,09,559 less than in the previous year. The decrease was wholly due to smaller imports into Bombay of opium from Málwa for export to China. The total excise realizations from opium allowing for refunds of duty to Native States were Rs. 11,68,269 against Rs. 12,13,858 in the previous year. They included the pass-fee on opium consumed in British territory, two-thirds of the pass-duty on opium consumed in Káthiáwár and Cutch, nine-tenths of the pass-duty on opium consumed in the Sátára Jághirs and four-fifths of the pass-duty on opium supplied to other Native Chiefs except those in Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur and Cambay. The last-mentioned States are entitled to receive opium free of duty. In Baroda, consumption was confined to the opium grown in the State, and no duty was paid to Government.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad opium agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head "Opium", amounted to Rs. 25,233 against Rs. 25,021 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department and cannot be accurately distinguished, but may be estimated approximately at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

Presidency Proper.

General organization.

The general organization of the department was modified by the re-transfer of the administrative charge of the Goa Range to the Collector of Salt Revenue, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, who has been appointed to be British Delegate under Article XVII of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1878.

Strength of the Department.

Two cartmen were engaged to supply water in the Bassein Táluka. Forty-two extra hands were taken on in consequence of the opening of new salt-works in the same táluka Thirty-two men, whose wages are paid by the owners of salt-works, were merged in the

strength of the department. The result of these additions was that the sanctioned strength of the establishment stood on the 31st March 1890 as under:

Collector	1
Deputy Collector	1
Assistant Collectors	11
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	1
Assistant do.	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	14
Northern Frontier and other Inspectors	22
Sar-kárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay	33
Officers in charge of Preventive Stations, including Chendni Bandar	9
Darogas	8
English Writers, including Gaugers	80
Kárkuns, including Sazedárs and Bandar Kárkuns	643
Risáldárs	3
Savárs	110
Petty officers	366
Sepoys	3,913
Khalásis, watermen and menials	456
Total ...	5,678

General features of administration.

The re-survey of the salt-works in the Uran, Panvel and Karanja tálukas of the Kolába Collectorate was in progress during the year. The principles on which revised assessments should be based were under consideration in connection with the important question of equalising as far as possible the incidence of the present burdens of the different proprietors of salt-works in the matter of contributions towards the expenses of guarding. The conventions with Cambay and Janjira worked harmoniously during the year. The only fish-curing yard in existence was that at Vengurla, which was gaining in popularity and was self-supporting. As no salt is now manufactured at Damán the stock required for issue to the Portuguese Government for domestic consumption and fish-curing had to be made up by a supply of 14,984 maunds from the Dharásna salt-works. The order referred to in last year's report about the removal of consignments from the wharves was found to work well.

Number of works open and in operation in British territory.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the number of salt-works open and in operation in British territory during the year under report exceeded the corresponding number for the year 1888-89 by 12:

		Salt-works open.		Increase.
		1888-89.	1889-90.	
Government	Runn Works	2	2	...
	Bulsar Works	1	1	...
Private or leased	Umbargaon	1	1	...
	Bassein	24	27	3
	Ghodbandar	43	45	2
	Trombay	19	20	1
	Mátunga	23	24	1
	Uran	86	87	1
	Karanja	25	26	1
	Panvel	19	19	...
	Pen	32	32	...
	Shiroda	24	27	3
	Sánikatta	136	136	...
	Total ...	435	447	12

Five new works and eight extensions were sanctioned during the year in the Uran, Trombay, Bassein, Ghodbandar and Mátunga tálukas. Looking to the present prospects of the trade in Sánikatta salt, it is not likely that manufacturers there will construct any new works. The present fall in prices also had a very discouraging effect on the salt industry in the Konkan, and in consequence many applicants for extensions of existing works or for the opening of new works abandoned their intentions of investing additional capital in salt manufacture.

Works in Portuguese territory.

The total number of salt-works in operation in the Goa territory during the year was 250 with an area of 583·28 acres. There was a decrease of three in the number of works managed by contractors on behalf of Government. Five more salt-works were managed by the sub-lessees and one more by the proprietors than in the year before.

Cost price of salt at the works in British territories.

The cost price of salt at the Government works at the Runn and at Bulsár remained unchanged. The maximum, minimum and average prices recorded at the works in the Northern and Middle Konkan, and at Shiroda and Sánikatta are noted below:

	Northern and Middle Konkan.		Shiroda.		Sa'nikatta.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
Minimum	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 1 0
Average	0 3 6	0 2 7	0 8 4	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 5 2

There was thus a marked decline in the price of salt at the Northern and Middle Konkan works and at Sánikatta. The chief cause, no doubt, was increased production owing to the opening of several large works in recent years. Larger stocks have thus been thrown on the market, and the profits of manufacturers have suffered. The effect of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway in equalising prices was gradually making itself felt. The fall in price at Sánikatta was due partly to over-production in the previous year, but more largely to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway which has deprived Sánikatta of its former practical monopoly of certain markets above the Ghâts.

Cost of salt at the works in Goa.

The prices at Goa, like those in the Presidency, showed a general fall. They ranged from a minimum of annas 2 per maund to a maximum of annas 14, the average rate being annas 7·8 against a maximum, minimum and average of Re. 1-8-0, 4 annas and 11½ annas during the preceding year. The stocks offered to the trade were much in excess of those offered in the previous year, and there is little doubt that the inflated prices ruling at Goa since the Treaty have been abnormal and due almost entirely to the restriction of manufacture brought about by the operation of the Treaty itself.

Imported salt.

The quantity of salt imported by sea was approximately 5,754 maunds against 6,866 maunds imported in 1888-89, a decrease of 1,112 maunds. The decrease in imports of table and packing salt from London amounted to 2,169 maunds, while the imports of Sinda salt from Bandar Abbás showed an increase of about 1,500 maunds. There were no importations of salt by land.

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territories.

The subjoined table exhibits the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the end of the year 1889-90 as compared with 1888-89 together with the averages for the last five years:

Years.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	Removals during the year.			Balance on 31st March.
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal duty.	Total.	
1889-90.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.
a.—Barágra	18,54,342 19 0	14,12,816 2 0	32,67,158 21 0	24,401 32 0	·07	16,20,401 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,21,432 20 0	16,21,324 9 0
b.—Bulsár	1,91,390 0 0	3,61,801 0 0	5,53,191 0 0	20,829 0 0	3·76	3,02,845 0 0	....	3,02,845 0 0	2,29,517 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	13,59,138 3 0	81,93,175 36 70	95,52,313 39 70	6,19,650 17 40	6·48	53,79,859 5 40	5,52,850 25 0	59,32,209 30 40	30,00,453 31 70
Total ..	34,04,870 22 0	99,67,792 38 70	13,372,663 20 70	6,64,881 9 40	4·97	73,03,105 5 40	5,53,382 5 0	78,56,487 10 40	48,51,295 0 70
d.—Portuguese Territory	1,06,422 27 40	5,58,575 4 40	6,64,997 32 0	21,372 6 49	3·21	2,49,563 19 0	1,69,135 6 0	4,18,698 25 0	2,24,927 0 31
Grand Total ..	35,11,293 9 40	1,05,26,368 3 30	14,037,661 12 70	6,86,253 16 9	4·88	75,52,668 24 40	7,22,517 11 0	82,75,185 35 40	50,76,222 1 71
1888-89.									
a.—Barágra	11,93,425 18 0	22,61,503 1 0	34,54,928 19 0	89,453 20 0	2·58	15,10,101 0 0	1,031 20 0	15,11,132 20 0	18,54,342 19 0
b.—Bulsár	1,11,333 0 0	4,11,543 0 0	5,22,876 0 0	14,422 0 0	2·75	3,17,064 0 0	....	3,17,064 0 0	1,91,390 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency	4,28,145 10 47	76,76,317 18 40	81,04,462 29 7	6,34,103 37 47	7·82	55,18,268 13 40	5,92,952 15 0	61,11,220 28 40	13,59,138 3 0
Total ..	17,32,903 28 47	1,03,49,363 19 40	1,20,82,267 8 7	7,37,979 17 47	6·107	73,45,433 13 40	5,93,983 35 0	79,39,417 8 40	34,04,870 22 0
d.—Portuguese Territory	1,67,649 1 40	3,37,252 6 40	5,04,901 8 0	29,775 31 40	5·89	1,87,062 12 0	1,81,640 17 0	3,68,702 29 0	1,06,422 27 40
Grand Total ..	19,00,552 30 7	1,06,86,615 26 0	25,87,168 16 7	7,67,755 9 7	6·25	75,32,495 25 40	7,75,624 12 0	83,08,119 37 40	35,11,293 9 40
Average of the 5 years ending 1888-89 ..	20,37,590 21 66	94,62,349 15 73	1,14,99,939 37 59	8,85,614 31 57	7·78	77,06,331 2 8	6,73,910 30 54	83,80,241 32 62	22,34,083 13 20

Opening balances, season's produce and closing balances.

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 18,54,342 maunds of Barágra salt, or about 6½ lákhs more than at the commencement of 1888-89. The quantity manufactured and brought to account was less than the manufactures of 1888-89 by about 8½ lákhs. The loss and wastage for the year were also less by 65,000 maunds. The sales exceeded those of the previous year by more than a lákh, leaving a balance of 16,21,324 maunds at the close of the year. At Bulsár the opening balance was more than that of the foregoing year by 80,000 maunds. The quantity manufactured was, however, smaller by about 50,000 maunds and the sales having fallen off, the closing balance was 2,29,517 maunds. In the rest of the Presidency the closing balance was thrice as much as that of the preceding year. The produce of the year increased by 5 lákhs, and nearly every táluka contributed to the increase. In the Bassein, Ghodbandar, Trombay, Mátunga, Uran and Shiroda tálukas the increase is attributable to the opening of new salt-pans and extensions of existing ones. In the other tálukas it is due to the season being favourable for salt manufacture. The issues, however, declined by 1¾ lákhs, resulting in a serious increase in the closing balance. In Goa territory the stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 60,000 maunds less than in the previous year. The outturn, on the other hand, was some 2,20,000 maunds larger, and though the issues were 50,000 maunds in excess of those for the year 1888-89, there still remained a balance of 2,24,927 maunds at the close of the year. The total stock in hand at all the works at the end of the year had increased from 35 lákhs to over 50 lákhs.

Loss and wastage.

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage in British territory was 6,64,881 maunds, showing a decrease of 73,098 maunds as compared with 1888-89. In the case of Barágra salt the decrease amounted to 65,051 maunds and was attributable to greater accuracy in the weights recorded. The quantity written off at Bulsár was 20,829 maunds against 14,422 maunds in the preceding year. The loss is chiefly attributable to over-estimates resulting from carelessness on the part of the establishment in estimating the contents of heaps. In the rest of the Presidency the percentage of loss was 6·48 against 7·82 in the previous year. The loss by floods was insignificant, but there was a large wastage from the heavy rain that fell during the year. At Ankola the wastage was notably large owing to leakage, while the percentage of loss due to over-estimation was not so great as it was in 1888-89. The quantity written off on account of loss and wastage during the year at the Portuguese works was 21,372 maunds which is equivalent to a percentage of 3·21 against 5·89 in the previous year. Very little progress was made in the system of rectangular heap storage owing to the dislike to the change which continues to be evinced by the local manufacturers, but every opportunity was taken to extend this new method of storage.

Distribution of Barágra salt.

The distribution of the issues of Barágra salt for 1889-90 and the previous year is exhibited below:

	1888-89.					1889-90.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda	56,585 20	4,19,190	2,70,204	2,54,410	10,00,389 20	62,197 20	4,38,414	3,47,901	2,58,181	11,06,693 20
Ahmedabad Depôt..	1,00,860 0	..	.. ..	27,001	1,27,861 0	1,04,024 0	..	..	22,243	1,26,267 0
Agencies	3,23,074 0	..	....	59,808	3,82,882 0	3,29,303 0	..	..	59,169	3,88,472 0
Total ..	4,80,519 20	4,19,190	2,70,204	3,41,219	15,11,132 20	4,95,524 20	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,39,593	16,21,432 20

The issues show a total increase of 1,10,300 maunds as compared with 1888-89, and an increase of 76,275 maunds as compared with 1887-88. In the issues for local consumption from the main stores, the Ahmedabad depôt and the agencies there was an improvement to the extent of 15,005 maunds, which was due to the ordinary fluctuations of the trade. The exports to the Central Provinces showed an increase of 19,224 maunds. The trade with this province was checked for a time by the closing of the Jaláipur and Gadadváda agencies, but it has now fully recovered. The issues for the North-West Provinces improved by 77,697 maunds. Leaving out of account the abnormal sales of Barágra salt in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 for the North-West Provinces owing to the failure of the crop at Sámbhar, the demand for Barágra within the last few years appears to have made rapid strides in these provinces and to have fairly established itself in the market. The total issues for Rájputána and Central India show a slight falling off, which calls for no special remark. The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74:

Years.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India and Rájputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	3,41,273	1,89,455	.....	79,364	6,10,092
1874-75	3,90,056	2,53,335	.....	25,424	6,68,815
1875-76	4,83,137	2,72,890	.....	49,172	8,05,199
1876-77	4,61,520	3,17,475	.....	51,798	8,30,793
1877-78	4,67,992	4,19,127	.....	89,237	9,76,356
1878-79	4,71,448	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80	3,80,888	5,39,280	1,12,770	3,13,481	13,46,419
1880-81	3,62,603	4,03,611	59,220	2,29,884	10,55,318
1881-82	4,77,934	34,232	.....	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83	4,48,885	4,28,610	5,460	2,84,712	11,67,667
1883-84	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85	4,89,651	4,58,916	24,030	3,71,359	13,43,956
1885-86	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,619	29,61,285
1886-87	4,94,875	4,60,905	6,17,037	5,16,188	20,89,005
1887-88	5,25,561	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157
1888-89	4,80,519	4,19,190	2,70,204	3,41,219	15,11,132
1889-90	4,95,524	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,39,593	16,21,432

The sales during the year under report were in excess of those of the preceding year and the largest on record but for the abnormal demand created in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 by the failure of the Sámbhar crop.

Distribution of sea-salt.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of sea-salt which passed into consumption within and without the Presidency from the works in Gujarát, the Konkan and Kánara in British territory and from those in Portuguese territory, together with the distribution of the issues:

From	For Export to									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabár.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	12,04,352	11,71,738	17,845	13,667	6,53,520	6,53,422	5,80,378	3,55,712	11,06,835	11,33,516
Shiroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...
Sánikatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,874	6,317
Total ...	12,04,352	11,71,738	17,845	13,667	6,53,520	6,53,422	5,80,378	3,55,712	11,10,321	11,39,833
Portuguese India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,085	39,524
Grand Total ...	12,04,352	11,71,738	17,845	13,667	6,53,520	6,53,422	5,80,378	3,55,712	11,50,406	11,79,357

From	For Export to—*continued.*				For local consumption.					
	Foreign Malabár (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	...	...	...	16,512	14,984	3,17,064	3,02,845	3,33,576	3,17,829
Umbargaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,656	8,239	8,656	8,239
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja Panvel and Pen	5,80,315	5,39,862	..	...	...	...	17,29,530	18,59,022	58,81,775	57,26,939
Shiroda	...	..	..	...	...	...	63,346	48,056	63,958	48,056
Sánikatta	...	..	264	28	...	...	1,53,693	1,42,631	1,56,831	1,48,976
Total ...	5,80,315	5,39,862	264	28	16,512	14,984	22,72,289	23,60,793	64,44,796	62,50,039
Portuguese India	...	...	102	150	1,64,811	1,55,365	1,47,194	2,08,665	3,52,192	4,03,704
Grand Total ...	5,80,315	5,39,862	366	178	1,81,323	1,70,349	24,19,483	25,69,458	67,96,988	66,53,743

The sales from the salt-works at Bulsár showed a small decrease as compared with the sales of the foregoing year. The demand for this salt is practically limited to the quantities required for local consumption in the adjoining districts of Gujarát, and is regulated by the favourableness or otherwise of the season and the condition of the poorer classes. The season of 1887-88, which was not up to the average, affected to a certain extent the sales in the earlier part of the year under report. Although the temporary paralysis of the trade which occurred in the latter part of the year 1888-89 did not affect the issues during 1889-90, sales from works in and around Bombay, which supply about two-thirds of the

total quantity of salt removed, nevertheless showed a falling off of 1,54,836 maunds. The decrease is chiefly due to the removals for Calcutta having declined by about 2,35,000 maunds, and the causes assigned for this decline are (1) tightness of the money market during the year and (2) rise in freights. The increase noticed in last year's report in the sales at Shiroda was not maintained, there being a falling off in the sales of 15,902 maunds in 1889-90. The issues from the Sánikatta works also showed a decline of 7,855 maunds. Some of the proprietors who had entered into speculative bargains and had held out for higher prices in the preceding year had to give way, and in their anxiety to clear off old stocks before a certain date had to sell their salt at prices much lower than those previously realized. Most of the Sánikatta salt finds its way to the Dhárwár District above the Ghâts. This trade declined on account of less carriage being available than in the year before. The issues from the works in Portuguese India increased by half a lákh of maunds. The improvement was due to the large stocks offered to the trade and the facilities afforded by the railway. The Goa works practically supply the same markets as are supplied by the Shiroda and Sánikatta works, the quality of the salt being similar. Thus any diminution in the exports from Shiroda and Sánikatta salt may be expected to be made good by exports from Goa. Taking the works in British and Portuguese territory together the sales of sea-salt show a decrease of 1,43,245 maunds. In considering the distribution of the issues according to their destination, it should be understood that the quantities assigned to Calcutta and to British and Foreign Malabár, to which salt is exported by sea direct from the works, as also exports from Portuguese to British districts and *vice versâ*, and to Mysore, are taken from the permits covering the exports; and those to the Central Provinces, Central India and the Nizám's territory from monthly returns furnished by the railway companies. The balance of the issues, after deducting the quantities thus accounted for, is classed under local consumption. Some further deduction ought, strictly speaking, to be made from this item on account of exports by road. Information as to the extent of such exports is, however, not available as the agency for the registration of external land trade statistics has been abolished, and allowance must accordingly be made for some error in the amount shown as locally consumed. The quantity of salt exported by rail to the Central Provinces and the Berárs showed a decrease of 32,614 maunds. This decline was to some extent made up for by the increase in the quantities of Barágra salt exported. The exports to the Nizám's territory were practically the same as in the previous year. The exports to Calcutta showed a large decrease of 2,33,666 maunds. This trade depends mainly on the state of the freight market, since the salt is usually sent at nominal rates as ballast on vessels proceeding to Calcutta in search of cargo. Freights not being favourable in 1889-90, removals of salt were retarded to a very large extent. The export trade to British Malabár continued to improve, and the quantity of salt carried there from British territory was 29,512 maunds more than in the previous year, the exports thither from Goa being much the same as in 1888-89. The exports to Foreign Malabár (Travancore and Cochin) decreased by nearly 40,000 maunds. The exports to Mysore as made out from the permits were insignificant, but it is believed that large quantities of salt find their way there from the adjoining British districts by road. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese territory, including 14,984 maunds sent from Bulsár to Daman, fell off by 10,974 maunds.

Deducting the quantities of salt known to have been sent elsewhere, the balance remaining for local consumption within the Presidency was 25,69,458 maunds against 24,19,483 maunds in 1888-89, showing an increase of 1,49,975 maunds. It is estimated, however, that a further deduction of nearly 2½ lákhs should be made from the above quantity on account of the unregistered road traffic to Mysore and elsewhere.

Free issues of salt.

The issues of salt duty-free amounted to 1,82,119 maunds against 1,94,277 maunds in 1888-89. The details are given in the subjoined table:

Issues.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase or Decrease.
	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty	1,78,640 17 0	1,65,523 27 0	—13,116 30 0
Under the terms of the Janjira convention	11,432 24 0	11,913 30 0	+481 6 0
To replace salt lost at sea before final check...	704 31 0	1,181 29 0	+476 38 0
For fish-curing yards in British territory	3,500 0 0	3,500 20 0	+0 20 0
Total ...	1,94,277 32 0	1,82,119 26 0	—12,158 6 0

The decrease in the issues under the terms of the Portuguese treaty occurred chiefly in the amount issued for fish-curing, which fluctuates considerably from year to year, according as the fishing season is a good one or a bad one. The increase in the removals to the Janjira State was due to the quantity removed in 1887-88 having been short of the stipulated quantity.

Consumption of salt in the Presidency.

The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency, including both Barágra and sea-salt as well as imported salt, amounted to 30,70,751 maunds. Deducting from this the unrecorded road exports, which, taking the figures for 1886-87 as a guide, may be roughly estimated at 2,47,000 maunds, there remained 28,23,751 maunds as the pro-

bable amount of local consumption. Taking the population at 19,967,148 souls (including the population of Janjira) the average consumption per head in 1889-90 was 11·59 lbs. against 10·96 lbs. in 1888-89. In Gujarát the average consumption was 9·63 lbs. per head against 9·66 lbs. in the previous year, and in the rest of the Presidency 12·58 lbs. against 11·61 lbs. The average consumption in the whole Presidency was exactly equal to that in 1887-88, which was the highest ever recorded.

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt (as distinguished from the prices at the works) in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the calendar years 1888 and 1889:

Districts.	Wholesale Price per Indian Maund.											
	April.				August.				December.			
	1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bombay	3	3 0	3	3 0	3	5 10	3	8 8	3	8 8	3	9 2
Ahmedabad	3	0 8	3	0 4	2	15 8	3	1 0	3	0 4	3	1 2
Kaira	3	0 4	2	15 8	3	1 4	3	0 0	3	1 0	3	1 0
Panch Maháls	3	2 8	3	3 0	3	10 0	3	10 0	3	4 8	3	4 8
Broach	3	1 8	3	3 0	3	1 8	3	2 0	3	4 2	3	2 0
Surat	3	3 11	3	8 0	3	10 10	3	8 10	3	10 10	3	8 10
Thána	3	2 0	3	4 0	3	3 0	3	4 0	3	4 0	3	4 0
Kolába	3	2 11	3	0 7	3	5 4	3	2 7	3	3 3	2	15 3
Ratnágiri	3	4 3	3	2 3	3	9 9	3	5 2	3	5 4	3	0 8
Kánara	3	10 2	3	12 11	4	4 3	3	14 9	3	14 0	3	10 8
Násik	3	8 0	3	9 1	3	8 0	3	9 1	3	10 7	3	6 4
Khándesh	3	8 1	3	10 10	3	9 1	3	12 0	3	13 8	3	10 0
Ahmednagar	3	7 1	3	5 0	3	6 8	3	4 4	3	12 0	3	5 10
Sholápur	3	5 4	3	5 4	3	7 5	3	6 8	3	13 4	3	6 3
Poona	3	5 2	3	6 6	3	14 7	3	8 1	3	13 1	3	7 8
Sátára	3	6 3	3	3 2	3	9 3	3	7 0	3	6 3	3	7 0
Belgaum	3	4 1	3	4 5	3	13 9	3	7 8	3	8 0	3	2 7
Dhárwár	4	3 10	4	8 2	4	9 9	4	8 7	4	9 7	4	5 3
Bijápur	3	15 0	3	15 10	4	0 11	3	15 5	4	3 2	3	15 1

The special fine-grain salt required for the Bombay local market is manufactured in certain works at Mátunga and at Goregaon and Málavni in the Ghodbandar Táluka. It was owing to the limited production of this kind of salt that prices rose in Bombay. In the markets ruled by the supply from Khárághoda and Bulsár, where the issue rates are fixed, the prices were tolerably steady. Elsewhere in districts served by sea-salt prices were affected by the general lowering of prices at all sea-side works in the latter part of the year.

Salt Revenue :

The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial revenue during 1888-89 and 1889-90 are exhibited below :

	1888-89.		1889-90.
	Rs.		Rs.
Imperial ...	... 1,80,02,348	.....	2,00,22,190
Provincial...	... 39,207	.....	50,063
Total	... 1,80,41,555	.....	2,00,72,253

(*a*) Imperial.

The realizations of Imperial revenue show, when compared with the figures for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 20,19,842. The total excise duty realized on salt issued from the works in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,88,86,158 against Rs. 1,70,15,273 in 1888-89. This increase was the result of the enhanced rate of salt duty and represents the payment of duty on part of the removals of 1888-89. There was an increase of Rs. 1,55,275 in the collections of duty on salt removed from the Portuguese salt works which was due to larger issues from the works. The sale-proceeds of Barágra salt showed an increase of Rs. 17,050 owing to larger sales having taken place. The farms of Government salt-works brought in Rs. 18,455 more than in the previous year. There was a falling off of Rs. 20,756 in the realizations on account of cost price of salt in Portuguese territory, owing to smaller quantities of British Government salt having been sold to the trade and issued to the fish-curing yards.

(*b*) Provincial.

The provincial receipts showed an increase of Rs. 10,856.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 13,96,186 against Rs. 14,50,961 in 1888-89, a decrease of Rs. 54,775. There was an increase in Portuguese territory of Rs. 13,776 in the amount of compensation paid to proprietors of salt-works, owing to certain sums which were payable in the previous year having been paid in the year under report. In British territory there was an increase of Rs. 12,891 on account of compensation for land taken up for frontier lines. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,282 in the amount of refunds made during the year. There was a decreased expenditure of Rs. 83,252 on the purchase, storage and freight of Barágra salt in consequence of a decreased outturn.

The following table furnishes details regarding salt smuggling cases in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90: Salt smuggling cases.

	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons. Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrates.	Convicted by the Magistrates.	Acquitted by the Magistrates.	Percentage of convictions to number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
								Rs.
1888-89	458	620	18	602	501	101	80·9	9,357
1889-90	536	774	54	720	664	56	92·2	13,149

The increase in the number of cases occurred in the Southern Division of the Presidency. The subordinate Magistrates showed a due sense of the importance of inflicting deterrent punishments. Eighteen persons who were apprehended in the Goa territory were made over to the Portuguese authorities for trial, but not one of these, nor yet of the persons whose cases were undecided at the end of the previous year, has yet been tried by the Portuguese courts.

SIND.

The supply of salt in Sind was, as hitherto, derived from four sources, viz., the Maurypur salt-works, the Sáran and Dilyár deposits and the Sukkur depôt. 588 maunds of table salt were imported from Europe and 3,096 maunds of Punjáb rock salt were brought from Northern India into Sind. The subjoined comparative table summarises the operations at the works named above: Supply.

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stock on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	2,08,480	2,49,698	2,27,807	8,500	7,471	2,14,400
1889-90	2,14,400	2,50,106	2,42,790	8,700	5,201	2,07,815

The total quantity of salt manufactured and stored at the Maurypur salt works during the year under review amounted to 2,16,102 maunds against 2,15,126 maunds in the previous year, and the quantities excavated and stored at the Sáran and Dilyár salt deposits were 15,025 and 12,535 maunds respectively against 18,624 and 15,948 maunds in the preceding year. The consignments of salt from the Maurypur salt works to the Sukkur depôt amounted to 44,600 maunds (or 5,400 more than 1888-89). The increase was due to larger sales at the depôt. The quantity of salt forwarded to the Shamspir salting station was 1,480 maunds.

The sales of salt for the past two years were as follows: Sales.

	1889-90. Mds.	1888-89. Mds.	Increase or Decrease.
Maurypur salt-works ...	1,71,746	1,63,038	+8,708
Shamspir salting station ...	1,450	2,158	— 708
Sáran salt deposit ...	13,705	16,344	—2,639
Dilyár salt deposit ...	15,027	11,950	+3,077
Sukkur salt depôt ...	40,862	34,317	+6,545
Total ...	2,42,790	2,27,807	+14,983

Of the total quantity of salt removed from the Sukkur depôt during 1889-90, 33,898 maunds were Maurypur salt and the remaining 6,964 maunds Punjáb rock salt.

During the year under report 2,46,474 maunds of salt were consumed in Sind. The average rate of consumption per head was 8 lbs. 6½ oz. against 8 lbs. 1½ oz. in the previous year. Consumption.

The average selling prices of salt continued almost unchanged, the wholesale price being Rs. 3-7-1 and the retail Rs. 3-11-8 against Rs. 3-7-0 and Rs. 3-11-5 respectively in the year before. Price.

At the Shamspir salting station 9,216 maunds of fish were cured with 1,450 maunds of salt, which was issued at a nominal rate of duty, while in 1888-89 9,472 maunds of fish were cured there with 2,158 maunds of salt. Almost the whole of the salted-fish was exported by sea. Fish-curing.

The gross revenue collected amounted to Rs. 6,54,251, of which Rs. 6,07,067 were on account of excise duty. The corresponding sums in the previous year were Rs. 6,09,088 and Rs. 5,66,972. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,16,548 or Rs. 2,605 more than in 1888-89, and the percentage of charges to gross receipts fell from 13·83 to 12·97. Financial results.

The number of offences against the salt laws detected in 1889-90 was 122 as compared with 156 in 1888-89. Offences.

ADEN.

At Aden the gross collections on account of salt during 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 11,038 as compared with Rs. 9,802 in the previous year. The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 178 to Rs. 280. The quantity of salt removed from the pans was 76,785 kailahs against 68,129 kailahs in the year before.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Administration of the Department in the Thána and Kolába Districts.

In consequence of the prevalence of illicit distillation in Thána and Kolába under the arrangements experimentally introduced during the two preceding years, it was found necessary to revert to the former system of management and to reduce the rates of still-head duty and the selling prices of country spirit throughout both districts. The maximum retail selling prices allowed were for mowra spirit of strength 25° U.P. 8 annas per bottle of 8 drams, and for mowra spirit of strength 60° U.P. 4 annas per bottle, *i.e.* Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8 per gallon respectively. The margin for farmers' costs and profit was fixed at Rs. 1-8 per gallon of 25° U.P. The same rates of still-head duty were imposed on toddy spirit as on mowra spirit, but the maximum retail selling prices of toddy spirit were fixed at 6 annas per gallon 25° U.P. and 3 annas per gallon 60° U.P. above those allowed for mowra spirit to meet the higher cost of manufacture of toddy spirit. The drawback allowance on account of duty paid in the shape of tree-tax was continued at the rate in force in 1888-89, viz., Re. 1 per gallon of 25° U.P. In accordance with the practice obtaining elsewhere the distillers in Thána and Kolába were required to pay the cost of the Government establishment necessary to work the distilleries. The distillers were prohibited from purchasing raw toddy for distillation from any licensed vendor of toddy, and were required to take out tapping licenses under the usual conditions in their own names or in the names of their servants. The public were at the same time informed that Government were prepared to receive favourably any applications that might be made for the establishment of private toddy distilleries in the Thána and Kolába districts on the terms and conditions prescribed for private distilleries in other parts of the Presidency and that conditions had been inserted in the spirit farm licenses enabling the farmers to obtain supplies of toddy spirit from any licensed toddy distillery and to sell it by retail within the prescribed maximum rates. The realizations on account of still-head duty during the year were Rs. 6,14,177 in the Thána and Rs. 2,23,614 in the Kolába district. The measures taken for the repression of illicit practices have been fairly successful in both districts and account for the increased consumption of licit spirit that has taken place.

The causes above referred to necessitated also a reversion to the former system of toddy management. No change was made in the rates of tree tax. The maximum selling prices fixed for the retail sale of toddy were in the Umbargaon Mahál and the Dáhánu táluka of the Thána district 4 pies at booths and 6 pies at shops per bottle of 8 drams, and at all other places in the Thána and Kolába districts 6 pies and 8 pies at booths and shops respectively.

In the town and Island of Bombay.

No modifications were made during the year in the Abkári management of the Town and Island of Bombay; but the rate of still-head duty on mowra spirit was raised on 21st May 1889 from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 per gallon of strength 25° U.P., the rate being proportionately increased according to strength up to 10° U.P., and the rate on toddy spirit per gallon of 25° U.P. was raised from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-10 with effect from 1st August 1889. The drawback on account of tree-tax had been fixed at Re. 1 per gallon of spirit 25° U.P. for every ten rupees of tree-tax, but this was found to be in excess of the real equivalent and from the 1st October 1889 the drawback was reduced to 14½ annas per gallon of 25° U.P. From the same date the tax on cocoanut and brab trees was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 and on date trees from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In the Belgaum District.

In the Belgaum district the toddy monopoly system was superseded from 1st August 1889 by a separate licensing system, somewhat similar to that prevailing in the Thána and Kolába districts. The rate of tree tax on date trees was at the same time raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per annum.

In the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara.

In the Ratnágiri district and the coast tálukas of the Kánara district, where the monopoly of the sale of raw toddy had been combined with the monopoly of the sale of spirits, the sale of raw toddy was separated from the country spirit farms from 1st August 1889, and a tree-foot booth and toddy-shop license-fee system, very similar to that in force during the year in the districts of Thána, Kolába and Belgaum, was introduced. The question of raising the tree-tax rates was reserved for future consideration. In three of the tálukas of the Kánara district which are above the ghats, viz. Yellápur, Sirsi and Siddapur, the out-still and lump-sum farming system was from the 1st August 1889 superseded by the central distillery still-head duty and guaranteed minimum revenue system. The rates of still-head duty and maximum selling prices were fixed at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4-8 respectively per gallon of spirit of strength of 25° U.P. and at Rs. 2-6-4 and Rs. 3-8 respectively per gallon of spirit of strength of 40° U.P., and the farms of the three tálukas were given on a minimum guarantee of Rs. 95,000 for the year 1889-90. The spirit required for sale was obtained from the Dhárwár distillery. The arrangements for the extraction and sale of raw toddy continued unchanged during the year in these tálukas.

In the district of Surat.

From the 1st August 1889 the rates of tree-tax leviable in the city of Surat, the Chorási táluka and all villages in the Olpád táluka within ten miles of the city of Surat were raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per tree in the case of cocoanut and brab trees and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per tree in the case of date trees. In respect of license fees, the auction system and all other particulars, tree-foot booths in the Surat district were put on exactly the same footing as shops for the sale of toddy, and the regulations enforced in the case of similar booths in the Thána and Kolába districts were applied. In the matter, too, of the grant of licenses to tap trees for toddy for domestic consumption the system in force in the Thána and Kolába districts was made applicable. The toddy shops, except three in the city of Surat, were assessed for payment of license fees by the Collector assisted by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, after enquiry into the profits of each shop. Outside the city of Surat the toddy shops throughout the district, except in the portion of the Mándvi táluka north of the Tápti, were sold by auction.

In the Rewa Kántha States of Bhadarwa and the Dodka Mewas.

The still-head duty rates in the Rewa Kántha States of Bhadarwa and the Dodka Mewas (exclusive of Anghad), the ábkári revenues of which have been leased to Government, were reduced from Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-4 per gallon of strength 25° and 60° U.P. respectively to annas 12 and annas 6 with effect from the 1st February 1889.

Realizations from all sources.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:

Heads of Revenue.	Realizations for 1888-89.	Realizations for 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imported foreign liquor and country spirit excised at tariff rates	1,18,301	1,08,202
Country liquor	74,31,757	75,19,656
Intoxicating drugs	1,20,552	1,21,020
Miscellaneous	1,18,034	1,39,080
Total ...	77,88,644	78,87,958

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1888-89 and 1887-88 by Rs. 99,314 and Rs. 2,52,910 respectively and the average of the three years ending 1886-87 by Rs. 7,72,918.

Revenue from foreign liquor and Indian liquor excised at tariff rates.

The excise revenue from foreign liquors includes receipts from license fees for the sale of foreign liquor and the realizations from Indian manufactured spirit paying excise duty at tariff rates. There was no material fluctuation in the number of licenses issued or in the amount of license fees realized. The quantities of different kinds of Indian manufactured spirits paying excise duty at tariff rates which passed into consumption, and the excise realizations therefrom in the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, are shown in the following statement:

Description of Spirits.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Spirits of wine...	1,448	11,328	834	6,795
Methylated spirit	35	5	4	1
Rum	3,002	16,019	1,678	9,383
Perfumed spirit from Navsári	84	628	48	364
Wine from Kashmir	13	13	...	...
Flavoured masála liquor	158	631	130	533
Total ...	4,740	28,624	2,694	17,076

It would seem from the decreased quantities excised that spirits of these classes cannot compete successfully with foreign spirits.

Revenue from country liquor.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the revenue derived from the consumption of country liquor in the different districts of the Presidency proper:

	Thousands of Rupees.		Thousands of Rupees.
1. Bombay	2,121	11. Kánara	205
2. Surat	870	12. Násik	177
3. Thána	796	13. Sholápur	161
4. Khándesh	632	14. Broach	158
5. Poona	478	15. Ahmedabad	141
6. Dhárwár	412	16. Sátára	93
7. Belgaum	403	17. Ahmednagar	77
8. Kolába	256	18. Kaira	62
9. Bijápur	220	19. Panch Maháls	46
10. Ratnágiri	212	Total ...	7,520

The principal fluctuations in the revenues of the above districts are noticed in the following remarks.

Bombay City.

The following statement shows the realizations under different heads of revenue in the City of Bombay:

Items.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on mowra spirit	14,96,609	13,33,925
Still-head duty on toddy spirit:		
Recovered in cash	2,00,527	2,59,011
By adjustment on account of tree-tax	1,37,577	1,37,262
Tree-tax on raw toddy	42,663	88,857
Rent of trees on Government land	242	471
Sale-proceeds of country liquor shop licenses	2,84,180	2,93,112
Sale-proceeds of licenses for the sale of toddy	8,379	8,726
Total ...	21,70,177	21,21,364

The total realizations in the City of Bombay during the year were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 48,813, the decrease occurring in the still-head receipts from mowra spirit imported from Uran and Bhándúp. The mowra spirit passed for consumption amounted to 423,125 liquid gallons as compared with 510,525 gallons in 1888-89. The outturn of toddy spirit from the distilleries at Dádar was 149,078 gallons of the uniform strength of 25° U.P., all of which, together with 2,635 gallons imported from the distillery at Bassein in the Thána district, or a total quantity of 151,713 gallons, was placed for sale in the shops, as compared with 144,548 gallons offered for sale in the preceding year. If mowra and toddy spirit are added together it will be seen that the total quantity of country spirit offered for sale decreased from 655,073 gallons in 1888-89 to 574,838 gallons in 1889-90. The number of trees tapped for distillation and sale of raw toddy was 15,911 cocoanut, 926 brab and 5,096 date trees as compared with 14,478 cocoanut, 884 brab and 5,331 date trees tapped in 1888-89.

The Mofussil.

In the district of Surat the revenue derived from country liquor increased by Rs. 24,650 as compared with that of 1888-89; the increase occurring chiefly in receipts from tree-tax. The country spirit farm of the district was renewed to the old farmer for two years more on the same minimum guaranteed revenue, viz., Rs. 4,75,000 per annum. The net increase in revenue in the Thána District was Rs. 1,35,349. As explained above there was an increase in still-head duty of Rs. 1,71,888, which was, however, reduced by a decrease of Rs. 33,972 in tree-tax receipts. In Khándesh the revenue increased to the extent of Rs. 1,00,315. In the district of Poona the revenue declined to the extent of Rs. 22,539, chiefly owing to diminished receipts from still-head duty. In Dhárwár there was a decrease of Rs. 46,376, in consequence of the diminished productiveness of the tree-tax and toddy-shop license fees. In Belgaum there was a decrease of Rs. 33,039, which was due to the substitution of the separate licensing system for the minimum guaranteed revenue system which had been in force in the preceding year. The revenue in Kolába declined to the extent of Rs. 37,772, the decrease being chiefly under still-head duties and tree-tax. In Kánara there was a decrease of Rs. 17,200, which was due to the separation of the monopoly of the sale of toddy from the country spirit farms in the coast tálukas and the introduction of the tree-foot booth and toddy-shop license-fee system. In Ratnágiri there was an improvement in the revenue of Rs. 14,010 owing to the country spirit farms having fetched better prices. In Bijápur there was an increase of Rs. 30,280 in consequence of larger realizations from still-head duty and toddy spirit farms. In Sholápur the still-head duty realizations fell off by Rs. 9,647. The revenue of Sátára decreased by Rs. 11,707. In Ahmednagar it improved by Rs. 7,131, chiefly owing to increased receipts from still-head duty. In the remaining districts the fluctuations in the Abkári revenue were unimportant.

Shops licensed for the sale of country spirit and toddy.

The total number of shops for the sale of country spirit and raw toddy in the Presidency in the year under report is contrasted in the following table with the number of those open in 1888-89:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Shops for the sale of country spirit	2,647	2,651
Do. of raw toddy only	2,315	2,038
Total ...	4,962	4,689

Toddy was permitted to be sold in 292 of the country spirit shops in 1888-89. The decrease in the number of raw toddy shops, among which tree-foot booths have been included, occurred chiefly in Thána and Kolába, where it was found necessary to restrict the issue of licenses for sale of toddy at the tree foot in order to check the illicit distillation of toddy drawn nominally for consumption in the raw state.

The incidence of Ábkári taxation per head of population for the Presidency proper was 8 annas 3 pies as compared with 8 annas 2 pies in 1888-89. Incidence of Ábkári taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,10,091. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop-licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha and Khándesh Agencies and to the Nawáb of Cambay was Rs. 3,75,457. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the Ábkári and Opium Departments is credited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated. Expenditure.

SIND.

The arrangements described in the report for 1888-89 were continued during the year 1889-90, and country liquor was supplied on the same separate licensing system as before. Some minor changes were made in the scale of license fees for shops in outlying villages and in the conditions of the licenses, but practically the system remained unchanged during the year. The distillery at Kotri provides liquor for the whole Province of Sind, but the supply from this source is supplemented by imports from the Uran Distilleries, which pay still-head duty at the same rates as are charged on Kotri liquor, viz., Rs. 3 per gallon for weak spirit of 22° U.P. and Rs. 4 per gallon for strong liquor above 22° U.P., but not exceeding London-proof strength. Liquor consumed in the Thar and Párkar district is charged at the rates of Rs. 2-13 and Rs. 3-13 per gallon, 3 annas being allowed in consideration of the heavy cost of carriage between the distillery and the Thar and Párkar district. General.

The gross Ábkári revenue for the several districts in the Province of Sind during the year under report as compared with the previous year is shown below: Revenue.

District.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	2,47,290	2,37,630	9,660	.....
Hyderabad	2,06,538	1,94,279	12,259	.....
Shikárpur	1,46,285	1,29,409	16,876	.....
Thar and Párkar...	9,410	8,958	452	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	29,116	30,177	.....	1,061
Total ...	6,38,639	6,00,453	39,247	1,061
Net Increase ...	Rs. 38,186			.....

The net increase of Rs. 38,186 includes increases of Rs. 20,000 under "country liquor" due to the improved working of the distillery system, Rs. 3,000 under "foreign liquor" due to enhancement of license fees and Rs. 14,000 under "intoxicating drugs" due to keen competition amongst the bidders at auction sales. The sale of toddy, which is confined to the towns of Karáchi and Kotri, also gave enhanced receipts. The decrease in revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier district is ascribed to a falling off in the imports of strong liquor and reduction in license fees, but may in some degree be due to smuggling from the distillery at Nasirabad in the Khelat territory. The excise revenue from foreign liquor is made up of receipts from license fees for its sale. These fees were levied at the following sanctioned rates: for importers' licenses, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500; for wholesale licenses, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, except in Thar and Párkar, where the fee is Rs. 50; for retail sale licenses, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700; and for hotels, refreshment and billiard rooms, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 700. The total number of licenses of all descriptions granted during the year was 77 (including 14 temporary stall licenses issued in the town of Karáchi) against 86 of all kinds granted in 1888-89. The country liquor revenue includes still-head duty and license fees. License fees were charged at rates ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 in the case of retail shops opened in the large towns of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Rohri and Shikárpur, and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 200 in the case of shops opened in rural tracts and small towns. The fee for wholesale licenses was Rs. 50 per annum. The total number of wholesale and retail licenses granted during the year was 305, and the fees realized from them (including officiators' fees) amounted to Rs. 26,422. The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population for the whole Province was 4 annas 2 pies.

The expenditure of the department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,481 against Rs. 10,127 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

ADEN.

The gross Ábkári receipts at Aden from duties, licenses, &c., amounted to Rs. 77,679 against Rs. 77,598 in the previous year. There was an increase in the revenue derived from country liquor, but a decrease in the proceeds of the import duties on brandy, rum and malt liquors. The expenditure rose from Rs. 6,079 to Rs. 6,176. Receipts and expenditure.

Stamps.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The aggregate receipts in 1889-90 under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act amounted to Rs. 52,33,097 against Rs. 49,99,393 in 1888-89, an increase of Rs. 2,33,704 or 4·6 per cent. The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act were Rs. 23,90,509 and under the Court-fees Act Rs. 28,42,588. Under the former Act there was an increase of Rs. 77,779 and under the latter one of Rs. 1,55,925. The expenditure under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,13,374 and under the Court-fees Act to Rs. 1,32,883, against Rs. 1,06,455 and Rs. 1,24,018 respectively in the previous year. The proportion which charges bore to income was 4·7 per cent. against 4·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

Heads of receipt.

Under the head of foreign bill stamps Rs. 79,432 were realized, an increase of 5·1 per cent. Under India revenue stamps Rs. 1,92,800 were realized, an increase of 7·6 per cent. Under the same head Rs. 28,765 were realized for stamping skeleton forms with one-anna impressed stamps, an increase of 7·5 per cent. From share transfer stamps Rs. 26,149 were realized, a decrease of 36·3 per cent. From bills of exchange, including hundis, Rs. 2,77,858 were realized, an increase of 4 per cent. From general stamps Rs. 17,53,652 were realized, an increase of 3 per cent. From court-fee stamps Rs. 28,33,756 were realized, an increase of 5·7 per cent. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 40,686 against Rs. 28,717 in the preceding year.

Administration.

The instruments impounded under sections 33, 35 and 38 of the Indian Stamp Act numbered 491, 286 and 82 respectively. The penalties levied amounted to Rs. 3,513. Prosecutions were undertaken in 27 cases and convictions obtained in 24. The fines imposed judicially amounted to Rs. 401.

Income-Tax.

Financial results.

The following table shows the financial results of the Income Tax in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year :

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties).		Collections (including penalties).		Incidence on tax-payers per head.		Expenditure.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	4,38,781	4,36,964	4,02,762	4,01,947	3,99,271	3,91,447	25	25	2,300	2,417
Central Division	3,70,354	3,77,168	3,46,175	3,57,408	3,40,283	3,51,579	25	26	3,641	4,056
Southern Division	2,02,471	2,05,548	1,95,129	1,99,127	1,94,400	1,97,522	21	21	60	60
Sind	2,61,328	2,68,102	2,51,492	2,53,514	2,51,392	2,52,036	22	22	1,429	1,445
Aden	39,445	36,198	35,706	37,203	30,870	37,203	51	47	875	880
Bombay City	19,19,317	19,53,920	17,96,088	18,70,888	16,81,277	17,73,165	75	75	41,178	41,697
Presidency generally (collections made by the Head Account Office on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities) ...	...	...	...	...	4,82,587	4,97,244	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	32,31,696	32,77,900	30,27,352	31,20,087	33,80,080	35,00,196	.....	.....	49,474	50,455

It is satisfactory to note that the collections of the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,20,116. The bulk of the increase occurred in Bombay City, though there was some improvement in all the circles except the Northern Division. The falling off in the collections in the Northern Division was ascribed to the loss caused to the people of Surat by the great fire that occurred in that city in April 1889. There has been a continuous increase in the proceeds of the tax in the City of Bombay ever since the Income Tax Act was introduced in 1886. The proportion of applicants for revision to assessees was, however, exceedingly small there in comparison with the Mofussil.

Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds : Receipts.

In the following table the receipts from Incorporated Local Funds in 1889-90 are compared with those in 1888-89 :

Funds.	Receipts in 1888-89.	Receipts in 1889-90.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds under Act I of 1884	46,22,240	46,05,080	—17,160
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind)	2,83,740	3,05,560	+21,820
III.—Presidency Educational Fund ...	73,810	.....	—73,810
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	22,480	36,080	+13,600
V.—Government Central Book Depôt Fund	1,55,010	1,43,630	—11,380
VI.—Sind Book Depôt Fund	12,250	.....	—12,250
Total ...	51,69,530	50,90,350	—79,180

The decrease of Rs. 17,160 under Fund I was chiefly due to the fact that in 1888-89 the sale-proceeds of promissory notes belonging to the Surat Educational Fund and a large provincial grant to Broach Local Funds for the Dhádur bridge were included in the receipts. Excluding the extraordinary receipts in the previous year, the accounts show an increase of Rs. 87,748 in the ordinary items of revenue. The increase of Rs. 21,820 under Fund II was due to the extension in 1889-90 of Bombay Act IV of 1881 to the Karáchi and Kotri tálukas of the Karáchi District and the Kashmor táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District. Fund III was transferred to the Bombay Municipality with effect from 1st April 1889. The increase under Fund IV was due to the extension of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act to parts of the Presidency where it had not previously been in force. The decrease of Rs. 11,380 under Fund V was caused by the closing of the Branch depôts at Broach, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Sátára and Rájkot. Fund VI has been taken over by Government.

Charges.

In the following table the charges on account of Incorporated Local Funds in 1889-90 are compared with those in 1888-89:

Funds.	Charges in 1888-89.	Charges in 1889-90.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds under Act I of 1884	42,58,280	44,54,070	+1,95,790
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind)	2,27,910	2,34,730	+6,820
III.—Presidency Educational Fund	70,240	16,590	—53,650
IV.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	11,690	21,290	+9,600
V.—Government Central Book Depôt Fund	1,53,780	1,57,750	+3,970
VI.—Sind Book Depôt Fund	11,590	11,160	—430
Total ...	47,33,490	48,95,590	+1,62,100

The increase of Rs. 1,95,790 under Fund I was chiefly due to an increase of Rs. 46,140 in the outlay on Education, and an increase of Rs. 1,34,430 under Civil Works caused by the carrying out of a greater number of works by the Local Boards' own agency. The extension of Bombay Act IV of 1881 to certain tálukas in Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier, which has been already mentioned, accounted for the increase in the case of Fund II. The decrease of Rs. 53,650 under Fund III is nominal, as the sum of Rs. 16,590 shown as expenditure represents the balance of the Fund on 1st April 1889, which was handed over to the Bombay Municipality. The increase under Fund IV was due to the appointment of an Assistant Boiler Inspector for the Mofussil and to the payment of the pension due to the late Inspector. The increase of Rs. 3,970 under Fund V was the result of larger purchases of books and publications. The sum shown as expenditure in 1889-90 against Fund VI represents the balance at credit of the Fund on 1st April 1889, the date on which it was made over to Government.

Excluded Local Funds: Receipts.

In the following statement the receipts of Excluded Local Funds in 1889-90 are compared with those in 1888-89:

Funds.	Receipts in 1888-89.	Receipts in 1889-90.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	2,71,060	3,05,660	+34,600
Police Funds...	34,220	13,640	—20,580
Port and Marine Funds	3,43,100	3,51,950	+8,850
Educational Funds	2,51,040	2,30,360	—20,680
Medical and Charitable Funds	1,36,940	2,26,420	+89,480
Public Works Funds	6,83,440	1,90,090	—4,93,350
Other Funds	13,53,300	8,43,740	—5,09,560
Total ...	30,73,100	21,61,860	—9,11,240

The increase of Rs. 34,600 under Cantonment Funds was due to the sale of Government promissory notes belonging to the Poona Cantonment Fund for the purpose of taking up debentures which expired on the 31st March 1890. The decrease of Rs. 20,580 under Police Funds was mainly due to the debit balances standing against the Pálanpur and Káthiáwár Police Funds having been cleared in 1888-89 by credit to the Funds and debit to Provincial, which increased the receipts for that year by an equivalent amount. The increase of Rs. 8,850 under Port and Marine Funds was mainly due to an increase in the receipts of the Aden Port Trust. The decrease of Rs. 20,680 under Educational Funds was chiefly due to a falling off in the receipts of the Dhárwár Lingáyat Educational Fund for England. The increase of Rs. 89,480 under Medical and Charitable Funds was due to the funds of 72 dispensaries being brought on to the books for the first time. In 1888-89 the Káthiáwár Local Funds were reclassified, and some of the funds which appeared under "Public

Works" were transferred to "Other Funds," the receipts of the Public Works Fund for 1888-89 being increased by the adjustment by Rs. 3,56,827 and those of "Other Funds" by Rs. 5,63,519. The decrease of Rs. 4,93,350 under Public Works in 1889-90 was partly the effect of the adjustment and partly the effect of the transfer of some of the Public Works Funds to "Other Funds." The decrease under "Other Funds" was chiefly due to the fact that the receipts were abnormally swelled by adjustments amounting to Rs. 5,63,519 in the previous year. The effect of these adjustments was, however, modified in the year under review by an increase in the revenue of the Káthiáwár Local Fund.

Charges.

The following statement compares the expenditure from Excluded Local Funds in 1889-90 with the expenditure in 1888-89:

Funds.	Charges in 1888-89.	Charges in 1889-90.	Increase or decrease in 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	2,71,320	2,74,120	+2,800
Police Funds	63,640	23,470	—40,170
Port and Marine Funds	2,72,810	7,26,400	+4,53,590
Educational Funds	2,31,330	2,30,350	—980
Medical and Charitable Funds	1,35,850	1,84,430	+48,580
Public Works Funds	9,26,090	1,45,150	—7,80,940
Other Funds	10,36,200	9,44,390	—91,810
Total ...	29,37,240	25,28,310	—4,08,930

The decrease of Rs. 40,170 under Police Funds was chiefly due to the transfer to Government in 1888-89 of the balance of Rs. 61,430 standing to the credit of the Gujarát Agency Police, and to an increase of Rs. 15,570 in the expenditure of the Salt Police Horse Fund. The increase of Rs. 4,53,590 under Port and Marine Funds was due to an increase of Rs. 4,54,780 in the expenditure of the Aden Port Trust (Rs. 3,00,000 of which were invested in Government promissory notes) and to some minor fluctuations. The bringing of the accounts of 72 dispensaries on to the books caused the increase on expenditure under the head of Medical and Charitable Funds. The falling off in the expenditure from the Public Works Funds was chiefly due to adjustments in 1888-89 and to the transfer of some of the Public Works Funds to "Other Funds." The decrease under "Other Funds" was owing to adjustments amounting to Rs. 3,56,827 having been included in the expenditure for 1888-89. These adjustments were in some measure counterbalanced in the year under review by an increase of Rs. 1,60,690 under Káthiáwár Local Funds.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Number of Births.

600,489 births were registered in 1889 against 634,693 in 1888, showing a decrease of 34,204 for the year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 36·49 against 38·57 in the previous year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·85 to 100; in the previous year it was 108·52 to 100. Out of every 100 children born there were 52·12 males and 47·88 females, and for every 100 males there were 91·87 females. The following table shows the corresponding statistics for the preceding ten years:

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1879...	16,228,774	151,460	136,410	287,870	9·33	8·41	17·74	52·61	47·39	90·06
1880...	16,228,774	195,285	175,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881...	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883...	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884...	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885...	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886...	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887...	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888...	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
Mean for ten years.	16,409,286	264,313	242,001	506,314	16·11	14·75	30·86	52·20	47·80	91·55
1889...	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87

Births by Districts.

The number of births recorded in each registration district in 1889 was lower than in the previous year, whilst it exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1888. The number of recorded births was higher in 1889 than in 1888 in the following 5 Collectorates, viz., Sholápur, Bijápur, Broach, Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining Collectorates showed a decrease as compared with 1888.

Births by months.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1889 as compared with 1888 and the monthly mean of the previous ten years:

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years, 1879 to 1888	38,194	35,076	39,691	39,721	41,860	44,634	45,412	44,960	44,633	45,560	43,993	42,580	506,314
1888...	48,600	47,166	55,492	51,842	54,439	57,537	55,275	53,268	54,495	55,047	52,522	49,010	634,693
1889...	46,719	42,117	46,849	47,843	50,161	54,900	54,687	53,504	53,258	53,535	49,695	47,221	600,489

Deaths.

The greatest number (54,900) was registered in June and the least (42,117) in February. In 1888 the highest and the lowest numbers (57,537) and (47,166) respectively were registered in the corresponding months.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1889 was 518,562 against 468,039 in 1888, exhibiting an increase of 50,523. The ratio per mille was 31·51 against 28·44 in the previous year. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of male population was 31·89 and of females per mille of female population 31·11.

Deaths by Districts

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1889 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio, 34·96 per 1,000, occurred in the Southern Registration District and the lowest, 22·54, in Sind:

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	71,737	64,363	136,100	33·29	33·40	33·34
Central do.	2,137,095	2,156,681	4,293,776	67,307	63,179	130,486	31·49	29·29	30·39
Southern do.	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	49,464	48,688	98,152	34·90	35·02	34·96
Eastern Gujarát Registration District ..	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	52,880	46,544	99,424	35·92	33·59	34·79
Sind Registration District	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	29,604	24,796	54,400	22·48	22·60	22·54
Presidency ..	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	270,992	247,570	518,562	31·89	31·11	31·51

Death-rate by Collectorates.

The next statement shows the deaths in 1889 by Collectorates in sequence of highest rates which ranged from 45·19 per 1,000 in Násik to 15·75 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1888 the maximum and minimum ratios—42·27 and 11·98 per 1,000 respectively—occurred in Broach and Upper Sind Frontier:

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Násik	18,451	16,850	35,301	46·43	43·90	45·19
Broach	7,312	6,558	13,870	43·39	41·38	42·42
Sholápur	11,993	11,150	23,143	40·68	38·76	39·73
Dhárwár	17,521	17,317	34,838	39·64	39·28	39·46
Ahmednagar	14,989	13,419	28,408	39·28	36·30	37·81
Khándesh	24,878	21,814	46,692	39·33	36·07	37·74
Ahmedabad	17,156	14,805	31,961	39·04	35·50	37·32
Bijápur	11,159	11,471	22,630	35·13	35·75	35·44
Surat	10,612	10,128	20,740	34·66	32·86	33·76
Belgaum	14,656	14,349	29,005	33·73	33·41	33·57
Kaira	14,221	12,013	26,234	33·32	31·77	32·59
Poona	14,502	13,445	27,947	31·87	30·18	31·03
Sátára	16,467	16,098	32,565	30·92	30·38	30·65
City of Bombay	12,180	10,868	23,048	26·21	35·23	29·81
Kánara	6,128	5,551	11,679	27·48	27·92	27·69
Karáchi	7,049	5,981	13,030	26·50	28·12	27·22
Panch Maháls	3,579	3,040	6,619	27·28	24·45	25·90
Thána	10,505	9,667	20,172	25·25	24·71	24·98
Shikárpur	11,092	9,557	20,649	24·06	24·38	24·21
Kolába	5,723	5,164	10,887	23·45	21·63	22·55
Thar and Párkar	2,423	1,945	4,368	21·56	21·39	21·48
Hyderabad	7,934	6,463	14,397	19·48	18·60	19·08
Ratnágiri	9,356	9,067	18,423	19·78	17·30	18·48
Upper Sind Frontier	1,106	850	1,956	15·76	15·74	15·75
Presidency	270,992	247,570	518,562	31·89	31·11	31·51

Death-rates by Sexes.

This statement shows that in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Dhárwár, Bijápur, Belgaum, Sátára, Kánara, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere exceeded those of females. In 1888 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in Thána, City of Bombay, Karáchi, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Deaths by Ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1889 classified according to age, as also the ratio per 1,000 persons living calculated on the population of each age-period as enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the percentage on the total deaths:

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	107,724	235·39	20·77
1 and under 5 years	1,714,283	115,930	67·63	22·36
5 ,, 10 ,,	2,387,644	29,865	12·51	5·76
10 ,, 15 ,,	1,877,474	14,252	7·59	2·75
15 ,, 20 ,,	1,287,360	14,695	11·41	2·83
20 ,, 30 ,,	2,984,550	44,083	14·77	8·50
30 ,, 40 ,,	2,459,456	44,382	18·05	8·56
40 ,, 50 ,,	1,543,353	38,855	25·18	7·49
50 ,, 60 ,,	1,000,059	39,090	39·09	7·54
60 years and upwards	742,591	69,686	93·84	13·44
Total	16,454,414	518,562	31·51	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 was, as usual, very high in comparison with the mortality at other periods of life. In fact the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 43·13 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was the age between 10 and 15, the rate being 7·59 per 1,000 persons of those years. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year was 20·77 against 21·32 in 1888. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths was 22·36 against 20·99 in 1888. Among old people of 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 13·44 against 12·99 in 1888.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

According to the Census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, amongst whom, in 1889, 76,596 deaths were recorded against 65,203 in 1888, the death-rate being 24·65 per 1,000 of population against 20·98 in 1888. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons amongst whom 436,178 deaths or 33·22 per 1,000 of population were reported during 1889. In 1888, the total deaths amongst this race were 396,887, equal to a death-rate of 30·23 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian

population numbering 138,326 persons 2,437 deaths were reported during the year against 2,590 in 1888, the death-rate being 17·62 against 18·72 per 1,000 in 1888. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those not belonging to the above creeds. These by the Census of 1881 numbered 80,330 persons, amongst whom during 1889 there were 3,351 deaths against 3,359 in 1888, the death-rate being 41·72 per 1,000 against 41·81 in 1888. Amongst Mahomedans the maximum rate during the year, 43·07 per 1,000, was recorded in the Collectorate of Násik, and the minimum, 12·46, in Thar and Párkar. In 1888, the maximum and minimum rates were 38·70 and 10·65 reported in Ahmedabad and Upper Sind Frontier respectively. Amongst Hindus the maximum rate, 45·42 per 1,000 in 1889, was in the Násik Collectorate and the minimum, 18·32, in Ratnágiri. In 1888 the corresponding rates, 43·57 and 17·03 respectively, were recorded in Broach and Ratnágiri. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 30·40, which was reported from the Bijápur Collectorate, while the minimum 4·51 was recorded in Sátára. In the Collectorates of Broach, Panch Mahals, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1889.

Deaths by Months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1889 as contrasted with 1888 and the mean for the preceding ten years is shown in the following table. During 1889 the greatest number of deaths (52,845) took place as usual in August and the least (32,636) in February. In 1888 the greatest and least numbers occurred in the same months, viz., 45,921 in August and 29,904 in February:

Months.	Deaths from all causes.					
	Mean for ten years, 1879—1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	32,625	1·99	32,491	1·97	37,601	2·28
February	29,201	1·78	29,904	1·82	32,636	1·98
March	31,034	1·89	33,992	2·07	39,530	2·40
April	30,113	1·83	35,317	2·14	44,725	2·72
May	31,377	1·91	39,780	2·42	45,337	2·76
June	32,494	1·98	45,066	2·74	41,647	2·53
July	36,496	2·22	45,397	2·76	49,435	3·00
August	39,051	2·38	45,921	2·79	52,845	3·21
September	35,579	2·18	41,133	2·50	46,016	2·80
October	35,404	2·16	41,269	2·51	46,651	2·84
November	36,155	2·20	38,284	2·33	43,121	2·62
December	35,248	2·15	39,485	2·39	39,018	2·37
Year	404,777	24·67	468,039	28·44	518,562	31·51

Deaths by Causes.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1889, classified according to the causes specified by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1888 and the mean of the preceding ten years:

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for 10 years, 1879—1888.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	18,364	1·12	36,496	2·22	32,431	1·97
Small-pox	4,300	0·26	3,617	0·22	7,066	0·43
Fevers	280,175	17·07	304,449	18·50	346,878	21·08
Bowel-complaints	35,053	2·14	45,462	2·76	48,202	2·93
Injuries	5,916	0·36	5,731	0·35	5,941	0·36
Other causes	60,969	3·72	72,284	4·39	78,044	4·74
All Causes	404,777	24·67	468,039	28·44	518,562	31·51

Cholera.

During 1889 cholera caused 32,431 deaths, or 4,069 less than in the preceding year. In January cholera prevailed in 11 Collectorates and caused 496 deaths. In February the disease was present in 9 Collectorates causing 227 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year. In March 895 deaths from cholera were returned from 10 Collectorates. In April the disease increased and caused 2,953 deaths. In May it spread to 16 Collectorates and 6,162 deaths were reported. In June the number of deaths fell to 5,202, but in July the mortality from the disease rose to 6,379, the maximum for the year, distributed over 19 Collectorates. In August, September and October, cholera was subsiding, the number of deaths in those months being 5,042, 2,500 and 1,686 respectively. 375 deaths from cholera were recorded in November and 514 in December. The highest death-rate from cholera, 5·77 per mille, was reported from Bijápur.

Mortality in rural and urban circles.

The following tables showing the rural and urban circles in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per mille of population indicate the principal centres of the disease:

Mortality in Rural Circles.

No.	Name of Circle.	Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Jati	Karáchi...	27,055	348	12·86
2	Gadag	Dhárwár	83,332	896	10·75
3	Mundargi				
4	Sindgi...	Bijápur	72,650	655	9·01
5	Jámner	Khándesh	83,535	704	8·42
6	Bársi	Sholápur	93,920	740	7·87
7	Muddebihál	Bijápur	65,024	492	7·56
8	Pimpalner	Khándesh	55,753	417	7·46
9	Bágalkot	Bijápur	89,132	654	7·34
10	Indi		71,940	507	7·04
11	Chorási	Surat	44,764	301	6·72
12	Báglán	Násik	64,875	432	6·65
13	Hubli...	Dhárwár	55,320	353	6·38
14	Dindori	Násik	72,290	459	6·35
15	Sinnar...		66,081	398	6·02
16	Bhusával	Khándesh	96,160	578	6·01
17	Edlabad				
18	Jámkhed	Ahmednagar	60,960	340	5·57
19	Anklesvar	Broach	65,054	350	5·38
20	Hánsot				
21	Niphád	Násik	87,523	467	5·33
22	Málegaon		74,718	389	5·20
23	Sholápur	Sholápur	89,649	462	5·15
24	Sampgaon	Belgaum	119,843	612	5·10
25	Bhiwndi	Thána	68,967	352	5·10
26	Bágevádi	Bijápur...	86,743	437	5·03

Mortality in Urban Circles.

No.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population of Towns.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Nandurbár T. C.	Khándesh	6,841	167	24·41
2	Pandharpur ,, ...	Sholápur	16,910	237	14·02
3	Gokák ,, ...	Belgaum	10,307	108	10·47
4	Broach ,, ...	Broach	37,281	322	8·63
5	Sukkur ,, ...	Shikárpur	27,389	210	7·66
6	Bársi ,, ...	Sholápur	16,126	110	6·82
7	Gadag ,, ...	Dhárwár	17,001	110	6·47
8	Surat ,, ...	Surat	109,844	620	5·64

Villages affected by cholera.

Out of the 24,535 villages in the Presidency 2,831 or 11·54 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Sholápur Collectorate, where out of 709 villages 232 or 32·72 per cent. were affected. In Bijápur and Broach, the percentages were 31·69 and 31·01 respectively. In the Surat, Násik, Dhárwár, Sátára, Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum districts, the percentages were 18·33, 17·18, 16·31, 16·26, 14·90, 14·42 and 12·86 respectively. In the remaining 13 Collectorates the rates were below 10 per cent.

Small-pox: mortality by Sexes.

During 1889 the deaths from small-pox of 3,616 males and 3,450 females, in all 7,066 persons, were recorded, against 3,617 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 4,300.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

The disease was most destructive in the Sind Registration District, where a death-rate of 0·90 was recorded against 0·21 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 0·21. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0·53 against 0·05. In the Western, Central and Eastern Gujarát Registration Districts it was respectively 0·42, 0·29 and 0·15 against 0·44, 0·26 and 0·02. Among Collectorates the highest death-rates, 1·94 and 1·12, were recorded in Karáchi and Hyderabad respectively. The lowest rate, 0·02, was in the Panch Maháls.

Fever: mortality by Sexes.

During 1889, 180,451 males and 166,427 females, in all 346,878 persons, were reported to have died from fever, against 304,449 in 1888 and 280,175 the mean for the previous ten years.

Mortality by Districts and Collectorates.

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District, where the decennial mean is 23·73, the ratio per mille of deaths from fever rose from 26·58 in 1888 to 27·36 in 1889. In the Western Registration District the death-rate was 20·98 against 17·79 the year before, and 17·14 the mean of the preceding ten years. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 20·04 against 17·63 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 16·11. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 17·88 against 15·51 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 15·08. In Sind the ratio was 19·38 against 15·18 in the previous year and a mean of 13·13. Among Collectorates the highest death-rates, 33·03 and 30·19, were recorded at Broach and Ahmedabad respectively. Ratnágiri and Bombay, where the death-rates were respectively 9·36 and 9·32, returned the lowest ratios.

Deaths from Bowel-complaints by Sexes;

During 1889 bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 26,366 males and 21,836 females, or a total of 48,202 persons against 45,462 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 35,053.

The Southern Registration District showed the high ratio of 6·34 deaths per mille of population against 5·86 in 1888 and a decennial mean of 3·73. The Western Registration District came next with a ratio of 3·67, and was followed by the Central Registration District, the Eastern Gujarát Registration District and Sind with ratios of 2·39, 1·59 and 0·25 respectively. Of the Collectorates, Belgaum with 8·57 and Dhárwár with 7·07 returned the highest, and Hyderabad with 0·07 and Upper Sind Frontier with 0·06 the lowest death-rates. By Districts and Collectorates.

During 1889, 3,386 males and 2,555 females, or a total of 5,941 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes was greater by 210 than that reported in 1888. Of these 5,941 deaths, 2,503 were caused by drowning, 1,171 resulted from snake-bites, 544 from wounds, 193 from hanging, 130 from attacks by wild beasts, 126 from poisoning and 1,274 from causes not specified. Deaths from drowning, attacks by wild beasts and causes not specified increased, while under the other heads there was a decrease. Deaths from injuries.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified in the preceding paragraphs numbered 78,044, of which 39,951 occurred among males and 38,093 among females. The total for 1888 was 72,284, so for the year under report there was an increase of 5,760. Deaths from other causes.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year 1889 was 237. Eight new dispensaries were opened during the year at Navápur, Sávda, Kholápur, Gadgiri, Budgaon, Kálol, Ahmedabad and Shahdádpur, while the dispensary in Belgaum City was closed. There were thus 244 hospitals and dispensaries open at the close of the year. Of the new dispensaries opened, three belonged to Native States and the remainder were grant-in-aid institutions. Number of institutions.

The number of patients treated at all these institutions during 1889 as compared with the previous year was as follows: Number of patients.

In-patients.		Out-patients		Total.	
1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
37,248	37,549	1,677,928	1,659,065	1,715,176	1,696,614

There was thus in the year under report an increase of 301 in-patients and a decrease of 18,863 out-patients. The number of patients decreased in the Konkan, the Dekkhan and Gujarát, and increased in Sind and Bombay City. The recorded results of the treatment of in-patients showed that 25,068 were cured and 3,641 otherwise relieved, while 3,011 or 8 per cent. died. The death rate in the previous year was 8·1 per cent. The total number of beds available was 3,565, or 34 more than in 1888. Of the out-door patients 1,489,969 attended personally. Of the whole number of patients 390,829 were treated at the civil hospitals and 1,305,785 at the dispensaries. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 1,815 and of out-patients 17,000.

The following list shows the principal diseases from which relief was sought: Diseases treated.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Small-pox	944	Eye diseases	187,396
Cholera	5,318	Ear diseases	63,204
Dysentery	29,525	Nose diseases	5,847
Malarial fevers	262,791	Lung diseases	10,278
Primary syphilis	7,838	Other diseases of the respiratory system	85,677
Secondary syphilis	11,722	Diarrhœa	47,451
Gonorrhœa	10,468	Dyspepsia	45,706
Worms	157,912	Liver diseases	6,580
Debility	11,462	Other diseases of the digestive system	152,094
Rheumatic affections	46,469	Spleen diseases	6,815
Leprosy	1,354	Diseases of the lymphatic system	9,757
Nerve diseases	36,316	Diseases of the urinary system	6,507
Diseases of the connective system	47,920	Diseases of the generative system	17,052
Skin diseases	226,490	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	5,107
Ulcers	62,153		
Poisons	6,734		

In comparison with the previous year, there was a notable decrease of 54,258 in the number of skin diseases. Malarial fevers rose from 245,697 to 262,791. Cholera cases decreased from 7,833 to 5,318, and small-pox cases rose from 741 to 944.

The number of major operations performed was 5,161 against 4,779 in the preceding year. There were 1,529 operations performed on the eye or its appendages. Removals of calculi numbered 729, incisions 658, operations on joints 498, amputations 404 and removals. Operations performed.

of tumours 406. The number of persons cured, including some who had been operated on in the previous year, was 4,440. The percentage of deaths was 3·3 against 3·2 in 1888.

Sex and race of patients.

Of the total number of patients treated 766,863, or 45·2 per cent. were men, 316,574 or 18·7 per cent. were women and 613,177 or 36·1 per cent. were children. In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were 45·4, 18·5 and 36·1. Divided by classes 9,067 were Europeans, 3,610 were Eurasians, 1,147,955 were Hindus, 444,296 were Mahomedans, 31,501 were Pársis, 44,291 were Native Christians and 15,894 belonged to other classes.

Income and expenditure.

The aggregate income in 1889 of all civil hospitals and dispensaries, except those supported by Native States, was Rs. 12,48,079 (inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,12,811) as compared with Rs. 12,25,385 in 1888. To this income the contribution of Government was Rs. 8,00,353 against Rs. 8,01,398, and the contributions of Local Boards and Municipalities Rs. 73,247 and Rs. 1,45,992 respectively against Rs. 76,328 and Rs. 1,37,010 in the previous year. In the course of the year orders were passed requiring several of the Boards to increase their contributions towards the support of hospitals. The amount of private subscriptions rose from Rs. 18,834 to Rs. 36,864. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,36,240 as compared with Rs. 10,41,256 in 1888. Civil hospitals absorbed Rs. 7,26,291 of the net cost and dispensaries Rs. 3,09,949. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-2-6 as in the previous year, while the cost per patient rose from Re. 0-11-4 to Re. 0-11-7. The closing cash balance was Rs. 1,21,373.

Invested capital.

At the commencement of the year the amount of invested capital was Rs. 4,05,325. In its course Rs. 42,125 were invested and Rs. 2,575 were withdrawn from investment. At the close of the year the invested capital amounted to Rs. 4,44,875.

Private contributions.

Valuable contributions of Rs. 18,000 by His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, Rs. 75,000 by Mr. Frámji Dinsha Petit, Rs. 1,00,000 by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar and Rs. 2,000 by the Trustees of the Pársi Panchávet Fund were made during the year in aid of medical institutions or to advance medical science.

Contagious Diseases Act, Bombay.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from 1st July 1888, there is nothing to be recorded under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

Number of asylums.

In 1889 as in the preceding year there were six lunatic asylums in the Presidency situated at Colába (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár, Hyderabad and Ratnágiri. Accommodation was provided for 21 additional lunatics at Poona and 3 at Dhárwár.

Inmates.

The asylum population during the year was 917 against 949 in 1888, a decrease of 32. At the beginning of the year there were 675 inmates, 541 males and 134 females, in the asylums. In the course of the year 193 males and 37 females were admitted, and 9 males and 3 females re-admitted. The number of males discharged was 113, and of females 23. There were 67 deaths—50 of males and 17 of females. At the close of the year there remained under treatment 714 persons, of whom 580 were males and 134 females. Of the inmates discharged, 54 were cured and 61 improved. The daily average number of sick decreased from 79 in 1888 to 65. The death-rate fell from 12·6 per cent. on the daily average strength to 9·5. Of the 242 insanes admitted or re-admitted during the year, 56 were Christians (including 35 Europeans, 2 Eurasians and 19 Native Christians), 108 Hindus, 58 Mahomedans, 17 Pársis and 3 persons of other classes.

Criminal lunatics.

Altogether 131 criminal lunatics were under confinement against 123 in the previous year. At the commencement of the year the number in the asylums was 101—91 males and 10 females. Twenty-seven males and three females were admitted during the year, 8 males and one female were discharged, 9 males and one female died, and there remained at the close of the year 101 males and 11 females.

Types and causes of insanity.

Of the inmates of the asylums 326 suffered from acute mania, 183 from chronic mania, 104 from melancholia, 95 from acute dementia and 150 from chronic dementia. Of those suffering from acute mania 32 recovered and 19 were improved, as compared with 9 recoveries and 10 improvements in cases of chronic mania and 3 recoveries and 7 improvements in cases of chronic dementia in 1888. In 379 cases the insanity was attributed to physical causes and in 92 to moral causes, while in 446 cases its cause was unknown. 207 cases were to the use of intoxicants.

Cost.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,28,887 against Rs. 1,29,920 in 1888. The receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 10,130 to Rs. 12,228. The net profit from manufactures was Rs. 4,109. The net cost of the asylums to Government amounted to Rs. 1,04,431 against Rs. 1,09,658 in the preceding year. The average cost of each patient in the asylums taken together fell from Rs. 161-6-10 in 1888 to Rs. 148-10-10. Taking the institutions separately, it varied from Rs. 202-2-8 per head at Colába to Rs. 80-14-4 per head at Hyderabad. As compared with the previous year, the cost per head decreased at all the asylums except at Hyderabad where there was a slight increase.

Sanitation.

Sanitary works: Military.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been alluded to in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this report. The actual cost of works of this nature carried out during the year 1889 was Rs. 67,937 against Rs. 7,34,785 in 1888. Except the construction of six new wash-houses and the conversion of out-buildings into wash-houses, bath-rooms and latrines at Ahmednagar, and the provision of rainwater pipes and masonry drains round the barracks in the European Infantry and Royal Artillery Lines at Nasirabad, no works of much importance were carried out during the year.

Local Boards.

Sanitary works carried out by Local Boards have been referred to in the section on Local Boards' Administration in Chapter III of this report.

Mofussil Municipalities.

The aggregate expenditure of the Mofussil Municipalities in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 42,91,547, of which Rs. 4,00,744 or 9 per cent. were laid out on conservancy. In Sind the only towns possessing a regular water-supply system were Karáchi and Hyderabad. Elsewhere, as indeed in Mofussil Municipalities throughout the Presidency, the water-supply was principally derived from rivers, tanks and wells. The number of distribution pipes in Karáchi City was largely increased, and a scheme for the drainage of the town was under consideration. Some of the smaller Municipalities improved their sanitary arrangements. Each corporation employed a staff of sweepers to keep the roads clean, and in most towns dust-bins that were emptied daily were provided in convenient spots. In the Northern Division the Ahmedabad water-works, which were commenced in March 1889, made fair progress. A scheme for the water-supply of Viramgám was under consideration. Drainage was extremely defective throughout the division, the existing drains being only sufficient to drain off rainwater. The Municipality of Ahmedabad has prepared a drainage project, which is being revised by Mr. Baldwin Latham. Progress was made with the drainage works at Dákor, and a drainage scheme for Nadiád was under preparation. Each municipality entertained a staff for surface cleaning and scavenging, and sanitary conveniences of various descriptions were provided by almost all of them. In the Central Division the water-supply was reported to be sufficient in all municipalities except Dhulia, Násik, Yeola and Bársi. The Dedargám water-works for the supply of Dhulia were commenced in May 1889. Water is to be carried by an 8-inch main to a service reservoir about 1½ miles from Dhulia, whence it will be taken by a 9-inch pipe to the town. The estimate amounts to Rs. 2,99,374. In the Southern Division additional night-soil carts were purchased, and additional bhángis (removers of night-soil) were entertained in various places. At Dhárwár 25 privies were constructed. Plans and estimates were prepared for a system of surface drainage at Belgaum, and water-supply schemes for Hubli and Panvel were under consideration.

Bombay City.

The expenditure of the Health Department in the City of Bombay during the year 1889-90 was Rs. 11,96,577 against Rs. 11,56,410 in 1888-89. Some account of the measures of sanitation carried out will be found in the Municipal Administration section of Chapter III of this report.

Bombay Harbour: Importation of disease.

During the year fourteen infected vessels arrived in Bombay Harbour against 10 in the previous year. The number of infectious cases on board these vessels was 39, of which 24 were cases of small-pox.

Inspection of out-going vessels.

The number of out-going vessels inspected by the Health Officer was 640 against 673 in the preceding year. Of these, 408 were square-rigged vessels or steamers, 194 were native craft, 23 were pilgrim ships and 15 were troopships or Indian Marine vessels. The total number of persons inspected on board was 78,667. The 23 pilgrim ships which left the harbour during the year carried 13,037 passengers.

Vaccination.

Strength of the department.

The Vaccination Department during the year 1889-90 consisted of 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 3 Superintendents of Vaccination, 33 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 6 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, 32 clerks, 552 vaccinators and 551 peons. The appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Gujarát Circle, remained vacant. There was an increase of one Inspector, fifteen vaccinators and sixteen peons during the year. Of the fifteen vaccinators two were entertained by Municipalities, six by Local Boards and seven by Native States.

Work among the civil and military population.

During the year 9,00,232 persons were primarily vaccinated and 58,470 were re-vaccinated against 8,96,394 and 54,700 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 3,838 or 0·43 per cent. in primary vaccinations and 3,770 or 6·89 per cent. in re-vaccinations. There was a decrease of 18·26 per cent. in primary vaccinations and an increase of 1·60 per cent. in re-vaccinations at dispensaries. The total number of operations at the dispensaries decreased by 1,218 or 17·21 per cent. owing to the transfer of vaccination work from the medical officers in charge of dispensaries to the táluka vaccinators. There was a decrease in both kinds of operations in the British and Native Army during the year. On the whole there was an increase in total operations of 7,608, or 0·80 per cent. over the preceding year's total for the entire Presidency.

According to sex.

There were 464,209 males and 436,023 females primarily vaccinated and 41,738 males and 16,732 females re-vaccinated, the totals being 505,947 males and 452,755 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were respectively 51·57 males and 48·43 females, as was also the case in the preceding year. In re-vaccination they were respectively 71·38 and 28·62 against 68·39 and 31·61; and in total operations 52·77 and 47·23 against 52·53 and 47·47.

Race.

Of the total number primarily vaccinated 4,666 were Christians, 6,90,801 Hindus, 1,33,631 Musalmáns, 2,141 Pársis and 68,993 persons of other classes. Among Hindus and Musalmáns the numbers and percentages were higher than in the previous year, whilst among the remaining classes they were lower.

Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years and above 6 years. The numbers belonging to each period primarily vaccinated were respectively 6,27,179, 2,56,786 and 16,267 against 6,24,747, 2,56,506 and 15,141 during the preceding year. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 5,98,069, of children between 1 and 6 years 2,42,500 and of persons of other ages 13,613.

Primary vaccinations.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the increase or decrease in each of the last eleven years :

Primarily vaccinated.	Year ending 31st March										
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Persons	5,86,501	6,42,505	7,29,323	7,92,206	8,26,965	8,02,207	8,54,387	8,55,972	8,79,755	8,96,394	9,00,232
Increase	24,532	56,004	86,818	62,883	34,759	...	52,180	1,585	23,783	16,639	3,838
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	24,758	...	...	...	...	...

Results of primary vaccinations.

Out of 9,00,232 primary vaccinations 8,54,182 or 94·88 per cent. were successful against 95·02 per cent. in 1888-89. The number of unsuccessful cases was less than in the preceding year, being 15,241 against 16,357. 2,012 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation. In 32,821 cases the result of the operation was unknown, as the children were not brought for inspection.

Children successfully vaccinated in British territory.

The following table shows the number of children successfully vaccinated during the last two years in the Presidency exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :

Years.	Births returned as registered.	Deaths registered among children under 1 year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children vaccinated successfully.		Children under 1 year remaining unvaccinated.
				Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.	
1889-90	6,00,489	1,07,724	4,92,765	3,91,511	1,49,016	1,01,254
1888-89	6,34,693	99,792	5,34,901	3,86,308	1,48,353	1,48,593

Out of 4,92,765 infants under one year available for vaccination, 3,91,511 or 79·45 per cent. were protected. In the previous year the percentage was 72·22.

Re-vaccinations.

During the year 58,470 persons were re-vaccinated against 54,700 in 1888-89. In 232 instances the re-vaccination was repeated, in 11,030 instances the results could not be ascertained and in 11,326 cases the operation failed. The number of successful cases was 36,346 or 62·16 per cent. against 61·32 in the preceding year.

Percentages of success by districts.

The following table shows by vaccination districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination contrasted with those for the previous year :

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of success of Primary Vaccinations.		Percentages of success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Western Registration District	95·60	95·62	57·89	50·38
2	Presidency Circle	92·80	91·68	46·46	18·09
3	Central Registration District	94·53	94·46	68·78	64·48
4	Southern Registration District	94·18	94·05	65·81	67·07
5	Eastern Gujarát Registration District ...	97·72	97·31	65·43	62·74
6	Western Gujarát Circle	92·47	93·28	64·09	63·52
7	Sind Registration District	94·90	93·92	60·43	63·62
8	Baroda	96·31	95·99	72·91	74·41
9	Cutch	98·46	98·83	53·62	77·91
10	Aden, Muskat, Khelát and Bushire... ...	88·99	83·50	100·00	76·67
11	British Army	78·57	80·21	54·38	68·26
12	Native Army	65·19	90·60	50·76	71·09
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	95·02	94·88	61·32	62·16

In successful primary vaccination the percentages were lower than in the previous year in 7 out of 12 districts and circles. On the whole there was a slight decrease in the percentage of successful cases in the year under review.

In primary vaccinations the percentages were higher than in the preceding year in Local Fund and Municipal districts and lower in the remaining agencies. In re-vaccinations increased success attended the work of Municipal, Local Fund, Native State and Dispensary establishments, while the remaining ones were less successful. By agencies.

The details of the total number of persons operated on in the last two years, by districts and circles of vaccination, together with the percentages of increase and decrease, are shown in the following table: Total operations.

Districts and Circles.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.				Persons Re-vaccinated.				Total number of Persons operated on.			
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Western Registration District.	106,944	105,226	...	1,718 / 1·61	3,934	2,364	...	1,570 / 39·91	110,878	107,590	...	3,288 / 29·65
Presidency Circle	19,044	19,637	593 / 3·11	...	2,800	3,876	1,076 / 38·43	...	21,844	23,513	1,669 / 7·64	...
Central Registration District.	182,730	181,865	...	865 / 0·47	5,630	3,787	...	1,843 / 32·74	188,360	185,652	...	2,708 / 1·44
Southern Registration District	150,550	171,189	20,639 / 13·71	...	10,586	24,351	13,765 / 130·03	...	161,136	195,540	34,404 / 21·35	...
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	143,221	138,568	...	4,653 / 3·25	2,164	4,249	2,085 / 96·35	...	145,385	142,817	...	2,568 / 1·72
Western Gujarát Circle ...	105,138	102,339	...	2,799 / 2·66	5,757	3,728	...	2,029 / 35·24	110,895	106,067	...	4,828 / 4·35
Sind Registration District ...	89,920	84,395	...	5,525 / 6·14	16,118	11,295	...	4,823 / 29·72	106,038	95,690	...	10,348 / 9·76
Baroda	70,933	69,246	...	1,687 / 2·38	1,340	1,016	...	324 / 24·18	72,273	70,262	...	2,011 / 2·78
Cutch	21,125	21,478	353 / 1·67	...	304	258	...	46 / 15·13	21,429	21,736	307 / 1·43	...
Aden, Muskat, Khelát, Bushire, Steamer Point and Shaikh Othman.	2,817	2,576	...	241 / 8·56	12	30	18 / 150·00	...	2,829	2,606	...	223 / 7·88
British Army	378	192	...	186 / 49·21	1,451	690	...	761 / 52·45	1,829	882	...	947 / 51·78
Native Army	3,594	3,521	...	73 / 2·03	4,604	2,826	...	1,778 / 38·62	8,198	6,347	...	1,851 / 22·58
Total ...	896,394	900,232	3,838 / 0·43	...	54,700	58,470	3,770 / 6·89	...	951,094	958,702	7,608 / 0·80	...

Excluding the Aden district, the ratio of persons protected by successful primary vaccination to the whole population was highest in Cutch and lowest in the Presidency Circle. Altogether 33·35 persons of all ages per mille of population were primarily vaccinated with success against 33·25 in the previous year. Ratio of protection to the whole population.

The quality of lymph in use was generally reported to be good. Five consignments of English lymph were received, one for the Bombay district and four for Aden. Lymph.

Efforts were made to introduce animal vaccination, as far as practicable, throughout the Presidency. Several vaccinators and candidates of the department, as well as medical students, received instruction in it. Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay and Poona (city and cantonment) all the year round, and for two months in the cold weather in Junágad Town in Western Gujarát, where 12 heifers were successfully inoculated and the lymph distributed among the vaccinators. At Karáchi several calves were inoculated but without success. Animal vaccination.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination in the past two years is shown in the following table: Expenditure.

Establishments.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	94,303 0 5	1,09,059 13 1	14,756 12 8	.....
Municipal	29,707 15 6	30,761 0 2	1,053 0 8	.....
Cantonment	1,048 7 2	862 3 5	.....	186 3 9
Local Fund	89,206 4 1	89,221 12 4	15 8 3	.....
Native States	59,562 6 6	61,151 6 2	1,588 15 8	.....
Total ...	2,73,828 1 8	2,91,056 3 2	17,228 1 6	.....

The total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,91,056-3-2, whilst the successful cases, excluding cases in dispensaries and the army, were 879,679 in number. The average cost of each successful case was annas 5 and pies 4, or 4 pies more than in the preceding year.

Taking the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors together, there were 4,771 encampments, 87,392 miles travelled in 8,637 days, and 311,558 children inspected in 13,231 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 32·75 were inspected against 33·58 in the preceding year. Supervision.

Inoculation.

Inoculation was not had recourse to anywhere in the Presidency proper; it was, however, reported to have been practised during March in the Nagar Párkar táluka in Sind.

Compulsory vaccination.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force in Bombay for 12 years and in Karáchi for 10 years, and in both places there has been since its introduction a considerable increase in the number of infants protected.

Veterinary.

Bombay Veterinary College.

An account of the Bombay Veterinary College will be found in Chapter VII (Education)

The Bái Sákarbái Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals.

At the Sákarbái Petit Hospital for animals, which was for clinical purposes under the management of the officers of the Veterinary College, 3,626 animals were treated as in-patients in 1889 against 3,301 in 1888, and 755 as out-patients against 768.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

General.

The object of these dispensaries is to follow with respect to animals the methods of popularizing scientific treatment of disease which have been successful in the case of human beings. Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College are utilized as Veterinary Hospital Assistants in charge of the dispensaries. Four of these institutions were in existence at the end of the year. They are maintained from Local Funds and other sources, and receive grants-in-aid from Government on certain conditions.

Ahmedabad Dispensary.

The income of the Ahmedabad dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,320. Stables for sick animals have been provided. 645 animals were treated, of which 22 were kept on the premises. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant visited 25 villages in the neighbourhood where foot and mouth disease was raging, and also lectured on veterinary subjects.

Nadiád Dispensary.

The income of the Nadiád dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,200. The number of animals treated was 667. No accommodation for animals is at present provided at the dispensary. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant visited Mehmadabad and A'nand, where he treated a few animals.

Násik Dispensary.

The Násik dispensary, which is associated with a depôt of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had an income during the year of Rs. 1,645. Of 278 animals treated in all, 189 were treated at the dispensary stables. Animals in hospital belonging to poor owners were fed at the cost of the Society.

Dhulia Dispensary.

The Dhulia dispensary was opened in December 1889. Stabling is provided for 12 animals. During the year 250 animals were treated, of which 10 were kept at the hospital. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant travelled in the Páchora táluka, where rinderpest was prevalent.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

THE following statement summarises the attendance at the various educational institutions of the Presidency during the year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year:

Attendance in schools and colleges classified by standard.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Public Institutions.				
University Education :				
Arts Colleges	10	9	1,179	1,229
Professional Colleges	4	4	518	523
School Education, General :				
Secondary Schools	413	412	40,947	42,131
Primary Schools	8,113	8,396	462,571	477,017
School Education, Special :				
Training Schools	15	16	828	847
Other Schools	87	42	1,709	1,971
Total Public Institutions ...	8,642	8,879	507,752	523,718
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	64	57	851	786
Elementary	3,026	2,780	74,250	67,123
Total Private Institutions ...	3,090	2,337	75,101	67,909
Grand Total ...	11,732	11,716	582,853	591,627

By private institutions are meant those which are not under Government inspection. The number of boys under instruction in public institutions rose from 453,072 to 465,234 and the number of girls from 54,680 to 58,484, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 484,375 to 501,398, and the average daily attendance from 361,725 to 373,842. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls was 75 in each of the two past years. The decrease in the number of special schools is nominal only, as Drawing and Agriculture are now recognized as part of the ordinary school course, and the classes in these subjects are no longer shown as independent schools.

The attendance in the different classes of public schools during the year under report and the previous year was as follows:

Attendance in schools and colleges classified according to sources of maintenance.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	120	92	12,327	12,050	...	*28	...	277
Local Boards	4,337	4,275	227,040	226,306	...	62	...	734
Municipal Boards	744	748	75,165	76,040	4	...	875	...
Native States	1,952	2,004	115,271	119,110	52	...	3,839	...
Aided	1,364	1,616	70,133	79,547	252	...	9,414	...
Unaided	125	144	7,816	10,665	19	...	2,849	...
Total ...	8,642	8,879	507,752	523,718	327	90	16,977	1,011

* Includes 21 drawing and 6 agricultural classes no longer shown as independent schools.

The number of pupils learning English rose from 43,451 to 44,548, the number learning a vernacular language from 484,672 to 496,775, and the number learning a classical language from 14,222 to 17,098. Part of the increase in the number learning classical languages is due to the inclusion for the first time of indigenous schools in Sind and more than a thousand boys who were learning Arabic at Aden. The distribution of pupils according to race is shown below:

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,483	3,779
Portuguese and Native Christians... ...	8,677	8,553
Jews	1,159	1,480
Pársis	13,013	13,339
Mahomedans	69,140	76,729
Hindus	406,265	412,246
Aboriginal and hill tribes	5,984	6,825
Others	31	767
Total ...	507,752	523,718

Expenditure from various sources.

The following comparative table summarises the total expenditure from all sources during the year under report as compared with the previous year:

Years.	Number of public Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure from					
			Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	8,642	507,752	16,52,916	8,53,453	3,05,291	11,54,283	14,87,385	54,53,328
1889-90	8,879	523,718	17,10,786	8,74,198	2,95,254	12,16,359	15,70,853	56,67,450

The increase in the expenditure from Provincial Funds is due to larger grants for buildings and furniture and to an extra grant to Local Boards in Sind. The decrease in the expenditure from Municipal Funds is due to the withdrawal of contributions to secondary schools and to smaller expenditure on buildings. The increase under the headings Fees and All other sources is owing to the increase in the number of schools and scholars. Of the total expenditure,

Provincial funds bore...	30·18 per cent.
Local cess „	15·42 „
Municipal rates „	5·21 „
Fees „	21·46 „
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates) ...	14·26 „
And all other sources	13·44 „

Distribution.

The share in the total expenditure allotted to each class of institution is shown below:

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,09,492	8,09,161
Local Board	12,48,513	12,70,131
Municipal Board	5,24,429	5,16,100
Native State	8,50,552	9,09,013
Aided	14,10,077	14,68,438
Unaided	1,08,237	1,87,659
General	5,02,028	5,06,948
Total ...	54,53,328	56,67,450

Expenditure from Provincial Funds.

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial funds for the last two years:

		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education	Arts Colleges	1,19,558	1,02,766
	Professional Colleges	58,100	44,396
School Education, General ...	Secondary Schools	3,07,473	3,14,661
	Primary Schools...	5,25,871	5,48,035
School Education, Special ...	Training Schools...	65,266	78,590
	Medical Schools	29,150	30,638
	Other Special Schools	1,23,560	1,30,845
Buildings...		1,16,835	1,49,534
Furniture and Apparatus, &c.		4,474	18,835
University		15,000	15,000
Direction		43,503	47,393
Inspection		1,99,414	1,97,204
Scholarships		25,068	24,269
Miscellaneous		19,644	8,620
Total ...		16,52,916	17,10,786

The decrease under University Education was due to the absence of officers on leave. The increase under Secondary Schools is due to the fact that charges on account of the Anglo-Indian School at Baroda and the Lawrence School at Mount Abu were included for the first time.

The increase under Primary Schools is due to the increased grants to schools in Sind. The increase under Training Schools is due to the opening of the Dhulia school and to the improvement of the old colleges. The increase under Other Special Schools is due to an increased grant to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The decrease under Miscellaneous is owing to the reduction of the Translators at Poona, Dhárwár and Hyderabad.

The payments to aided institutions rose from Rs. 4,00,952 to Rs. 4,41,246. There was a large increase in the building grants, and the awards to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 2,99,033 to Rs. 3,12,428, while the special grants fell from Rs. 6,261 to Rs. 3,471. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the last two years : Grants.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government Schools...	8,501	22
Do. Board Schools	11,259	9,892
Do. Aided Schools...	97,076	1,39,620
Total ...	1,16,836	1,49,534

University Education.

Particulars respecting the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement 6. The details for the Arts Colleges are shown below : Arts Colleges.

Colleges.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.		1889-90.							
			Previous Examination.		First B. A.		B. A.		M. A.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Number of Pupils reading at end of year.	Number of Pupils successful.	Number of Pupils reading at end of year.	Number of Pupils successful.	Number of Pupils reading at end of year.	Number of Pupils successful.	Number of Pupils reading at end of year.	Number of Pupils successful.
Government.										
Elphinstone College ...	235	217	90	48	70	15	35	26	22	1
Dekkhan College... ...	167	103	32	31	52	21	19	31	4	...
Aided.										
St. Xavier's College ...	185	188	109	38	54	16	25	16	5	1
Free General Assembly ...	187	220	114	34	65	14	37	19	4	1
Gujarát College	66	99	69	15	26	5	4	1	...	...
Sind Arts College... ...	59	63	46	15	12	3	5	3	...	...
Unaided.										
Fergusson College... ...	150	240	195	53	45	...	...	...	...	...
Maintained by Native States.										
Sámaldás College	70	58	34	18	19	5	5	7	...	...
Rájárâm College	52	41	29	15	12	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,171	1,229	718½	267	355	82	130	103	35	3

The attendance at the Dekkhan College fell off in consequence of an enhancement of the fees. The old rates have, however, since been restored. The fees received at the Government Colleges amounted to Rs. 35,667 against Rs. 34,990 in 1888-89 ; the fees at the aided and unaided colleges to Rs. 40,895 against Rs. 31,577, and the fees at the colleges in Native States to Rs. 5,001 against Rs. 4,257.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law School at Bombay at the end of the year was 269 against 203 at the end of 1888-89. Out of 85 students who presented themselves for the examination in jurisprudence, 61 passed. There were 80 candidates for the LL.B. examination of whom 22 passed. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 8,600 in 1888-89 to Rs. 11,775. At the Poona Law School the number of pupils fell from 62 to 48, but the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,175 to Rs. 2,500. Out of 62 students who appeared for the examination in jurisprudence 59 passed. Professional Colleges.

At the Grant Medical College the attendance was as follows:

	March 1889.	March 1890.
University Classes ... Men	149	130
University Classes ... Women	18	18
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women ...	15	14
Total ...	182	162

The fee-receipts fell from Rs. 20,165 to Rs. 19,145. Dr. Carter gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the foundation of a new lectureship at the college, and His Highness the Gáekwár offered Rs. 500 per mensem for three years for a new professorship. The classes

made fair progress, though the insufficient general education of the students stood in their way. At the First University Examination in Medicine there were 82 candidates, of whom 41 passed, six of them, including two women, being placed in the first class. At the Second Examination 62 candidates appeared, of whom 24 were successful. Of these only one, a woman, was placed in the first class. For the Degree of L.M. & S. there were 73 candidates, of whom 32 were found qualified, eight of them coming out in the first class. Three women passed their final examination in the Certificated Practitioners' Class.

At the College of Science the number of students rose from 206 to 207, while the fee-receipts fell from Rs. 9,034 to Rs. 7,621. At the examination for the L.C.E. Degree 43 candidates appeared, of whom 20 passed, one being placed in the first class. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering under the old rules 35 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed. For the First Examination under the new rules 10 candidates were sent up and all passed, 4 being placed in the first class.

Secondary Schools.

University Examinations.

The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi. Out of 1,559 candidates sent up from schools 620 passed, while only 126 passed out of 1,316 boys who went up without school certificates. In the preceding year 778 out of 1,690 candidates from schools passed, and 136 out of 1,788 candidates who had been privately taught. The University School Final Examination was held for the first time in Bombay. The number of candidates was 505, of whom 146 were successful. 255 candidates went up from the schools and 250 from private tuition; of the former 113 passed and of the latter 33.

Schools in general.

There were 33 Government Anglo-Vernacular schools with an average daily attendance of 6,274 students and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,88,120, against 39 schools with an attendance of 6,999 and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,84,661 in the previous year. The number of Local Board and Municipal Anglo-Vernacular schools fell from 101 to 94, while the attendance fell from 2,823 to 2,652 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 25,371 to Rs. 25,061. In Native States the number of these schools rose from 68 to 71, the average daily attendance from 4,782 to 5,032 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 39,574 to Rs. 44,897. There was one Government school for Europeans and Eurasians with an average daily attendance of 79. The number of aided European and Eurasian schools was 44 with an average attendance of 2,908 and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,03,474 against 40 schools with an average attendance of 2,830 and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 95,323 in the previous year. Aided English-teaching schools numbered 26 against 27; the attendance at them was 3,685 against 3,716, and their fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 64,640 as compared with Rs. 65,906 in 1888-89. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools fell from 91 to 85, the attendance at them from 8,784 to 8,089 and their fee-receipts from Rs. 1,34,221 to Rs. 99,493. There were 58 unaided schools with an average daily attendance of 5,621 and fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 1,28,693 against 47 such schools with an attendance of 3,799 and fee-receipts aggregating Rs. 58,388 in the previous year.

High Schools: General.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard is shown in the following table:

	Managed by Government.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards, or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Division, Bombay City.	1	881	1	931	..	..	..	..	18	6,109	14	4,447	3	1,084	6	2,860	22	8,074	21	8,238
Central Division, Mofussil ..	6	1,568	5	1,455	..	..	..	..	6	2,199	6	2,278	..	..	..	..	12	3,767	11	3,733
Northern Division	5	1,554	5	1,476	6	1,533	6	1,609	2	773	3	1,184	3	754	1	110	16	4,614	15	4,379
Southern Division	4	956	4	1,000	4	1,171	4	1,137	2	657	3	872	..	..	1	131	10	2,784	12	3,140
Sind	3	759	3	774	..	..	..	..	6	862	5	792	2	294	2	455	11	1,915	10	2,021
Total ..	19	5,718	18	5,636	10	2,704	10	2,746	34	10,600	31	9,573	8	2,132	10	3,556	71	21,154	69	21,511
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Division, Bombay City.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	578	5	578	..	..	..	..	5	578	5	578
Central Division, Mofussil ..	1	61	1	65	..	..	..	..	3	410	4	434	..	..	..	..	4	471	5	499
Northern Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	132	1	188	..	..	..	..	2	132	1	188
Total ..	1	61	1	65	..	..	..	..	10	1,120	11	1,236	..	..	..	..	11	1,181	12	1,301
Grand Total ..	20	5,779	19	5,701	10	2,704	10	2,746	44	11,720	42	10,809	8	2,132	10	3,556	82	22,335	81	22,812

Central Division.

In the Central Division the Government High School at Ahmednagar was transferred to the management of the local Society which was mentioned in the report for 1888-89, and the Bombay High School, the Chandanvádi High School and the Fort High School were transferred from the list of aided schools to the list of unaided schools. Lastly, the Breach Candy School was closed, and the Panchgani School now appears as a girls' school. The

Elphinstone High School maintained its high position in Bombay; the Poona High School was placed under a new head master from England; and the teaching staff was strengthened in the schools at Dhulia, Násik, Sholápur and Sátára. The inspection reports on the aided schools in Bombay were generally satisfactory. The Educational Inspector was well pleased with the management of the Roman Catholic schools of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's, and specially commended the teaching in the Anglo-Portuguese School at Lower Máhím. The Pársi Benevolent Institution continued in its usual state of efficiency. The St. Vincent's School at Poona obtained a good report, and the New English School was conducted with spirit, and was reported to have made further progress, especially in the matter of physical education. The Ahmednagar High School gave the Educational Inspector a favourable impression of the results of the first year's administration by the Society. Finally, the Fort High School continued to be a remarkable result of private enterprise.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the private school at Ahmedabad and the Surat Mission School for girls were placed upon the aided list, and the Sabha School at Broach was transferred to the list of middle schools. The Inspector was fully satisfied with the efficiency of the Government schools at Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Thána, while the Surat and Broach schools were reproved as wanting in smartness. The Surat Mission School was reported to be in a very satisfactory state, and the Ahmedabad Mission School improved in the higher classes, but the private High School at Ahmedabad obtained a bad report. The five High schools of Káthiáwár were all in an efficient and flourishing condition, and the fees at them were gradually being raised.

Southern Division.

Two new high schools came on to the list in the Southern Division, the Basel Mission School at Dhárwár and the Mission School at Kolhápur. The Government High Schools showed an increase of 44 boys and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 22,351 to Rs. 24,133, but the establishment in all the schools requires revision, as soon as funds are available. The Kolhápur High School under Mr. Candy was second to no school in the Division, and the Sávantvádi School was flourishing. The London Mission School at Belgaum raised its fee-receipts and obtained a fair report; so too the Free Church School at Alibág and the Basel Mission School at Dhárwár; and lastly, the American Mission School made a fair beginning at Kolhápur.

Sind.

The decrease of two schools in Sind was caused by the transfer of the Proprietary School at Shikárpur and of the Manora Girls' School to their proper class as middle schools. In the three Government schools the attendance rose from 759 to 774, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 17,593 to Rs. 17,806, the increase in attendance being at Hyderabad and the increase in fees at Karáchi and Shikárpur. In four aided schools the attendance rose from 603 to 628, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 6,462 to Rs. 8,029; but except in St. Patrick's School the fees were still very low, and the increase for the year was due to the Madrasa and not to the two Mission schools. The unaided schools raised their attendance from 294 to 455, and their fee-receipts from Rs. 2,861 to Rs. 7,062. As to efficiency the Inspector gave an excellent account of the Government schools at Karáchi and Hyderabad, and reported an improvement at Shikárpur. The Madrasa was well managed, but it has to put up with bad class rooms until the completion of its new buildings, for which Government has promised a grant of Rs. 74,172. The St. Patrick's school, the two Mission schools, the Upper Grade School and the Union Academy were all favourably reported on. A conference of teachers was held at Hyderabad in August, and an elocution class for masters was established in each of the Government High shools.

Middle schools: General.

The attendance at middle schools is shown in the following statement:

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																
Central Division. Bombay City	1	660	1	578	..	..	..	..	7	322	7	273	..	..	..	..
Central Division. Mofussil	4	214	2	101	8	134	3	65	27	712	28	782	3	196	3	183
Northen Division	10	1,020	9	797	3	70	2	59	10	306	6	272	30	2,044	33	2,256
Southern do.	2	223	1	162	12	245	13	262	20	949	20	1,056	25	952	24	992
Sind	..	..	..	..	2	36	2	37	11	597	11	549	..	..	..	..
Aden	1	87	1	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	2,204	14	1,733	25	485	20	423	75	2,886	72	2,932	58	3,192	60	3,431
Girls' Schools.																
Central Division. Bombay City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Division. Mofussil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division	1	17	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	13
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	1	17	..	..	..	..
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	17	1	16	..	..	..	..	1	24	2	37	..	..	1	13
Grand Total	19	2,221	15	1,749	25	485	20	423	76	2,910	74	2,969	58	3,192	61	3,444

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.												
Central Division. Bombay City	15	1,205	13	1,125	8	834	10	1,231	31	3,021	31	3,207
Central Division. Mofussil	19	1,313	21	1,842	6	771	6	567	67	3,340	63	3,510
Northern Division	16	1,177	18	1,408	10	399	14	865	79	5,016	82	5,657
Southern do.	11	921	8	564	13	719	14	709	83	4,009	80	3,745
Sind	9	458	11	395	2	45	1	44	24	1,136	25	1,025
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87	1	95
Total	70	5,074	71	5,334	39	2,768	45	3,386	285	16,609	282	17,239
Girls' Schools.												
Central Division. Bombay City	19	963	15	809	..	..	1	135	19	963	16	944
Central Division. Mofussil	12	309	12	296	..	..	1	27	12	309	13	323
Northern Division	6	483	4	452	..	..	..	..	7	500	7	501
Southern do.	4	73	7	159	..	..	..	..	5	97	8	176
Sind	3	134	4	126	..	..	1	10	3	134	5	136
Total	44	1,962	42	1,842	..	..	3	172	46	2,003	49	2,080
Grand Total	114	7,036	113	7,176	39	2,768	48	3,558	331	18,612	331	19,319

Central Division.

In the Central Division the Government schools at Bársi and Pandharpur were transferred to Municipal control. The Inspector gave a good account of the three Government schools which remain—the Elphinstone Middle school and the two Poona schools. The English classes in five Local Board schools were closed. The changes under Municipal schools were caused by the addition of schools at Bársi, Pandharpur and Tásgaon, and the closing of schools at Junnar and Igatpuri. The Municipal schools were reported to have done well on the whole during the year, and the three schools in the Native States of Akalkot, Bhor and Phaltan, all received good reports. The list of aided schools was changed by the addition of three schools and the withdrawal of seven others. The aided schools generally maintained a satisfactory standard of efficiency, and particular praise was given by the Inspector to St. Xavier's School at Girgaon, to the Convent School at Lower Máhím, to the Dhobi Talávˊ Girls' School, to St. Joseph's, Cavel, to St. Joseph's, Igatpuri, to the Ornallas School, to the Convent and St. Ann's Schools, Poona, to the Jewish schools in Bombay and to the American Mission School at Byculla.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the Government schools at Bulsár and Navsári were transferred to the aided list, while the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Abu was brought on to the list for the first time and was classed as a Government school. An English class under the Thána District Board was closed. Municipal schools or classes were closed at Parántíj, Bándra, Thána and Máhím, and a class for girls was opened at Surat. In Native States classes were opened at Lálpore and Sihor, an evening class was started at Navánagar and a class for girls at Bhávnagar. The list of aided schools was changed by three schools being removed and four being added. The Government schools at Ahmedabad, Anklesvar, Viramgám and Dholka, and the class attached to the Mahálaxmi College were reported to be efficient, while the schools at Kaira, Deesa and Surat were less favourably noticed. Among the aided schools the highest praise was given to the Convent School at Bándra. The Mission School for girls at Surat, the Párˊsi Panchˊáit School, also at Surat, and the Bulsár and Navsári schools were flourishing. The Municipal schools were reported to be doing fairly well, but some defects were noted at Godhra. The state of the 19 schools in Káthiáwár was generally satisfactory, while the Nándod and Pálanpur Schools were the most efficient of the schools in the other Political Agencies.

Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the Government school at Hubli was transferred to the Municipality and the Government school at Bijápur was improved. The number of Municipal schools was unchanged, the Hubli School being added to the list and a class being closed at Navalgund. The list now contains 7 schools and 14 classes. Most of these obtained a fair report. Four schools were removed from the list of aided institutions and four, including girls' schools, brought on to it. The Mission School at Dápoli and the English School at Ratnágiri obtained good reports.

Sind.

In Sind the list of aided schools was enlarged by the transfer to it of the Shikárpur and Manora Schools, by the opening of two new schools in Karáchi and Talti and by the re-establishment of the Railway School at Sukkur. On the other hand two schools at Hyderabad were struck off the list, and a new Mission school for girls at Hyderabad appeared in the unaided list. The first place as regards efficiency must be given to the Municipal school at Rohri, which was excellently managed. The Inspector also reported well of the Virbáiji School, the Convent School for girls at Karáchi and the Municipal schools at Sukkur and Lárkhána.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

The following statement gives particulars of the existing schools for children of European extraction:

Class of Institutions.	Managed by Government.				Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	
Boys	1	80	81	79	18	1,849	1,794	1,559	1	22	61	55	20
Girls	...	...	...	...	26	1,700	1,678	1,349	...	...	...	...	26
Total ...	1	80	81	79	44	3,549	3,472	2,908	1	22	61	55	46
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	17	19	18	...	...	...	...	1
Normal Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	11	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	28	31	29	...	...	...	...	2
Grand Total ...	1	80	81	79	46	3,577	3,503	2,937	1	22	61	55	48

Class of Institutions.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Remarks.
		English.	A classical Language.	A vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.	Others.	
Boys	1,951	1,951	495	122	1,762	118	3	8	13	45	2	431 girls in boys' schools.
Girls	1,700	1,700	245	43	1,467	130	2	8	78	15	...	342 boys in girls' schools.
Total ...	3,651	3,651	740	165	3,229	248	5	16	91	60	2	
Industrial Schools ...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Normal Schools... ...	11	11	...	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	28	11	...	5	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	3,679	3,662	740	170	3,256	249	5	16	91	60	2	

Among the schools in Bombay the Indo-British Schools, the John Connon and Byculla Scottish Schools, the Indian Normal School at Girgaon, the Scottish Orphanage at Máhím and St. Mary's School at Mazagaon were favourably reported on. Of the Mofussil schools the Pánchgani High School was found to be in a satisfactory state, and the Mount Abu Lawrence Asylum School was in a very high state of efficiency. The expenditure on these schools was as follows:

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	88,860
From Municipal Funds	1,610
From Fees	1,14,576
From other sources	1,14,803
Total ...	3,19,849

Primary Education.

Primary Schools for boys.

The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools for boys and the number of pupils who attended them during the year under report and the previous year:

Divisions.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1888-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	5,009	44	4,924	..	..	..	..
Central Division. { Mofussil ..	2	230	3	367	1,537	69,659	1,503	70,857	186	20,576	188	20,895	105	4,020	102	4,082
Northern Division	3	324	3	256	1,177	71,582	1,139	70,274	121	17,603	117	17,752	1,123	67,551	1,162	69,414
Southern do.	1	115	1	98	1,189	68,568	1,194	67,572	114	13,141	116	13,082	482	27,839	491	28,682
Sind	1	86	1	148	276	10,464	275	10,618	57	6,258	59	6,296	..	..	..	..
Aden	3	266	4	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	1,021	12	1,181	4,179	220,273	4,116	219,321	522	62,587	524	62,949	1,710	99,410	1,755	102,178

Divisions.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. Bombay City.	52	4,678	55	4,287	8	1,224	9	1,170	..	..	..	..	104	10,911	108	10,381
Central Division. Mofussil ..	258	9,803	276	11,265	50	896	46	1,107	7	214	7	185	2,145	105,396	2,130	103,758
Northern Division	110	6,740	116	7,228	2	88	6	243	7	268	7	341	2,543	164,156	2,550	165,508
Southern do.	383	11,955	408	13,637	6	236	..	..	5	416	5	440	2,180	122,270	2,215	123,511
Sind	262	9,001	437	13,736	2	118	4	289	..	..	..	..	598	25,927	776	31,087
Aden	..	..	13	669	..	..	18	446	..	..	..	..	3	268	35	1,427
Total ..	1,065	42,177	1,305	50,822	68	2,562	83	3,255	19	898	19	966	7,573	428,928	7,814	440,672

Local Board Schools.

The number of schools maintained by the District Local Boards decreased by 62, while the number of institutions aided by them increased by 194. In the former class of schools the number of pupils decreased by 607, and in the latter class it increased by 5,938. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,27,622 to Rs. 1,29,279. In the Vernacular and Special schools 42 per cent. of the pupils were the sons of parents who were purely agriculturists, and 70 per cent. were sons of local fund cesspayers. In the Central Division the number of boys at the Board schools increased from 69,659 to 70,857, though 29 schools were closed from motives of economy, and the fee-receipts advanced from Rs. 40,442 to Rs. 41,027. In the Northern Division there was a decrease of 38 schools and 1,308 pupils, while fee-receipts rose from Rs. 31,662 to Rs. 32,287. In the Southern Division there were five more schools than in 1888-89 and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 53,266 to Rs. 53,503, but the number of scholars decreased by 996. The number of schools in Sind increased by two, and fee-receipts were Rs. 1,609 against Rs. 1,093 in the previous year. No fees were levied in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts and 19 tálukas of the other Collectorates. The condition of the Board schools in Sind was somewhat improved.

Municipal Schools.

The number of Municipal schools in the Central Division increased by 2, the number of scholars attending them by 234 and the fee-receipts in the Mofussil towns by Rs. 142. Towards the close of the year the schools in Bombay were handed over to the Joint Schools Committee appointed under the New Municipal Act. The Committee was reported to have commenced work with vigour and earnestness. In the larger Mofussil municipalities, the schools were as good as those of the Local Boards, but in the smaller ones they were not so well cared for. In the Northern Division there was a decrease of 4 schools, but an increase of 149 pupils, while the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 16,116 to Rs. 16,419. An improvement on the part of the Boards in administering their schools intelligently was observed, though some of the smaller corporations were unfavourably noticed. The towns most favourably mentioned were Nadiád, Ahmedabad and Surat. There was an increase of two schools in the Southern Division, the number of boys decreasing by 59 and the fee-receipts rising from Rs. 12,993 to Rs. 13,511. In Sind there was an increase of two schools and 38 pupils, but fee-receipts fell from Rs. 8,127 to Rs. 7,823, and 8 towns levied no fees at all. The schools at Karáchi, Tatta, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Rohri made good progress, but in several of the smaller towns reductions were made at the expense of efficiency.

1.2.1890

Schools in Native States.

The States of the Central Division showed a decrease of 3 schools, but an increase of 62 boys. The Inspector reported that the schools in Akalkot continued to do fairly well, but that the schools in Bhor, Aundh and Phaltan remained as before. In the Northern Division there was an increase of 39 schools and 1,863 pupils, every agency contributing to the increase in pupils. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 39,544 to Rs. 40,439. As usual the schools in Káthiáwár showed the greatest progress. In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 482 to 491 and the number of pupils from 27,839 to 28,682, while the fee-receipts advanced from Rs. 16,596 to Rs. 16,965. The increase in Kolhápur was 9 schools and 429 boys; and the examination results were fair. Miraj shows an increase of 196 boys and Sángli a slight decrease. The schools in Sávantvádi continued to prosper, while those in Janjira were reported to require reform. For Sind, the Inspector reported that several of the Mullahs who had schools in His Highness Mir Ali Murad's territory had migrated to the Hyderabad Collectorate and set up schools there in the hope of meeting with recognition by the Department.

Aided Schools.

In the Central Division the number of aided schools rose from 310 to 331 and the number of pupils from 14,481 to 15,552. The Northern Division showed an increase of 6 schools and 488 pupils. The aided village schools in Kaira were noticed to be improving in efficiency from year to year. In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 383 to 408 and the number of pupils from 11,955 to 13,637. The Inspector reported favourably of the schools in Belgaum and of most of the schools in Dhárwár and Ratnágiri. For Sind an increase of 175 schools and 4,735 pupils was reported. Five Sanskrit schools maintained for the encouragement of the Bráhman community contributed 94 pupils to the increase, but the increase in the number of schools and most of the increase in pupils came from the Mosque schools in the villages.

Police Schools.

The Násik school was comparatively flourishing, but there was a further decline at Sátára, and the schools at Dharangaon and Dhulia were in an indifferent state. The

schools at Godhra and Dohad showed an improvement in numbers and results, and the Ahmedabad and Kaira schools were fairly efficient. The school at Nándod appeared to be flourishing, while the Surat school showed a decrease in attendance. All the schools in the Southern Division were reported to be doing well on the whole.

Night Schools.

The Central Division had 84 schools and 2,459 pupils, a decrease of four schools and 204 pupils as compared with 1888-89. The schools maintained by the Theistic Association in Bombay were reported to maintain their efficiency. The Northern Division showed 134 schools and 2,751 pupils, a decrease of 23 schools and 547 pupils, which was due to the closing of Local Board schools for want of funds. The schools in the towns and in Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha continued to be fairly prosperous. In the Southern Division there were 8 schools and 237 pupils in Government districts and 35 schools and 1,354 pupils in Native States, the net result being a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 6 pupils. The Kolhápur schools remained the best of this class. In Sind the number of schools rose from 27 to 31 and the number of pupils from 656 to 704. The schools at Karáchi, Tatta, and Hyderabad were reported to be flourishing, and night schools appeared to be seldom needed in rural districts, as the mosque schools were open at all hours of the day and instructed a large number of adults.

Unrecognized Schools.

Of unrecognised schools there were in the Central Division 693 with 22,971 pupils. Seven of them taught Arabic or Persian, 63 were Koran schools, 32 Sanskrit schools and 591 ordinary primary schools, of which 4 were for girls. The Northern Division had 1 Arabic school, 14 Sanskrit schools, 2 Zend schools, 1 Hebrew school, 509 vernacular schools, 199 Koran schools and 7 English schools. One of the most important of these schools was a new Madrasa, which has been opened by a wealthy Mahomedan at Verával, with an establishment costing Rs. 250 per mensem and an attendance of 250 boys. The Southern Division contained 832 schools and 12,828 pupils. In Sind there were 579 schools with 7,311 pupils, half of which are expected to accept the grant-in-aid rules during the current year.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The following table shows the number of primary schools for girls and the number of pupils attending them in the year under report and the previous year respectively :

Division.	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	865	11	872	...	...	...	...
Central Division { Mofussil	1	114	1	136	31	1,281	31	1,235	50	2,752	52	2,820	7	185	7	186
Northern Division	2	151	2	145	52	2,765	56	2,939	28	2,775	28	2,825	107	7,050	110	7,544
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	43	1,995	43	2,105	30	2,147	32	2,284	47	2,357	53	2,679
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	49	18	1,098	18	1,212	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	265	3	281	127	6,053	132	6,328	137	9,637	141	10,013	161	9,592	170	10,409

Division.	Aided by Government, or by Local or Municipal Boards, or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	23	2,796	25	3,059	...	...	...	...	34	3,661	36	3,931
Central Division { Mofussil	30	1,608	34	1,725	4	148	1	36	123	6,088	126	6,138
Northern Division	28	2,532	29	2,599	1	44	...	...	218	15,317	225	16,052
Southern Division	8	297	8	316	...	...	...	...	128	6,796	136	7,384
Sind	18	671	35	1,429	...	...	...	...	37	1,781	55	2,690
Aden	...	...	3	130	...	...	1	20	...	...	4	150
Total	107	7,904	134	9,258	5	192	2	56	540	33,643	582	36,345

The Central Division showed an increase of 5 schools and 320 pupils; if the girls who attend boys' schools be added the total becomes 14,064, showing an increase of 375. The schools conducted by ladies of the various Mission Societies maintained their superiority over the others. The ladies of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association continued their useful visits to the municipal schools during the year, and furnished two schools with galleries and apparatus suitable for infant teaching. The event of greatest promise, however, during the year was a new arrangement for the control of the Training College for mistresses. The Northern Division showed an increase of 7 schools and 735 girls, and adding the girls attending boys' schools there was a total of 20,962 pupils or an increase of 685. There was a large falling off in the number of girls attending boys' schools in Kaira, but apart from this there was general progress throughout the Division in the number of schools, in the attendance of girls and in the efficiency of the instruction. The levy of fees was introduced in the schools at Nadiád and Rájkot. In the Southern

Division there was an increase of 8 schools and 588 girls, and adding the girls in boys' schools the total number of girls rose from 14,704 to 14,869. The aided schools at Dhárwár and Dápoli continued under the supervision of European ladies and were doing well. Sind showed an increase of 18 schools and 909 girls, and counting the girls in boys' schools there was a total of 4,548 girls or 2,035 more than in the previous year. The two Local Board schools in Thar and Párkar were well managed, and the four municipal schools at Karáchi were flourishing.

The Education of Special Classes.

Rájkumár College.

The number of pupils fell from 36 to 28, 13 having left and five having joined during the year. The general behaviour of the boys was good and their progress satisfactory. Due attention was paid to out-door exercises.

Tálukdári Schools, &c.

The Wadhwán school with 56 pupils obtained a favourable report and served as a model to the smaller schools. These latter all showed progress; the Vajiria school was found to be in excellent order, the Pálanpur school was reorganized with good results, and the Scott College at Sádra was much improved since it was moved to new quarters. Five Sardárs attended the Rájárám College, and a number of the relatives of Native Chiefs were studying at English and Vernacular Schools in various parts of the Presidency. The Mirs' school at Mirjo-Tando in Sind was doing well and was attended by 20 pupils. A second school of the same nature was started at Mir Ali Mardán-jo-Tando in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

Mahomedans.

In the Central Division the number of Mahomedan students rose from 13,880 to 14,050, the schools at Ahmednagar, Faizpur, Yával and Korhale being specially noticed by the Inspector. In Bombay the Anjuman laid the foundation-stone for a good building on a site opposite the Victoria Terminus. In the Northern Division the number of Mahomedan scholars rose from 25,477 to 25,752. Most of this increase was in primary schools, but secondary schools also contributed. In the Southern Division the number of pupils rose from 16,555 to 16,606, and the District Local Board in Belgaum felt itself justified in levying fees in Urdu schools at the rates prescribed for Kánarese and Maráthi schools. The number of Mahomedan boys at school in Sind rose from 12,911 to 19,158.

Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

For the whole Presidency the number of children of aboriginal tribes at school was 6,825, showing an increase of 841. In the Central Division the number of boys at school rose from 950 to 1,557. Several intelligent Kolis from the neighbourhood of the Bhimashankar Hills were selected as pupil-teachers and posted in the chief central schools so that they might qualify for the Training College. In the Northern Division the number of pupils rose from 4,792 to 5,204, and the special encouragement given in Surat, Broach, the Panch Maháls, the Surat Agency, Thána and Rewa Kántha had a satisfactory effect.

Special Instruction.

Institutions for special instruction.

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions for professional and industrial education. The number of existing institutions and of the pupils attending them are shown in the following table:

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	659	8	669
Do. for Mistresses	8	169	8	178
School of Art	1	265	1	253
Drawing Classes	41	52 *(3,167)	3	129 (3,320)
Medical Schools	3	133	3	176
Veterinary Schools	1	76	1	48
Agricultural Classes	13	44 (593)	4	45 (420)
Forest Class, Science College	1	9	1	11
Engineering School	1	12	1	9
Industrial Schools	26	1,118 (1,173)	28	1,300 (1,179)
Total ...	102	2,537 (4,933)	58	2,818 (4,919)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

Normal Schools.

The number of trained head and assistant masters employed in the schools maintained by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States was 3,641 as compared with 3,420 in 1888-89. In the Poona Training College 73 students passed the first, 42 the second and 15 the final examination. A new Training School was opened at Dhulia and 44 students were admitted. The Poona College for mistresses was placed under the control of Miss Hurford, and at the close of the year there were 44 students, six having qualified for employment as mistresses. The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Ahmednagar maintained its reputation and gave excellent training to some 60 students. The Inspector gave a good account of the Premchand Raichand College at

Ahmedabad. Forty-one of its students passed the first, 43 the second and 36 the final examination. The Mahálakshmi College for mistresses also did well. The College had 59 students under training of whom 29 received stipends. Most of the stipendiary pupils were the wives of teachers and the status of the students was improving. The results of the annual examinations were reported to be excellent and the College sent out 8 mistresses, 7 of whom were fully trained. A fair account was given of the Training College at Rájkot, which is not yet complete in point of accommodation. In the annual examination 36 students passed the first and 21 the second test. The Barton College at Rájkot was well managed by Miss Spencer and now contains 18 women under training. The examination results were reported to be excellent, and nine women qualified as mistresses. At Surat the Mission school for training mistresses was examined for the first time. In the Dhárwár College 53 pupils passed the first, 11 the second and 8 the final examination. At Kolhápur 16 students passed the first-year test for masters, and 6 women passed the corresponding test for mistresses. In the Hyderabad College 19 men passed the 1st, 12 the 2nd and 7 the final examination. In the whole of Sind the number of young women under training for the post of mistress rose from 34 to 37, 11 of them belonging to the Convent class for Europeans, 19 to the Municipal class at Karáchi and 7 to the Municipal class at Hyderabad. The Convent class passed 2 pupils in the 1st year and 4 in the 2nd year examination.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls of this institution fell from 265 in 1888-89 to 253 in 1889-90, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 3,810 to Rs. 3,563. The number of pupils in the elementary school was 230 of whom 36 obtained certificates of various grades, a much lower percentage than in the previous year. In black-board drawing 13 certificates were given against 10 in the preceding year. In the architectural drawing-class 24 students presented themselves for examination and nine were awarded certificates. In the painting atelier which contained 22 pupils and the sculpture atelier which contained nine pupils excellent work continued to be done. New art workshops were opened in the course of the year.

Drawing Classes.

The total number of candidates from the various drawing classes throughout the Presidency who appeared for examination during the year was 1,692 as compared with 1,560 in the previous year. Of these 411 passed and 49 were awarded prizes.

Medical Schools.

Turning to the Medical Schools the fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 744 at Poona and Rs. 845 at Ahmedabad. Nine third-year pupils were examined at Poona and all were found qualified. At Ahmedabad 12 third-year men were examined and 11 passed, and at Hyderabad 7 third-year men were examined of whom 5 passed.

Veterinary College, Bombay.

At the commencement of the year 1889-90 there were 75 students on the rolls of the Bombay Veterinary College. Eleven fresh men joined and 37 left the college during the year, so at its close the numbers were reduced to 49. The number of persons that appeared at the annual examinations was 73. Of these one qualified as a "Licentiate in Veterinary Science," 25 obtained the diploma of "Graduate, Bombay Veterinary College," 22 passed the Second Professional examination and 12 passed the First Professional examination. All the men who received diplomas either obtained employment or got offers of it. The income of the College from all sources amounted to Rs. 34,297 against Rs. 35,651 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 28,693 against Rs. 31,211.

Agricultural Classes.

The agricultural class maintained by the Local Board at Hyderabad contained 18 pupils, of whom ten passed the final examination which was held by a local committee. The annual examination of the rest of the classes was conducted, as usual, by the College of Science. From Násik 17 boys were sent up of whom 16 passed. From Sholápur 18 pupils appeared of whom 14 passed. Surat, Nadiád, Kolhápur and Ahmednagar sent up 5, 9, 8 and 5 candidates respectively, and passed respectively 3, 7, 8 and 4 pupils.

Industrial Schools.

The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home at Byculla amounted to Rs. 2,353 against Rs. 2,679 in the previous year. Most of the lads at the Home joined the evening classes in Science and Mechanical Drawing at the Victoria Technical Institute. The number of pupils on the rolls of the David Sassoon School was 228 against 220 in the preceding year, and the boys made good progress both in the school-rooms and the workshops. The S. P. G. Mission School at Ahmednagar was added to the list of industrial schools in the Central Division. The Free Church Mission School earned a Government grant of Rs. 240 for 12 boys who passed in printing; the Panch Houd Mission School Rs. 140 for 7 boys who passed in carpentry; the Sirúr School Rs. 560 for 28 boys who passed in carpentry or in the making of ropes or mats; the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 320 for 16 boys who passed in carpentry or at the forge; and the Mission School at Ahmednagar Rs. 100 for 5 boys who passed in carpentry. The Fardunji Parekh School at Surat required improvement. The school had 28 boys in the carpenter's shop and 13 in the fitter's shop and their work was found to be fairly satisfactory. The workshop in the Alibág High School was closed and one was opened in the Dhárwár Training College. The school at Ratnágiri was inspected and considered to be at present in a satisfactory condition, though the improvement of the buildings and the purchase of additional plant was recommended; 40 boys from this institution passed in drawing and 56 in various tests in carpentry. The new school at Kolhápur made a good beginning and taught drawing, carpentry and ornamental brass-work. The small school at Sávantvádi was less popular than the music school, which has lately been opened at the same place. In Sind the Training College opened a class in carpentry; industrial classes were opened at Jacoba-

bad, Dadu and Talti ; and the number of pupils in industrial schools rose from 1,057 to 1,147. At Jacobabad, instruction was given in carpentry and at the forge, while tailoring was taught at Dadu and carpentry at Talti. The workshops of the Sind Madrasa, the schools at Umarkot and Gadro, and some of the classes at Hyderabad were favourably mentioned by the Inspector.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Institute contained 210 pupils in the ordinary classes and 53 in the evening classes. Additions were made to the teaching staff and the physical laboratory was developed at a cost of Rs. 6,500. The first examinations were held in accordance with regulations which were duly approved by Government. In the Engineering school 10 students passed in pattern making, 41 in foundry work, 18 in smith's work, 9 in knowledge of machine tools, 37 in lathe work and 20 in fittings. In the Ripon Textile school 5 students passed in scutching, 5 in carding, 4 in framing, 4 in ring spinning, 3 in mule spinning and three in weaving. A bust of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was presented to the Institute by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, was unveiled on 27th March 1890 in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service Examinations.

The annual examinations for the Public Service were held as usual. For the second grade certificate 945 candidates were examined of whom 401 passed. For the third grade certificate 4,221 candidates appeared and 1,278 passed.

Encouragement to Literature.

The list of registered libraries was enlarged by the opening of a library at Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar District. There were 43 libraries in the Central Division, 52 in the Northern, 27 in the Southern and 8 in Sind. The Vernacular Committees in Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Hyderabad continued their labours on the preparation and improvement of school books ; and Rs. 7,600 were spent by Government on useful books, the most important payments being Rs. 400 for the Indian Antiquary, Rs. 1,400 for Dr. Peterson's Shárangharapadhati, Rs. 200 for a Gujaráti and Rs. 558 for a Sindhi version of Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy, Rs. 1,700 for the Sanskrit work called Kávya Prakásh, Rs. 1,300 for two Maráthi works on Industrial arts, Rs. 200 for Dastur Jamaspji's work on the Religious Philosophy of Mazdeism, and Rs. 500 for a Kánarese translation of a Sanskrit work. The total expenditure from the Dakshina grant was Rs. 20,381, distributed as follows:—allowances to Brahmans Rs. 608, allowances to teachers and students Rs. 13,717 and payments to authors Rs. 6,056.

Education Commission.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission and the orders of Government there has been a preferential encouragement of aided enterprise, and the list of Government schools was reduced during the year by the transfer of the Bulsar and Navsári schools to the Pársi Panchâit and of the schools at Pandharpur, Barsi and Hubli to the Municipal Boards.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

General.

In the year 1889 there were registered 1,440 books and 560 issues of periodicals as compared with 1,398 books and 526 issues of periodicals registered in the previous year, showing an increase of 42 books and 34 issues of periodicals. The 1,440 books included 583 original works, 203 translations and 654 new editions and republications. Of the total number of publications 1,143 were printed in Bombay at 71 presses, 521 in Gujarát at 33 presses, 309 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 37 presses and 27 in Sind at 7 presses. The tone of the vernacular literature was reported to be improving on the whole.

English works.

There were published in English 93 books and 86 issues of periodicals against 113 books and 92 issues of periodicals in the previous year. Of the books 57 were first editions of original works, the remainder being new editions, republications and translations. A large proportion of the books were of an educational character. Among the more important works may be mentioned "Gaurishankar Udayashankar, C.S.I., of Bhávnagar" by Mr. J. U. Yájnik, "A short History of Gondal" by Mr. H. L. Dave, "A Sketch of the History of Beni-Israels," "A Manual of the Law of Mortgage" by Mr. S. S. Wágle, "A History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in British India" by Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock, and "Bijápur" by Mr. H. Cousens, M.R.A.S. The principal new periodicals were the "Family Magazine" and the "Teacher."

Maráthi works.

The number of books published in Maráthi was 365 and of issues of periodicals 118, as compared with 340 books and 103 issues of periodicals in 1888. Of the books 120 were first editions and 98 were new editions of original works, 109 were republications and 38 were translations. No less than 107 were poetical works, 40 were works of fiction and 33 were dramas. Books deserving of mention were "Gardening" by Mr. G. G. Gokhle, "Life of Shri Shankarácháryа" by Mr. S. S. Athalye, "Putalábai" by Mr. C. M. Apte, "Shri Jaimini Ashvamedhátil Kathárasa áni Hindunchen Práchin Vaibhav," "The Shikshana Mimánsa, or the Analysis of the Theory of Education" by Mr. V. G. Sahasrabuddhe, "Industrial Arts of India" by Mr. B. A. Gupté, "Self-help" by Mr. V. M. Mahajani, and "Elementary Algebra" by Mr. J. A. Dalál, M.A., LL.B. The dramatic compositions may be divided into plays founded on mythological subjects and plays based on current topics. Operas are especially popular. Most of the poetical works were small pamphlets on a variety of subjects. The principal new periodicals were the "Sádhvi" and the "Vámn Granth."

There were published in Gujaráti 445 books and 316 periodicals against 408 books and 285 periodicals in the previous year. Of the books 256 were first editions and 64 were new editions of original works, 62 were re-publications and 63 were translations. 155 of them were poetical works. 86 per cent. of the books were written or edited by Hindus and 11 per cent. by Pársis. Mr. G. G. Gokhle wrote a useful book on gardening. A "Biographical Reader" gives sketches of the lives of 20 self-made Europeans. Most of the original dramatic works dealt with social topics. The "Story of Jayákanvar" professes to be an account of the life of a model married lady. "Awake, ye Aryas!" is an exhortation to the Hindus to revive the Vedic religion and adopt the principle of universal brotherhood. The poetical works were mostly small pamphlets, some of them of an indecent character. A translation was published of Mrs. Fawcett's "Tales in Political Economy." The "Siddhánta Sár" is a review of the religious and philosophic thought of India. Among the new periodicals may be mentioned the "Strimitra," the "Kelavni," the "Vidyá, Hunnar ane Hind" and the "A'nandi". Gujaráti works.

During the year 62 books were published in Urdu against 33 in 1888. No periodicals were published in this language. The majority of the books were dramatic and poetical compositions. Thirty-six first editions of original works were brought out, but none of them call for notice here. Urdu works.

The publications in Hindi consisted of 68 books against 62 in the previous year. More than half of them were books of poems, usually of a sectarian nature. Seven works dealt with military subjects. There was an interesting work of fiction based on the seven questions put to Hátim by Princess Husna Banu. A translation of Professor Max Müller's "Origin and Growth of Religion" was brought out by Munshi Jwálá Prasád, B.A. Hindi works.

There were published during the year 38 books in Kánarese, 2 in Brij, 5 in Marvádi, 2 in Telagu, 1 in Gurumukhi, 1 in Afgháni, 5 in Hindu-Sindi, 17 in Arabic-Sindi, 1 in Portuguese and 1 in Arvi. In the preceding year 17 books were published in Marvádi, 18 in the Hindu and Arabic dialects of Sindi, 13 in Kánarese and 4 in Brij. About half the works were educational. Among the Kánarese books a translation of the Sanskrit work "Shakuntala" and a "Description of the Non-Aryans" were most worthy of notice. Books in other vernaculars.

The publications in classical languages included 94 books and 24 issues of periodicals in Sanskrit, 1 book in Mágadhi, 13 books in Persian, 15 books in Arabic and 3 books in Zend. Among the Persian works was a translation of Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia. Of the Sanskrit books the "Shárngadhar Paddhati," a Sanskrit anthology edited by Professor Peterson, the "Kávyaprakásha" with a commentary by Bhatta Vámanáchárya Zalakikar, the "Aryadeshasudháranam," or Reformation of India, by Mr. V. N. Jotirvid, all deserve mention. Five parts of the Rigveda Sanhitá with Sáyanáchárya's commentary were brought out by Messrs. Atmarám Kánobá and Tukarám Tátyá. Classical languages.

There were 18 Maráthi and English books published, all of which were intended to facilitate the study of English. English and Gujaráti books numbered 28, the majority being educational works. "A Handbook of Gujaráti Grammar" by Purnánand Mahánand Bhatt is likely to prove useful. There were 35 books and 11 periodicals published in Sanskrit and Maráthi. The most important of them were "Sárth Gáyatri Mantra," the text of the Gáyatri hymn with its interpretations by Mr. B. Kamalákar, the "Lilávati" translated into Maráthi by Mr. Devráo Ukháshet, the "Upanishatsangraha-Mándukey-opanishad" by Mr. Venkatráo Ramchandra on the nature of the human soul, and a translation of the "Vivahachandriká" or "Marriage Ceremonial according to the Rigveda." Among books written in other combinations of languages may be mentioned "The Standard Sanskrit-English Dictionary" by Mr. L. R. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., in Sanskrit and English, and an anti-reform composition in Sanskrit and Kánarese entitled "Vidhvod-váhachikirshumata-bhanjanam." Polyglot works.

The number of works registered for copyright during the year under report was 383, of which 320 were private and 63 Government publications. Copyright.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

At the close of the year 1889 there were in existence 127 newspapers and 31 periodicals as compared with 143 newspapers and 30 periodicals in the previous year, a decrease of 16 in newspapers and an increase of one in periodicals. Twenty-three newspapers and four periodicals ceased to exist during the year. With the exception of the *Yajdán Parast* and the *Dátardun*, two Gujaráti newspapers of long standing, the discontinued newspapers and periodicals were of recent origin and had not much circulation or influence. Of the seven newspapers and five magazines that have been newly started, the *Bombay East Indian* was the only journal that was edited with much ability. Number of newspapers and periodicals.

The *Kesari* with 4,300 subscribers continued to be the most widely circulated journal. Other papers with a circulation of from 4,000 to 1,500 copies were the *Jagaddhitechchhu*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Gujaráti*, the *Sudhárak*, the *Rást Goftár*, the *Din Bandhu*, the *Bombay Samáchár* and the *Jáme Jamshed*. The *Madhur Vachan*, a popular Gujaráti magazine, had the largest circulation among the periodicals. Circulation.

The tone of the Native Press was, generally speaking, independent, and the subjects treated of were handled by the leading newspapers and periodicals with a fair amount of intelligence. Many of these papers, among which may be mentioned the *Indian Spec-* General character of the Native Press.

tator and the *Sudhárak*, advocated social reforms. The *Poona Vaibhav* and the *Arunodaya* were typical advocates of Hindu orthodoxy. The *Din Bandhu* and the *Din Mitra* supported the interests of the lower classes. Many of the papers still took extreme views on political subjects, but their bitterness of tone was in some cases moderated.

Topics discussed : Taxation.

The raising of the minimum of taxable income under the Income-Tax Act from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 was advocated. Remissions of land revenue were prayed for in the interests of the inhabitants of places where the crops were stated to have suffered from want of rain and other causes. The action of the Bombay Government in forcing the Non-service Settlement upon District Hereditary Officers in the Ratnágiri district was strongly disapproved. Several newspapers murmured at the policy of the Government of India in connection with the duty on salt, the reduction of which was advocated. With reference to the Report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt-revenue throughout the Bombay Presidency, it was observed that the main objection to the Bill was that it prohibited the collection and removal of salt-earth, and that the Bill would therefore press hard upon the poorer classes.

A'bkári.

The attacks on the Ábkári policy of Government continued to be as vehement as they had been in past years. Most of the opinions expressed by Mr. Caine, M.P., in his address on the drink question at the Frámji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, were supported by the press. The Bombay Ábkári Administration Report for 1887-88 was received with adverse criticisms. A notification issued by the Collector of Thána, prohibiting people from dealing in mhowra flowers, was objected to as likely to cause inconvenience to the public by preventing them from obtaining the flowers for their own food or for the feed of their cattle. It was once more urged that the duty on the sale of unfermented toddy ought to be abolished. The censure passed on the excise policy of the Government of India in the House of Commons was received with extreme satisfaction. The Despatch of Lord Cross, sent out to India in consequence of this censure, was pronounced unsatisfactory. The circular issued on 8th June 1889 by the A'bkári Commissioner, reducing the duty levied on country liquor and fixing the price at which it should be sold in the Thána and Kolába districts, was approved by the press.

Report of the Public Service Commission.

When the report of the Public Service Commission was declared by the Secretary of State for India to be under the consideration of a special committee of the India Council, it was remarked that the India Council was composed of men out of touch with the present circumstances of India and was unfit to consider the recommendations of the Commission. It was stated at the same time that a very large number of Natives desired the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry into the administration of India. The news that the Secretary of State for India had pronounced in favour of raising the age limit for candidates for the Indian Civil Service from 19 to 23 years was received with expressions of gratitude.

The Indian National Congress.

The Indian National Congress, as usual, received considerable attention. It was remarked that the fourth National Congress at Allahabad was a greater success than any of its predecessors, and that the resolutions passed at the meeting were appropriate and just. Government was alleged to have bought over the Anglo-Indian newspapers which, it was said, were throwing dust into the eyes of the people of England by making misrepresentations on the subject of the Congress. One or two Párasi papers wrote against the National Congress, and attempted to dissuade the Párasi community from joining it.

Lord Reay.

Almost the whole Native press praised Lord Reay as a conscientious and able administrator. Several papers suggested that an extension of his term of office should be applied for.

The Crawford case.

The Crawford case and the question of the dismissal of the Mámlatdárs connected with it received close attention. At the beginning of the year the news that the Commission had acquitted Mr. Crawford of the charges of corrupt practices and only convicted him of improper borrowing was received with dissatisfaction by most of the Maráthi and a few Gujaráti newspapers. The decision of Lord Cross as regards Mr. Crawford was generally found fault with by the Maráthi press and approved by the other papers. Mr. Ommanney's note in the Crawford case, in which the whole Párasi community was alleged to have actively sympathised with Mr. Crawford, elicited adverse remarks from almost the whole of the Native press. The final orders of the Secretary of State for India with regard to the self-incriminating Mámlatdárs were disapproved of by a large number of newspapers. The dismissal of eight Mámlatdárs in accordance with these orders was similarly received.

Judicial matters.

The detection of the existence of the "Golden Gang" composed of some European guards on the G. I. P. Railway line, whose purpose was to rob passengers of their luggage, created great commotion. The acquittal of Guard Spink at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court led to remarks on the partiality of the jury. The acquittal of Private Swift in the same Court on a charge of committing culpable homicide was also viewed with suspicion.

Police.

The proposal alleged to have been made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for adding six European officers and 400 Natives to the strength of the police was heartily upheld on the ground that the ever-growing population of the city required the addition for the enforcement of peace and order.

The demands of the Manchester merchants that a Factory Act drawn on the lines of the English law should be introduced here were condemned as dictated by selfish motives. The Railway Amendment Bill received some attention, and the grievances of third class passengers were brought to notice. Of all the Bills of the year the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill received closest attention. It was urged that no additional taxation should be thrown upon villages on account of conservancy, but that the necessary expenses should be defrayed from Local Funds. Legislation.

It was considered that Lord Cross had not treated Lord Dufferin's proposals for the reform of the Legislative Councils with the respect and attention they deserved. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne too was blamed for his alleged disinclination to take up the reform of the Councils. The remarks of His Excellency on the subject of interpellation were variously received by different sections of the press. Reform of the Legislative Councils.

The alleged intention of Government to withdraw their support from secondary and higher education met with much adverse criticism. Dissatisfaction was caused by the order of Government that either the cost of High Schools should be reduced or else the fees paid by boys in those schools should be raised. Education.

Among the States accused of mismanagement during the year were Bhávnagar, Wadhwán, Hyderabad, Sángli, Sávantvádi, Indore, Cambay and Khairpur. The first of these States received more than its fair attention, and a special paper called the *Bhavnagar Exposure Gazette* devoted itself to the cause of discrediting His Highness and his administration. The attempt to intimidate the Thákor Sáheb was however shortlived, and the organisers of the attack were prosecuted and convicted. The report about the alleged attempt on the part of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir to poison Mr. Plowden and the allegation that His Highness had been found to have engaged in treasonable correspondence were generally discredited. The deposition of the Mahárája was not approved of. Native States.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

During the year 1889, 41 gentlemen were elected resident members of the Society and 26 ceased to be resident members. At the close of the year there were 194 resident and 56 non-resident members. Members.

In the course of the year 12,219 volumes of new books (including newspapers and periodicals) and 7,501 volumes of old books were issued against 12,918 and 6,382 volumes respectively in the previous year. The number of new books purchased was 337, and the number received as presents 149. The number of newspapers, periodicals and transactions of learned societies subscribed for and presented to the Society was 172. Library.

Fourteen gold, 94 silver, 29 copper, 20 copper and silver, and 6 brass coins were added to the collection. All of these, except one which was purchased, were presented to the Society. Museum.

The invested funds of the Society at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,600. The subscriptions collected in 1889 aggregated Rs. 8,374 against Rs. 9,130 in 1888. In addition to this Rs. 1,000 were received in life subscriptions. At the close of the year the credit balance was Rs. 539. Accounts.

THE GUJARÁTI DNYÁN PRASÁRAK MANDLI.

At the close of the year under report the life members of this Society numbered 72 and the annual subscribers 64. A grant of Rs. 300 was received from Government. Six public lectures were delivered in Gujaráti at the Frámjee Cowasjee Institute on the following subjects: The nutrition and reproduction of plants; Vesuvius and Pompeii; The art of dyeing and printing as practised in India; The causes and prevention of the diseases of the eye; The course of light through a lens; and The Pársees: their place in ancient history. Inclusive of the Government grant, the income of the Society amounted to Rs. 630. There was besides a reserve fund of Rs. 6,400, most of which was invested.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Five meetings of the Society were held in the early part of the year 1889-90. The chief work done at them was the discussion of the question of leprosy in Bombay in connection with the proposed legislation on the subject. A volume of the transactions of the Society for the two years ending August 31st, 1889 has been published. After August 1889 no meetings were held in consequence of the secession of many of the members, and the Society appears to be in a moribund condition.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of ordinary members of the Institute increased during the year from 320 to 323. There were 218 books added to the library, of which 82 were presented, and at the close of the year the library contained 11,058 volumes. The number of books in circulation on the last day of the year was 834. Eighty-four magazines, newspapers, reviews, &c., were taken in. Two lectures were delivered,—one on "Science in Bombay" by Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, and the other on "Pre-historic Bombay" by Mr. W. E. Hart. The lecture hall building fund amounted to Rs. 15,318. The current income was Rs. 8,729 against Rs. 9,211 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 8,828 against Rs. 10,147. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 7,164.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Natural History division.

Additions were made to the departments of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and crustaceans, entomology and botany. Among them may be mentioned a number of snakes that were received from different parts of the Presidency, and a large specimen of the porcupine fish and six specimens of the tetrodon which were obtained by purchase from Zanzibar. Specimens of 27 kinds of timber wood were added to the botanical department.

Anthropological division.

Twenty-eight pieces of silver work from Cutch and Trichinopoly, as well as other articles, were added to the artware department. A few coins were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Twelve clay models of cucurbitous fruits were obtained from England by purchase.

Visitors.

The Museum was open to the public for 313 days in the year. The total number of visitors was 563,908, giving an average daily attendance of 1,801. In the preceding year the Museum was open for the same number of days, and the attendance amounted to 640,206 or a daily average of 2,045. The decrease in the number of visitors was due to admission fees being charged at the gates of the Victoria Gardens within which the Museum is situated.

KARA'CHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The history of this Institution was given in last year's report.

Income.

The income of the museum during the year amounted to Rs. 1,500, which was received from the Karáchi and Keti Municipalities and the Local Boards of Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier. This sum, together with the opening balance of Rs. 980, was all expended. The Local Boards of Hyderabad and Shikárpur withdrew their grants in the previous year, and the Institution was suffering in consequence. An urgent appeal that was made to the Karáchi Municipality for a special grant was reported to be under consideration.

Management.

The establishment consisted of a Curator on Rs. 130 a month, and a peon. With a view to keep down expenses, the Committee instructed the Curator to do as little as possible in adding to the existing collections, and exchanges were stopped. Good work was done in preserving, classifying and arranging specimens. The number of visitors during the year was 64,995, of whom 6,991 were Europeans and 58,004 natives. The institution was managed by a committee of six gentlemen with the Collector of Karáchi as chairman.

Public Reading Room.

The reading-room which adjoined the museum was supported by the Karáchi Municipality. The chief English and Indian papers and all the local papers were available for the public free of charge.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India.

From the 9th of July to the 9th of October 1889 the office of this Party was closed, and the draftsmen belonging to it were attached to the office of the Archæological Survey of Southern India under instructions from the Government of India. From the 9th of October to the 3rd of December the staff was employed at Poona in inking in drawings, printing photographic negatives, and other work. On the 3rd of December the Survey Party started for the districts, arriving at Ahmedabad on the 5th. The chief item in the programme of the season's work was the completion of the survey of the remains within His Highness the Gáekwár's territory in North Gujarát, which was commenced during the season of 1886-87. It was further arranged that any work claiming the attention of the Survey that might exist in the Pálanpur Agency should be carried out simultaneously, and that if time permitted, as much of the unsurveyed remains in Káthiáwár as possible should be taken in hand.

From Ahmedabad, where a halt of a few days was made to obtain some additional photographs, the party proceeded to Pálanpur as a centre from which to start work in North Gujarát. Here the draftsmen were occupied for some days in finishing off certain drawings which were urgently required in England for publication in the volume on the Chálukyan remains. From Pálanpur camp was moved to Roho further north. Some few old remains that were there and the old Jaina temple at Sarotra were surveyed, and a visit was made to the site of the once famous city of Chandrávati. From Roho the party marched back to Pálanpur, and thence westward *viâ* Ránpur and Deesa to Bhilri, Mundeta and Kasera. At the last-named place there was found a fine old triple-shrined temple in red sandstone, profusely carved and dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahmá, but now desecrated and in disuse. Thence the party proceeded to Pátan, where much additional material was gathered beyond what was got together in 1886-87. A new set of copper plates, discovered since the last visit, of the time of King Karnadeva, and now in the possession of Mr. Náráyan Bhárate, was copied here. The Survey Party then visited in succession Sunak, Dhenuj, Ruavi, Sandera, Virtá, Ghurád, Motáp, Kanodá, Modheyrá and Dilmál, travelling southward from Sunak to Dhenuj and then westward to Dilmal. At each of these places interesting remains of old temples were found, and drawings and photographs were made. The Party then turned southward, and visited Munjpur, Lotesvara, Sankesar, Panchasur, Mandal and Viramgám, all which places, except Panchasur, furnished the survey with new material.

During December and January last the Revd. J. Abbott of Bombay discovered two new groups of old Buddhist caves at Nádsur and Karsambla in the Konkan, about 12 miles east of Nágothna, and it was deemed advisable to give up the projected tour into Káthiáwár to survey these. The Nádsur caves were reached on the 16th April. A complete survey was made of the two groups of caves, the one near Nádsur and the other four or five miles to the south near Karsambla. The Survey Party returned to head-quarters at Poona at the end of April, and was employed till the end of the year on the usual office work, viz., the inking in of drawings, printing of photographs, rewriting notes in full, &c.

The number of drawings made during the season was 53, of photographs taken 77, and of impressions of inscriptions made 128.

As Dr. Burgess, the late Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, has retired, the Surveys have been reconstituted and made independent of each other. This Survey has been placed entirely under the charge of Mr. Henry Cousens as Archæological Surveyor for Western India. The staff employed in the season under review was composed of 5 draftsmen, 1 photographic assistant, 1 clerk and 2 peons.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members.

THE following table gives the number and classification of the Clergy attached to the Diocese of Bombay in the year 1889-90:

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	26	Five absent on furlough or sick leave.
S. P. G.	14	12 Europeans and 2 natives. One European was absent.
C. M. S.	14	11 Europeans and 3 natives.
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	9	7 Europeans and 2 natives.
Railway Chaplains	4	
Master of School	1	Doing parochial duty as well as school work.
Total ...	68	

Eight clergymen, besides the chaplains, were in receipt of allowances from Government. The effective strength of the establishment was fairly maintained. Two chaplains retired and one died during the year. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 13,427 others.

Churches.

There are 44 consecrated churches in the Diocese. The new church connected with the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, was completed during the year.

Visitation tour.

The following places were visited by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay:—Poona, Dápoli, Sátára, Kirkee, Málegaon, Násik, Hubli, Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Dhond and Bhusával. His Lordship also visited Ránchi in Chhota Nágpur on the summons of the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta in order to take part in the consecration of a Bishop for that district.

Cemeteries.

A new cemetery was consecrated at Dhond, and the one at Bijápur was enclosed.

Schools.

The middle-class schools in Bombay and Poona maintained their reputation for efficiency.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment.

The establishment of the Established Church of Scotland during the year consisted of 4 chaplains, and 4 ministers at Mhow, Belgaum, Nasirabad and Quetta receiving allowances from Government.

Churches.

A Soldiers' Home, which is used for divine service, was erected from voluntary subscriptions at Quetta. The number of buildings used for services is 20. The services were attended by 2,017 Europeans and 40 natives.

Schools.

There were slight decreases in the attendance at the General Assembly's Anglo-Vernacular school in Bombay and at the Bombay Scottish Orphanage school, while the attendance improved somewhat at the European day schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society and at the Sabbath schools. The Scottish Ladies' Association has 12 schools for natives at Poona.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archdiocese of Bombay.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Dr. George Porter died in September 1889. The Chapel in Juvem was repaired and enlarged, and a new chapel for fishermen was built at Tank Bandar. There were in the Archdiocese 30 churches and 9 chapels, served by 18 European and 18 native priests. There were two religious communities of ladies. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 15,879, of whom 1,981 were Europeans, 1,104 Eurasians and 12,794 natives. The educational establishments were St. Xavier's College, taught by 17 priests and 26 assistant masters; St. Mary's College, taught by 11 priests and 12 assistant masters, and other minor schools. These institutions were attended by 3,119 boys and 1,336 girls and their teaching staffs consisted of 92 masters and 65 mistresses. There were three orphanages, one for European boys and two for native children, and one foundling hospital. The last-named belonged to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which had also a deaf-mutes' institution and a leper home.

OTHER CHURCHES.

In 1889-90 the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church numbered 448. The Free Church of Scotland had 764 members, of whom 300 were Europeans and 464 were natives. The Wesleyan Church had 643 members. The Baptist community numbered 31. Methodist, Free Scotch, Wesleyan & Baptist Churches.

Stationery.

The following table shows the value of stationery stock in the possession of the Stationery Department at the beginning of the year 1889-90, the receipts and issues of stationery during the course of the year and the value of stock at its close: Receipts, issues and balances.

	Stores from England.	Indian Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock on 1st April 1889	1,30,833	31,123	1,61,956
„ of stores received during the year	34,038	3,04,540	3,38,578
„ „ issued „ „	70,438	2,78,162	3,48,600
„ of stock on 31st March 1890	94,433	57,501	1,51,934

The greater part of the stores issued consisted of paper supplied to Government printing presses, the value of which was Rs. 2,87,063 as compared with Rs. 2,58,924 in the previous year.

It is satisfactory to note that the saving to Government effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for European stores was Rs. 82,205 or Rs. 15,688 in excess of the saving which resulted in 1888-89. This, coupled with the fact that the increase has been steady since 1885-86, clearly shows the success of the endeavours made by the Stationery Department to give due encouragement to local industries. Purchase of country stores.

During the year under review the question of introducing in Government offices, after a satisfactory test, the postage scales manufactured at the Postal Workshop, Aligarh, in the place of those imported from England, was under the consideration of the Government of India, and resulted in the issue by that Government, soon after the close of the year, of an order directing the use of these scales in place of those of English manufacture. Each Aligarh scale costs Rs. 6-2-6 as compared with Rs. 17-4-8, the cost of the English manufactured article, and it is expected that a large saving will result in future from this measure. Postage scales.

A considerable saving is also expected if a proposal that has been made by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Burma, that this Government should adopt his seals and stamps in the Courts and offices in this Presidency, is adopted. Enquiries are still being made by the Stationery Department as to the terms on which the use of these seals and stamps can be secured, and until such time as the arrangements for the supply of these articles have been completed, Heads of Offices have been directed to obtain the seals and ink required by them departmentally as heretofore. Seals.

In the course of the year the managers of the Reay Paper Mills at Poona expressed their unwillingness to supply the ten varieties of printing paper and one of the seven varieties of writing paper, the supply of which had been contracted for by them, and an indent for a supply of these varieties, sufficient to last for one year, was at once transmitted to the Home Government for compliance. An offer for the supply of these varieties was subsequently made by the Calcutta Bally Mills and the rates offered by these mills will be considered before a fresh supply is ordered out from England. With the exception of the Postal Printing Press at Bombay and the press of the Resident at Hyderabad, a general increase was visible in the value of the supplies of paper furnished to the different printing presses from the Bombay Stationery Stores. The increase was chiefly noticeable in the case of the Nágpur Jail Press and was stated to be due to the transfer of the work of supply of stationery to all the districts in the Central Provinces from the Calcutta to the Bombay depôt. Paper.

It was found necessary to obtain from England the woollen cloth for Police clothing requirements, as the rates quoted by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills were higher than those at which the material could be supplied from England. Woollen cloth.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press, Bombay, during the year 1889-90, were Rs. 3,58,241 (including Rs. 25,670 cash receipts and adjustments) and the expenditure including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,55,993. In 1888-89 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,40,980 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,54,943. The increases of Rs. 17,261 in the earnings and of Rs. 1,050 in the expenditure were due to increase of work. Earnings, expenditure and plant.

Work.

The value of work done for the various departments and officers is shown below:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,16,212	1	5
Government of India—Department of Finance and Commerce ...	0	13	3
Do. Revenue and Agricultural Departments ...	11	2	0
Government Officers at the Presidency...	74,200	14	10
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	49,283	15	7
Judicial Officers...	24,837	10	8
Police Officers	6,078	10	10
Forest Officers	9,144	1	6
Survey and Settlement Officers	447	10	8
Medical Officers...	4,599	9	8
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	15,426	9	9
Archdeacons and Chaplains...	157	10	8
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers	2,102	4	5
Political Officers	1,619	3	10
Educational Officers	6,959	3	6
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	1,489	15	2
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa...	371	7	7
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwár	48	8	7
Miscellaneous Officers and Cancelled forms	2,538	3	4
Census Department	0	5	0
Value of forms lost at sea	196	9	0
Total ...	3,15,726	11	3

COMMISSIONER IN SIND'S PRESS, KARA'CHI.

Earnings.

The following table shows the earnings of the Government Press in Sind during the year under report and the previous year:

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vernacular Forms and Books printed ...	20,213	10	10	18,523	3	8
English Forms and Books printed	10,278	9	9	11,207	5	5
Sind Official Gazette	3,763	1	8	3,470	3	4
Packing charges	705	6	0	614	4	0
Total ...	34,960	12	3	33,815	0	5

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,985 against Rs. 25,796 in 1888-89, and the net profit Rs. 7,830 against Rs. 9,165 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The following table shows the work of the Photozincographic Office during the year under report and the previous year:

Year.	Paid Work.		Unpaid Work.		Total.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	180,733	12,278	2,544,763	62,215	2,725,496	74,493
1888-89	208,368	20,823	2,143,498	51,495	2,351,866	72,318
Increase or Decrease ...	+27,635	+8,545	−4,01,265	−10,720	−3,73,630	−2,175

The figures indicate a substantial decrease in the amount of work paid for by adjustments between Government departments, which is partially counterbalanced by the increase in the work paid for in cash. The office has lately undertaken the printing work of the Baroda State revenue survey and the Mewár State survey.

Earnings and Expenditure.

The total earnings of the year, including the value of the work done for private persons or Government departments and the sum realized by sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 79,078 against Rs. 78,968 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,223 against Rs. 56,137 in the previous year and the net profit to Rs. 21,855 against Rs. 22,831.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Government of Bombay in 1890.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	14,003
Central do.	37,437
Southern do.	24,564
Sind do.	48,326
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	124,352
Native States.	
GROUP 1 : NORTHERN GUJARÁT.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	7,775
Mahi Kántha	9,300
Káthiáwár	20,559
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
GROUP 2 : SOUTHERN GUJARÁT.	
Dharampor	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
GROUP 3 : NORTH KONKAN.	
Marátha.	
Khándesh Political Agency*	1,623
Surgána	360
Jawhár	534
GROUP 4 : SOUTH KONKAN.	
Marátha.	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
GROUP 5 : DECCAN.	
Sátára Feudatories	3,314
Akalkot	498
Kolhápur	2,816
GROUP 6 : SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.	
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,836
Sángli	1,083
Sávánúr	70
GROUP 7 : SIND.	
Khairpur	6,109
GROUP 8 : ADEN	80
Somáli Coast	...
Total Native States ...	70,088
Grand Total ...	194,440

* In former reports the area of the Khándesh Political Agency (including Surgána) was shown as 3,840 square miles. It has been ascertained that the figures now given are correct.

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary Alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government.	512,084	Malarial fevers, dysentery, worms, debility, rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear, skin and digestive and respiratory systems.
Pálanpur Agency—					
Pálanpur	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	234,402	
Rádhanpur	.....	.....	.....	98,129	Small-pox and fever ...
Nine other States	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwár.	243,947	
Mahi Kántha—					
I'dar	Tributary...	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.	258,429	
Sixty-three smaller States ...	Do. ...	1,13,406	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.	259,056	Fever, cough, guinea-worm, bronchitis and liver complaint.
Káthiáwár—					
Junágad	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	387,499	Fever, cough and skin-diseases.
Navánagar	Do. ..	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.	316,147	Fever and small-pox ..
Bhávnagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...	400,323	Fever ... ...
Dhrángadra	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágad.	99,686	Do. ... ...
Morvi	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.	89,964	Fever and small-pox ...
Gondal	Do. ...	1,10,721	Do. ...	135,604	Fever and small-pox ...
Porbandar	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...	71,072	Fever ... ...
Seven Second Class States ...	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...	843,604	Fever, cough and small-pox.
Six Third Class States... ...	Do. ...	65,021	Do. ...		Fever, cough, dysentery and skin-diseases.
Eleven Fourth Class States ...	Do. ...	70,883	Do. ...		Fever, dysentery, cough and small-pox.
Cambay	Feudatory...	21,924	British Government.	86,074	Malarial fever, respiratory affections and skin-diseases.
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha—					
Rájpipla	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Chhota Udepur	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya	Do. ...	10,699	British Government.		
Lunávada	Do. ...	12,000	Do. ...		
		6,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	543,452	Fever ... ...
Bálásinor	Do. ...	4,000	His Highness the Gáikwár and British Government.		
		12,996			
Sunth	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...		

RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
18,39,271	1,782	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri (spiked millet), jowári and other grains of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuff, alum and saltpetre.	
13,16,750	996	Do. ...	Wheat, rice, sursav (rape) and sugarcane.	
	611		Cotton, wheat and gram.	
	131		Wheat, bájri, cotton, jowári and mug (green gram).	
11,22,514	166	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, vari, sursav, castor-seeds, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), jowári, udid (black gram), kodra (harik), cotton, chillies, rice, sugar-cane and bávto (rági); marble and chalk quarries, mines of white ochre; manufacture of country soap; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.	
	487			
1,54,60,239	2,244	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.	
	3,263	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.	
	2,760	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.	
	511	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stoneware and embroidery.	
	1,230	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and akik pebbles.	
	601	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.	
	250	Do. ...	Silk cloth, building stones, cotton and ghi.	
	2,023	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, country soap, stone-quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
	1,471	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone-boxes, soap, articles of carpentry, molasses and sugarcane.	
	1,235	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone quarries and wool.	
6,04,505	540	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, til, chins, gram, kang (Italian millet) and tobacco; cornelian and agates; black cloth, cotton dhotars and dupetas, sádis, carpets and silk cloth; three ginning factories.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
	502	Not levied ...		
	318	Do. ...		
	298	Levied ...	...	Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.
20,79,031	501	Not levied ...	Cotton, cereals and timber; cornelian mines.	
	241	Do. ...		
	319	Do. ...		

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B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men of Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Nárukot	Tributary ...	Rs. 41 in *Bábásái* coin = British Rs. 35-12-5.	His Highness the Gáikwár.	6,440	Fever ... ...
Surat Agency—					
Sachín	.....	.....	.....	18,036	Fever, bronchitis and dysentery.
Bánsda	.....	154	British Government.	31,807	Malarial fevers, worms, eye and skin diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa and bronchitis.
Dharampor	.....	.....	.....	101,289	Fever, cough, dysentery and itches.
Khándesh Political Agency ...	.....	.....	.....	46,065	.....
Surgana	.....	.....	.....	14,205	.....
Jawhár	Not tributary.	.....	.....	48,556	Malarial fever ... ...
Janjíra	Do. ...	.....	.....	76,361	Malarial fever, stomach and bowel complaints and diseases of the cutaneous system.
Sávantvádi	Do. ...	.....	.....	174,433	Fever and dysentery ...
Sátára Jághirs—					
Bhor	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,646	British Government.	145,876	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c.
Phaltan	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	58,402	Fever, ague, worms, dysentery, skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh	.....	.....	.....	58,916	Fever, dysentery, cough, worms, influenza, &c.
Jath...	.....	11,247	British Government.	49,486	Fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, lung diseases, mumps and skin-diseases.
Daphlápur	.....	.....	.....	6,007	.....
Akalkot	Feudatory ...	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	Do. ...	58,040	Malarial fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, ophthalmia, diseases of respiratory system, intestinal worms, ulcers, skin-diseases and guinea-worm.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	800,189	Malarial fever, stomach and bowel complaints, intestinal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin, influenza and respiratory diseases.
Kolhápur Jághírs	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	13,395	Kolhápur State .		
Southern Marátha States—					
Sángli	Feudatory...	1,35,000	British Government.	196,832	Diseases of the stomach and intestines, skin-diseases, fevers, lung and eye diseases.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
5,824	.....	Not levied ..	.....	
2,02,989	72	.....	Jowári, rice, bájri, sugarcane, wheat and cotton.	
2,45,926	134	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli (ragi), jowári, kodra, pulses and black gram; Bamboo mats, fans and baskets.	
2,70,014	211	.....	Paddy, jowári, nágli, khorásani (Niger seed), &c.	
1,27,993	.....	.....	.....	
15,211	.....	.....	.....	
1,75,090	.....	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli and timber.	
4,70,307	311	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik (kodra), til, cocoa-nut, betel-nut, timber, hemp and fish.	
4,52,710	439	Do. ...	Rice, náchni (ragi), vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work; inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery.	
5,07,827	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nagli, sáva, &c.	
2,35,921	.....	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil-cakes, gram, and cloth made on country looms.	
3,06,226	.....	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, ghi, rough sugar, oil, &c.	
2,43,703	.....	Do. ...	White turbans, dungri cloth, kumblies, carpets, Burmese or woollen floor cloths.	
15,148	.....	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, shálu, cotton and bájri.	
2,92,106	46	Do. ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádis, shelás, dupetás, cholis and turbans are produced by weavers and carpets and dongri cloth are manufactured in the Jail.	
38,30,862	1,679 529	..... Not levied ...	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba (safflower), ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes; articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
10,86,213	488	Do. ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram and cotton; coarse country cloth, lugdis and dhotis.	

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—*Statement showing Political Relations with*

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Southern Marátha States—*contd.*					
Miraj (Senior Branch)... ...	Feudatory...	12,558	British Government.	69,732	
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	30,541	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...	35,187	
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chiefs of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	Do. ...	25,811	
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	83,917	Bowel complaints, cholera, small-pox, fever, stomach and intestinal diseases, skin-diseases, influenza, ague, cough, ophthalmia, rheumatism and respiratory affections.
Mudhol	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	52,163	
Rámdurg	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	29,570	
Savánúr	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	14,763	Cholera, small-pox, fever and ague.
Sind—Khairpur	.....	.....	.....	129,153	.....

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
	548			
	280			
	176			
	320			
16,63,420		Not levied ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton, sugarcane, bájri, tur, mug, oil-seeds, &c.; coarse country cloth, lugdis, khans, khadis, kamblies, dhotars and native musical instruments.	
	997			
	409			
	470			
79,684	,,,	Not levied ...	Rice in husk, jowári, cotton, wheat, sádis and dhotars.	
7,29,189	1,491 ..	.....	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chaniha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal-work, fabrics, cotton, silk en and woollen work, lacquered wood work, &c.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahádur, G.C.I.E.	Bhuj ...	Reigning Sovereign.	Jádeja Rájput ...	23¾	Private education ...
PA'LANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khánji Lohání.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Mahomedan.	38	Do. ...
His Highness Bismilla Khán, Bábi ...	Rádhanpur ...	Naváb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	48	Do. ...
MAHI KA'NTHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesrisingji Jawánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	I'dar ...	Ruler ...	A Ráthod Rájput of the Solar Race, Hindu.	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
KA'THIA'WA'R.					
His Highness Naváb Bahádur Khánji Mohabat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bábi Mahomedan	35	Do. ...
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rájput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rájput, Hindu...	64	Private education ...
His Highness Ráwal Sir Takhatsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rájput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Rája Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhála Rájput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	53	Private education ...
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Wághji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagrámji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	Do. ...
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	71	Private education ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb, Naváb of Cambay, belonging to Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Naváb (Ruler)...	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah.	42	Do. ...
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
REWA KA'NTHA.					
Mahárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	43	Private education ...
Maháráwal Motisingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler ...	Chowán Rájput, Hindu.	31	Do. ...
Maháráwal Mánsingji, Rája of Báriya ...	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Mahárána Wakatsingji, Rája of Lunáváda.	Lunáváda ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	30	Do. ...
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor ...	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	46	Private education ...
Mahárána Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Powár Rájput, Hindu.	29	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
NA'RUKOT.					
Dipsing Jagatsing...	Kaliawár, near Jambughoda.	Chief ...	Hindu, Báríya ...	50	Private education ...
SURAT.					
Naváb Najaf Alikhán Valde Sidi Abdul Kadar Khán.	Sachín ...	Minor ...	Musalmán, Suni..	4	.....
Mahárával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ...	Rája ...	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	26	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Mahárána Shri Náran-deoji Rámdeoji, of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do. ...	Sisodia Rájput, Hindu.	49	Private education ...

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has three sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahárája Jagatsingji of Suvar and three others.
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	No	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The State is under a British Administrator.
Ruling his State ...	Yes	It does not appear what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
(*a*).....	Yes	Yes	Five sons	(*a*) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Ruling his State ...	No.	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
.....	Do.	Do.	One son.	
.....	Yes	Do.	.....	
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Three sons.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JANJIRA.					
Navâb Sidi Ahmed Khân Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákub Khán.	Murùd-Janjira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Sural Khán, Suni Musalmán.	28	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
JAWHA'R.					
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Koli, Hindu ...	36	Poona High School ...
SA'VANTVA'DI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu.	28	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SA'TA'RA.					
Shriniwásráo Pandit Pratinidhi ...	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi, Jághirdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	57	Private education ...
Madhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	62	Do. ...
Shankarráo Chimnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jaghirdár of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	36	Do. ...
Amritráo Rámráo Chawán, Daphle Deshmukh, Jághirdár.	Jath	Chief of Jath ...	Marátha, Hindu.	56	Do. ...
Ráni Bai Sáheb Daphle, Deshmukh of Daphlápur.	Daphlápur ...	Ránibái of Daphlápur.	Do. ...	56	Do. ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ...	Rája	Do. ...	22 years and 4 months	At Kolhápur ... ...
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahárája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	Minor	Do. ...	16	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.					
SÁNGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tatya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sardár	Bráhman, Hindu.	52	Private education ...
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganpat *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	Do. ...
KURUNDVÁD.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	Has passed the Matriculation Exmination of the Bombay University.

RELATIONS—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	No	Not necessarily	No.	
Do. ...	.....	Yes	Has two male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jághir.	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers her Jághir.	(a).....	Do.	No.	(a) The question is disputable.
Supervising the management of his State.	Yes	Do.	Has two daughters, one aged 3 years and 5 months and the other 4 months and 17 days on 31st March 1890.	
Under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES—*continued.*					
KURUNDVÁD—*continued.*					
Ganpatráo Harihar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	52	Private education ...
Hariharráo Vináyak *alias* Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	39	Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandráo Gopál *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	57	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo *alias* Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	Being educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade *alias* Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	29	Educated at the Rájárám College at Kolhápur.
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahádur.	Savanúr ...	Naváb	Pathán, Mahomedan.	25	Dhárwár High School and Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán ...	Khairpur ...	Mir	Tálpur Mahomedan.	77	Private education ...

RELATIONS—*concluded.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Administers the affairs of his State.	No.	No	Has a male heir.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the estate.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
.....	Do.	No	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Yes	Has male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1).—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad ...	124,767	862	8	24	52	15	1,212	*12,93,963	21,78,410	29,32,877	*Exclusive of Rs. 34,986-7-0 on account of grants in lands and villages to heads of Village Police.● (*a*) From Criminal Courts. (*b*) From Civil Courts.
	Kaira	7	1,609	804,800	Kaira	12,640	589	5	19	20	8	721	9,02,620	32,82,858	38,06,646	
	Panch Mahals ...	5	1,613	255,479	Godhra	13,342	691	5	11	35	11	935				
	Broach	6	1,363	326,930	Broach	37,281	408	5	15	40	12	407	4,42,508	27,62,651	31,59,998	
	Surat...	8	1,662	614,198	Surat	107,154	853	6	19	48	22	765	11,46,859	28,42,874	40,49,950	
	Thána	10	3,935	807,367	Thána	14,456	1,984	8	32	(*a*) 20 (*b*) 30	(*a*) 13 (*b*) 20	890	8,57,249	13,38,670	24,11,125	
Central Division.	Násik...	12	5,940	781,206	Násik	24,101	1,696	7	31	62	14	779	7,88,595	18,73,445	23,77,401	
	Khándesh	22	9,944	1,237,231	Dhulia	18,449	3,334	11	45	46	22	1,595	13,15,074	38,85,568	53,04,428	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,666	751,228	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	1,373	7	28	44	9	698	7,04,188	19,89,022	22,97,508	
	Poona...	12	5,369	900,621	Poona	99,622	1,204	12	25	99	53	1,128	20,33,471	16,19,113	27,18,645	
	Sholápur	7	4,531	582,487	Sholápur ...	59,890	717	7	19	32	11	538	5,35,459	11,95,514	15,35,805	
	Sátára	11	4,987	1,062,350	Sátára	28,601	1,356	11	31	30	15	979	9,34,390	23,57,735	27,23,565	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,657	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,115	1,133	13	24	32	13	716	7,58,939	21,44,889	29,29,544	
	Dhárwár	14	4,534	882,907	Dhárwár ...	26,520	1,473	5	31	20	8	851	8,77,754	30,24,103	38,99,902	
	Bijápur	8	5,669	638,493	Bijápur... ...	11,424	1,176	4	21	50	25	654	5,43,359	17,71,953	21,49,872	
	Kánara	11	3,910	421,840	Kárwár... ...	13,761	1,373	5	26	50	10	661	5,40,919	9,82,002	12,47,409	
	Ratnágiri	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnágiri ...	12,616	1,336	8	21	...	...	547	7,39,563	9,56,244	13,81,227	
	Kolába	6	1,872	482,830	Alíbág	6,376	1,344	8	17	24	11	467	4,35,057	10,27,270	14,38,138	
Sind.	Karáchi	3	14,176	478,688	Karáchi ...	68,332	846	5	40	60	6	1,451	13,16,056	12,23,768	17,51,483	
	Shikárpur	4	9,629	852,986	Sukkur... ...	42,496	1,118	6	30	...	...	1,116	10,07,826	40,22,142	44,72,533	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,762	124,181	Jacobabad ...	7,365	304	1	11	28	16	254				
	Hyderabad	4	9,030	754,624	Hyderabad ...	45,195	1,400	7	...	40	6	920	12,89,105	31,98,296	39,33,069	
	Thar and Párkar ...	3	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	71	19	19	...	...	554			11,33,797	
	Bombay City ...	...	22	773,196	Bombay ...	773,196	...	11	3	...	...	1,621	68,673	2,58,291		
	Total ...	192	1,24,352	16,454,414	.....	1,606,430	26,641	184	542	...	...	20,459	1,85,31,627	4,39,34,818	5,76,54,922	
	Native States as per Table C (2) ...	161	70,088	6,976,109	.....	312,381	11,696	260	322	...	...	14,617	36,69,222	1,09,13,373	3,37,26,965	
	Grand Total ...	353	1,94,440	23,430,523	.....	1,918,811	38,337	444	864	...	...	35,076	2,22,00,849	5,48,48,191	9,13,81,887	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
				Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Cutch	3	6,500	512,084	Bhúj	20,661	*1,078	20	1	25	8	826	11,64,813	6,29,789	18,39,271	* Exclusive of 8 towns.
Pálanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Pálanpur	17,547	1,106	37	37	33	10	6,004	4,32,708	8,00,000	13,16,750	
Mahi Kántha	34	9,300	517,485	Sádra	6,223	1,809	40	32	...	...	1,166	1,56,527	4,14,102	11,22,514	
Káthiáwár	...	20,559	2,343,899	Rájkot	15,139	307	37	45	...	...	510	1,01,863	9,25,507	154,60,239	
Cambay	...	350	86,074	Cambay	36,007	89	3	3	10	6	607†	2,24,078	3,87,421	6,04,505	†Amongst these 241 are village Ravanias for night watch only.
Rewa Kántha	36	4,837	543,452	Nándod	10,777	2,969	23	30	218	108	1,178	1,27,251	13,47,886	20,79,031	
Nárukot	1	143	6,440	Jambughoda ...	354	53	3	3	9	5	36	6,025	5,744	5,824	
Bánsda	...	215	31,807	Bánsda	2,447	87	1	3	16	7½	75	8,020	1,07,622	2,45,926	
Sachin	...	42	18,036	Sachín	932	20	2	3	19	6¾	57	26,144	1,25,170	2,02,989	
Dharampor	...	794	101,289	Dharampor ...	5,176	278	2	2	½	15	62	61,639	1,11,498	2,70,014	
Jawhár	3	534	48,556	Jawhár	1,461	108	3	4	10	6	25	14,829	49,818	1,75,090	
Janjira	3	324	76,361	Murud	5,163	283	3	6	20	7	135	1,63,772	2,22,322	4,70,307	
Khándesh Agency ...	2	1,623	46,065	.....		Information not supplied.						.....	...	1,27,993	
Surgána	1	360	14,205	.....	...	61	1	...	30	...	...	5,649	3,427	15,211	
Bhor	5	1,491	145,876	Bhor	4,572	494	3	5	30	16	200	16,840	3,45.279	5,07,827	
Jath	...	884	49,486	Jath	5,036	114	2	4	35	16	85	39,312	1,16,099	2,43,703	
Daphlápur	...	95	6,007	Daphlápur ...	1,620	6	1	1	30	22½	28	3,339	13,703	15,148	
Phaltan	1	397	58,402	Phaltan	10,842	72	3	3	17⅓	9⅜	86	6,895	99,187	2,35,921	
Aundh	6	447	58,916	Aundh	2,595	71	6	6	24	12	231	46,953	1,92.411	3,06,226	
Akalkot	3	498	58,040	Akalkot	5,836	105	3	5	15	2½	57	60,623	1,89,606	2,92,106	
Kolhápur	11	2,816	800,189	Kolhápur	38,599	1,079	18	33	...	...	572	69,131	14,95.336	38,30,862	
Sávantvádi	3	926	174,433	Sávantvádi ...	8,584	225	6	7	25	8	139	1,72,908	3,07,321	4,52,710	
Sángli	7	1,083	196,832	Sángli	13,272	307	5	18	37	10	490	59,589	6,15,486	10,86,213	
Southern Marátha Jághírs	29	1,836	326,921	Miraj	20,616	689	27	56	...	...	1,735	2,75,440	17,93,811	16,63,420	
				Kurundvád ...	7,138										
				Jamkhandi ...	10,409										
				Mudhol	6,060										
				Rámdurg ...	6,810										
Savanúr	1	70	14,763	Savanúr	7,640	25	1	1	15	10	48	10,202	59,319	79,684	
Khairpur	1	6,109	129,153	Khairpur	6,005	254	5	9	28	20	30	2,30,312	5,55,509	7,29,189	
Aden	1	80	34,860	Aden	34,860	7	5	5	15	5	235	1,84,360	...	1,92,645	
Somáli Coast	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,55,647	
Total ...	161	70,088	6,976,109	.....	312,381	11,696	260	322	...	...	14,617	36,69,222	1,09,13,373	3,37,26,965	

D.—POPULATION.

(1).—*Population of British Territory.*

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			European.	East-Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ..	199,996	301,437	288,133	137,957	128,797	856,324	224·10	559	53	916	729,493	83,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujaráti.	
	Kaira	191,282	287,468	258,912	139,313	119,107	804,800	500·00	21	13	1,007	720,866	72,954	131	9,603	194	11	188,400	238,381	Do. ..	Emigrants 345 and immigrants 566.
	Panch Maháls ..	50,970	82,684	78,125	48,478	46,192	255,479	158·38	18	..	26	159,624	16,060	30	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do. ..	Emigrants 7,096 and immigrants 11,973.
	Broach	72,235	120,521	111,234	47,961	47,214	326,930	225·00	42	17	56	222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,587	97,895	Do. ..	Emigrants 69 and immigrants 620.
	Surat	119,892	200,839	207,117	105,176	101,066	614,198	369·55	196	30	395	415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	68	110,990	195,025	Do.	
	Thána	154,403	301,219	280,547	167,017	159,765	908,548	214·12	182	28	39,335	806,805	42,391	3,315	2,521	13,078	893	204,428	263,808	Maráthi ..	Emigrants 22,481 and immigrants 40,493.
Central Division.	Khándesh ..	208,995	411,507	385,746	220,961	219,017	1,237,231	124·41	288	87	771	958,128	92,297	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	
	Násik	122,816	251,804	259,118	145,600	142,684	781,206	131·51	1,240	78	1,326	683,579	35,294	288	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	
	Ahmednagar ..	105,386	256,772	243,732	124,830	125,894	751,228	112·69	1,138	18	3,665	684,184	39,592	179	15,503	6,876	73	164,865	216,737	Do.	
	Poona	153,401	302,539	296,855	152,562	148,665	900,621	168·40	4,235	811	4,354	834,843	42,036	1,574	10,958	1,058	652	173,201	281,900	Do. ..	46,098 emigrants and immigrants.
	Sholápur	81,203	208,188	201,262	86,626	86,411	582,487	128·84	158	68	399	530,121	43,967	157	7,515	..	102	134,722	160,092	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	151,173	348,430	356,645	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212·98	407	19	460	1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	..	50	241,163	291,362	Maráthi and a little Kánarese.	67,558 emigrants and immigrants.
Southern Division.	Belgaum	154,806	299,841	296,699	134,644	132,830	864,014	185·53	1,178	81	5,063	746,286	66,262	64	44,991	..	89	205,400	229,085	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
	Dhárwár	161,150	313,027	309,743	129,008	131,129	882,907	194·68	79	73	2,204	769,349	100,622	31	10,531	..	18	206,513	235,522	Kánarese ..	
	Bijápur	114,533	231,812	233,094	86,299	87,788	638,493	110·90	29	17	579	568,096	67,066	26	2,680	..	..	165,345	152,266	Kánarese, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	700 immigrants.
	Kánara	68,832	157,392	135,414	65,613	63,421	421,840	107·85	45	22	14,442	381,328	24,282	17	1,679	..	25	97,381	125,624	Kánarese, Maráthi and Konkani.	
	Ratnágiri ..	177,844	294,307	350,314	178,746	173,723	997,090	254·22	94	27	3,154	921,046	71,051	16	1,701	..	1	203,289	269,764	Maráthi	About 80,000 persons annually migrate to Bombay and the Dekkhan during the fair season, most of whom however return for the monsoon.
	Kolába	71,930	121,286	123,328	70,666	66,369	381,649	255·11	14	4	287	360,117	17,891	33	1,164	..	2,139	82,916	109,036	Do.	
Sind.	Karáchi	87,059	173,755	137,549	92,233	5,151	478,688	33·9	2,437	131	2,106	68,975	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	183,520	Sindhi	
	Thar and Párkar.	36,412	72,087	58,933	40,313	32,011	203,344	15·9	7	..	7	43,755	109,194	..	1,038	48,440	903	44,676	67,724	Sindhi, Persian, English, Urdu, Gujaráti and Márwári, &c.	45,418 emigrants and 21,200 immigrants.
	Hyderabad ..	150,488	273,435	232,639	133,808	114,742	754,624	83·3	200	3	225	89,114	594,485	21	144	27,460	42,972	158,635	248,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and English.	
	Shikárpur ..	137,702	299,774	253,792	161,259	138,161	852,986	85·2	362	111	263	93,341	684,275	64	6	5,892	68,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi	5,000 emigrants and immigrants.
	Upper Sind Frontier	21,923	45,155	34,607	25,011	19,408	124,181	58·0	121	34	75	9,894	109,183	9	..	1,198	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Total ..	2,794,431	5,354,779	5,115,538	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,681,218	126·00	13,150	1,725	81,115	11,805,731	2,862,418	23,468	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,248		
	Town and Island of Bombay ..	28,310	361,789	217,020	102,974	91,413	773,196	33,662·00	10,451	1,168	30,708	502,851	158,713	48,597	17,387	..	3,321	2,351	462,412		
	Total ..	2,822,741	5,716,568	5,332,558	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,414	132·2	23,601	2,893	111,823	12,308,582	3,021,131	72,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660		
	Native States ..	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	96·6	..	6,837	..	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		
	Grand Total ..	4,174,108	7,859,810	7,389,839	4,210,263	3,935,751	23,395,663	119·2	23,601	9,730	111,823	17,834,985	3,774,360	73,973	498,766	931,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442		

D.—POPULATION.

(2).—Population of Native States.

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed Races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cutch	102,007	159,318	156,914	100,933	94,919	512,084	78·782	..	96	..	325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujaráti.	
	Káthiáwár	479,435	724,901	676,022	493,902	449,074	2,343,899	114·008	..	605	..	1,942,658	303,537	489	96,141	..	469	397,481	821,322	Gujaráti.	
	Pálanpur	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	118,039	576,478	72·059	..	225	..	494,737	53,197	207	28,111	..	1	117,788	183,762	Do. ..	2,718 emigrants and 1,934 immigrants.
	Mahi Kántha ..	117,112	158,344	151,381	108,2.2	99,538	517,485	46·835	..	4	..	461,974	22,408	5	13,905	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Gujaráti, Mewádi, Márwádi, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	
	Rewa Kántha ..	109,730	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113·408	..	2	..	368,069	21,401	220	1,040	152,720	..	135,252	144,956	Gujaráti.	
	Nárukot	1,313	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45·035	..	..	..	4,216	57	10	..	2,157	..	1,707	1,530	Do ..	624 emigrants and 397 immigrants.
	Cambay	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·926	..	8	.	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	..	14,479	29,539	Persian, Urdu and Gujaráti.	
	Bánsda .. (Surat Agency.)																				
	Sachin .. (Surat Agency.)	27,894	44,590	42,336	33,043	31,163	151,132	123·878	..	2	...	31,645	4,727	740	95	113,916	7	41,573	36,060	Mixed Gujaráti and Maráthi, Gujaráti. Gujaráti. Gujaráti and Maráthi.	
	Dharampor .. (Surat Agency.)																				
	Jawhár	8,307	13,899	12,355	11,275	10,527	48,556	90·928	..	62	..	6,869	501	29	..	41,095	..	11,232	13,942	Maráthi.	
	Janjira	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956	..	47	..	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Maráthi and Hindustáni.	42 emigrants and 43 immigrants.d
Central Division.	Dáng States ..	11,313	17,347	15,957	14,352	12,614	60,270	15·695	..	..	..	24,981	831	30	1	35,327	..	17,173	14,526	Maráthi.	
	Sátára Feudatories.	45,646	95,237	96,002	65,790	61,658	318,687	96·163	..	14	..	304,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Maráthi, Hindustáni and Musalmáni.	
	Akalkot	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	58,040	116·546	..	2	..	49,971	7,590	..	477	..	..	13,458	16,012	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
Southern Division.	Kolhápur	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284·122	..	1,253	..	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	..	5	262,503	148,144	Maráthi, Kánarese, Musalmáni and Hindustáni.	
	Savántvádi	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193·814	..	4,213	..	166,980	3,970	1	169	..	..	38,532	47,529	Maráthi.	
	Southern Maratha Jághirs	90,799	158,712	167,735	101,424	95,882	523,753	191·570	..	304	..	458,078	41,420	8	23,943	..	..	126,716	133,420	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	9 emigrants and 9 immigrants.
	Sávanur	2,646	4,444	4,584	2,903	2,832	14,763	210·900	..	..	..	10,366	3,359	..	38	..	..	2,838	4,509	Kánarese, Maráthi and Musalmáni.	
Sind	Khairpur	25,720	70,746	58,407	..	..	129,153	21·141	..	..	..	26,727	102,426	..	..	..	..	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.	
	Total	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	96·6	..	6,837	..	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i. e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	Districts.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
2	Kaira	1862-63...	Do. do.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71...	Three tálukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71...	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65...	1895-96.
6	Khándesh...	1854-55...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Násik	1840-41...	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55...	Do. do.
9	Kolába	1856-57...	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44...	Re-settlement operations completed.
11	Poona	1838-39...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholápur	1839-40 ..	Do. do.
13	Sátára	1855-56...	Do. do.
14	Ratnágiri...	1865-66...	Original settlement operations in progress.
15	Kánara.....	1863-64...	Original settlement completed.
16	Belgaum	1848-49...	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44...	Do. do.
18	Bijápur	1843-44...	Do. do.
	Karáchi Tálukas.		
19	Johi	1877-78... ... 1880-81... ..	1890-91.
20	Dádu	1880-81...	1890-91.
21	Sehwan	1890-91...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
22	Mánjhand	1885-86...	1895-96.
23	Karáchi(Surveyed portion of the Malir Tappa).	1889-90...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
24	Kotri	1889-90...	Do. do. do.
25	Tatta	1882-83...	Do. do. do.
26	Sijáwal	1883-84...	Do. do. do.
27	Mirpur Batoro	1883-84...	Do. do. do.
28	Jati	1887-88...	Do. do. do.
29	Sháhbandar	1887-88...	Do do. do.
30	Ghorábari...	1888-89...	Do. do. do.
31	Mirpur Sákro	1888-89...	Do. do. do.
	Hyderabad Tálukas.		
32	Guni	1883-84...	Do. do. do.
33	Hála	1884-85...	Do. do. do.
34	Hyderabad	1886-87...	Do. do. do.
35	Badin	1886-87&1887-88	Do. do. do.
36	Mohbat Dero	1887-88...	Do. do. do.
37	Tando Bágo	1887-88...	Do. do. do.
38	Mirpur Khás	1870-71...	1880-81. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
39	Tando Alahyár	1890-91...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
40	Sákrand	1890-91...	Do. do. do.
41	Kandiáro	1881-82...	1891-92.
42	Naushahro	1881-82...	1891-92.
43	Moro	1881-82...	1891-92.
44	Shahdádpur	1882-83...	1892-93.
	Shikárpur Tálukas.		
45	Sukkur	1889-90...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
46	Rohri	1881-82...	1891-92.
47	Lárkhána...	1882-83...	1892-93.
48	Labdarya...	1882-83...	1892-93. Irrigational settlement.
49	Mehar	1882-83...	
50	Kakar	1882-83...	
51	Kambar	1882-83...	Irrigational settlement until a revision settlement is introduced.
52	Rato-dero...	1882-83...	Do. do. do.
53	Nasirabad	1883-84&1887-88	Do. do. do.
54	Naushahro Abro... ...	1884-85...	Do. do. do.
55	Shikárpur	1885-86...	Do. do. do.
56	Ghotki	1885-86...	Do. do. do.
57	Mirpur Máthelo	1886-87...	Do. do. do.
58	Ubauro	1886-87...	Do. do. do.
	Frontier Districts.		
59	Shahdádpur	1883-84...	Do. do. do.
60	Thul	1885-86...	Do. do. do.
61	Jacobabad	1885-86...	Do. do. do.

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood in the year 1889-90.

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of villages revised.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Percentage Increase.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad	211	4,84,894	6,00,791	2,85,545	1,15,897	23·9	
Panch Mahâls	222	1,10,428	1,11,935	27,660	1,507	1·3	
Thána	268	1,14,010	1,56,904	93,882	42,894	37·6	
Khándesh	590	6,46,537	8,51,801	1,41,813	2,05,264	31·7	
Násik	710	5,91,379	8,31,646	4,80,661	2,40,267	40·6	
Nagar	945½	9,27,614	11,73,820	8,86,824	2,46,206	26·5	
Poona	908	8,90,856	11,74,311	6,07,369	2,83,455	32·0	
Sholápur	453	5,43,983	7,60,573	4,35,332	2,16,590	39·8	
Sátára	36	1,03,467	1,32,128	37,046	28,661	27·7	
Belgaum	891	8,37,140	10,98,047	5,23,218	2,60,907	31·2	
Dhárwár	1,290	12,98,685	18,72,535	4,69,199	5,73,850	44·2	
Bijápur	995	8,16,311	10,90,433	5,59,324	2,74,122	33·6	
Total ..	7,519½	73,65,304	98,54,924	45,57,873	24,89,620	33·8	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1889-90, (between 1st April 1889 and 31st March 1890), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. 1 of 1889. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1888-89.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 18th January 1890; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's on the 4th March 1890.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1889-90.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 2 of 1888. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 22 of the appendices to the Administration Report for 1888-89.	12th April 1888.	...	Read a third time and passed on the 19th March 1890. Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd April 1890. Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in April 1890. His Excellency the Viceroy's assent was given on the 12th June 1890. (Since published as Bombay Act II of 1890).
Bill No. 2 of 1889. A Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act (Bombay IV of 1887).	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object of this Bill is to supply a defect in Bombay Act IV of 1887, pointed out by the High Court in their judgment in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Narotumdas Motiram and Hemraj Khimji, *viz.*, that the provisions of the said Act are not sufficiently wide to apply to wagering. The way in which it is proposed to effect this object is by extending the definition of a Common Gaming House in Section 3 of that Act, so as to include any house in which any article or instrument or means of gaming or wagering is kept, or used as described in that section (and by making the necessary additions in the various penal clauses).	10th December 1889.	...	Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent was given on the 8th May 1890. (Since published as Bombay Act I of 1890).
Bill No. 3 of 1889. A Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The object of this Bill is to give legislative definition to the Inspector General's authority and functions, and in settling these, to review and re-define the relations to the police system of the Commissioners and District Magistrates. The Bill proposes, while giving the Inspector General full control over the discipline and mechanism of the force, to maintain and emphasize the authority of the Magistrate of the district as one in whom to a certain extent centre both the magisterial and the executive local powers, and to confer a corresponding authority on each Commissioner within the area under his administrative control. The Bill further proposes to re-arrange the provisions of the police law, to revise them with a view to the conditions of the present time, and to introduce amongst them some new enactments suggested by the deficiencies of the present law.	12th December 1889.	...	Read a second time on the 19th March 1890. (Read a third time and passed on the 9th April 1890. Submitted for the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General).
Bill No. I of 1890. The Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.	The necessity for the present Bill has arisen from the repeal of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, and the omission from the present City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, of the provision contained in Section 267 (*a*) of the repealed Act, which gave the power to make bye-laws to secure "the regular, efficient and faithful performance of their several duties by all officers and servants of the Corporation." One of the bye-laws, No. 9, imposed a penalty in case of unauthorised abandonment of duty by certain Municipal servants, and as the power to make such bye-laws is not continued by the present Act, the bye-law referred to is no longer in force. The primary object of this Bill is thus, not so much to introduce any new obligations, as to provide by legislation the penalty hitherto imposed under municipal bye-laws. The punitory clauses of the Bill are limited in their application to those classes of servants whose duties intimately concern the public health or safety. By Section 365 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the Commissioner is bound to provide for the surface cleaning of the city, and by Section 371 an absolute monopoly is created as to the employment of halálkhors. The residents are, therefore, entirely at the mercy of the Municipality in these matters, and if the municipal machinery were to break down even for a week, the result, as every body familiar with Bombay must be aware, would be most deplorable and there would be the greatest risk of an epidemic. The desired legislation may, therefore, be regarded as a necessary corollary to the extensive powers already vested in the municipal executive by Sections 64 (3) (*c*) and 434 of the present Municipal Act.	8th March 1890.	...	Read a first time and referred to a Select Committee on the 19th March 1890.

B.—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

District.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 2 not investigated under Section 157, Clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Columns 10 to 12, and those investigated by Police in Column 5.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
									Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16a		17	18	19	20
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind ...	36,388	438	4,056	621	27,130	17,914	85·8	66·03	34,200	400	108	16,058	3,852	1,157	46·2	80·6	5,869	16	26	1,417	119	33,367	9,280
B. B. & C. I. Railway	285	...	3	4	209	185	100	88	288	.....	...	185	18	1	64	91	4	1	...	7	10	265	3
G. I. P. Railway	282	...	71	2	200	163	98	81	348	1	...	163	26	5	47	86	10	1	...	5	2	307	1
S. M. Railway	141	...	32	3	100	88	95	88	164	.....	...	86	11	3	52	89	7	...	...	4	...	150	5
Total ...	708	...	106	9	509	436	98·40	...	800	1	...	434	55	9	54·18	88·75	21	2	...	16	12	722	9
Bombay City and Island ...	17,824	...	17	34	16,713	15,657	74·01	93·66	13,192	.....	...	12,390	717	34	94·2	94·52	5	...	...	45	6	18,028	3,541
Grand Total ...	54,920	438	4,179	664	44,352	34,007	82·42	...	48,192	401	108	28,882	4,624	1,200	59·29	86·17	5,895	18	26	1,478	137	52,117	12,830

District.	CASES—*contd.* Total of Columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	PERSONS. Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By High or Sessions Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in Columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind... ...	44,183	34	1,839	5·5	42,162	15,112	652	24,345	675	21,819	65·3	66·3	45	29	119	1,225	108	14,877	10,127	68·07	Rs. a.p. 11,40,657 0 0	Rs. a.p. 4,30,419 0 0	37·7
B. B. & C. I. Railway	285	1	29	10	253	28	2	217	2	219	82	87	1	2	...	...	3	175	123	70	7,668 8 0	3,372 5 0	44
G. I. P. Railway...	315	...	23	7	283	33	9	179	2	165	54	59	4	...	9	6	...	208	140	67	15,526 0 0	4,801 0 0	31
S. M. Railway	159	...	10	7	145	28	2	113	...	109	73	78	...	3	...	2	1	81	57	70	2,958 0 0	992 0 0	34
Total ...	759	1	62	8·58	681	139	13	509	4	493	...	...	5	5	9	8	4	464	320	68·96	26,152 8 0	9,165 5 0	35·04
Bombay City and Island ...	21,620	40	20	·11	21,560	1,319	15	20,082	25	16,818	93·28	93·33	49	...	...	67	3	3,153	2,189	69·42	2,51,603 0 0	1,27,844 0 0	50·81
Grand Total ...	66,562	75	1,921	36·87	64,403	16,570	680	44,936	704	39,130	...	...	99	34	128	1,300	115	18,494	12,636	68·32	14,18,412 8 0	5,67,428 5 0	40·00

NOTE.—The above information could not be given in the same form as previously, as the printing of Statement A, Parts I and II (appended to the Presidency Police Reports), separately for each district has been discontinued, and consolidated statements for the whole Presidency have been substituted for them (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6674, dated 13th December 1889).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

Non-Cognizable Crime.

(2).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

District.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of Cases in Column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of Cases in which process issued.	Number of Persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind...	48,634·24	57,967	1,103	59,070	1,215	55,579	1,10,198	1,08,482	31,201	56,946	289	19,270	25	1,129	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9·2	71	5	76	53	56	63	84	1	5	...	78	...	...	
G. I. P. Railway	17	86	4	90	31	56	97	102	5	7	...	90	...	...	
S. M. Railway	8·2	32	1	33	2	31	38	38	7	3	...	28	...	...	
Total ...	34·4	189	10	199	86	143	198	224	13	15	...	196	...	...	
Bombay City and Island	9,576·9	7,940	...	7,940	216	7,279	7,830	5,560	1,059	970	2	3,506	5	17	
Grand Total ...	58,245·54	66,096	1,113	67,209	1,517	63,001	1,18,226	1,14,266	32,273	57,931	291	22,972	30	1,146	

NOTE.—The above information could not be given in the same form as previously, as the printing of Statement A., Parts I and II (appended to the Presidency Police Reports), separately for each district, has been discontinued, and consolidated statements for the whole Presidency have been substituted for them (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6674, dated 13th December 1889).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.													
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.		
												1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
Northern Division. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	17	...	...	9	...	...	1,144	...	...	240	...	...
Central do. ...	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do. ...	32	...	...	32	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	948	4,058	...	...	429	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	2	1	1	16	9	9	6	3	...	7	8	...	1	8	...	1	...	5	1	...	525	245	...	...	70
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. State Railway from Sábarmati to Roho ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. M. Railway... ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	4	2	34	124	10	10	6	3	1	115	30	17	2	25	17	2	9	7	1	2,192	4,583	245	240	429	70
Bombay City and Island...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	32	4	2	34	124	10	10	6	3	1	115	30	17	2	25	17	2	9	7	1	2,192	4,583	245	240	429	70

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

NOTE.—This statement cannot be given as its submission with the Annual Police Reports has been discontinued (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2788, dated 25th May 1889).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(5).—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Other expenses of Column 3.	
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	...	2	3	218	95	876	...	1,194	...	...	...	9,336	1,958	5,051
Kaira	...	1	1	132	30	522	...	686	...	...	...	6,132	1,727	2,487
Panch Mahâls	...	2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	4,868	1,640	3,390
Broach	...	1	2	77	22	326	...	428	...	...	...	9,959	1,786	3,042
Surat	...	1	2	141	26	590	...	760	...	20	...	8,103	1,800	2,654
Thâna	...	1	2	134	...	695	...	832	...	...	...	8,430	2,483	4,786
Total ...	...	8	12	812	208	3,645	..	4,685	...	20	..	46,828	11,394	21,410
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	...	1	2	116	26	557	...	702	3	16	...	8,200	1,800	2,604
Khándesh	...	3	3	278	70	1,354	...	1,708	...	2	...	11,950	4,292	7,864
Násik	...	1	2	135	29	611	...	778	...	...	...	9,115	1,800	3,177
Poona	...	1	3	192	24	908	...	1,128	...	...	...	9,966	1,849	4,131
Sátára	...	1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	14,279	2,222	4,413
Sholápur	...	1	1	101	15	454	...	572	..	...	...	6,018	1,812	2,455
Total ...	...	8	13	1,002	180	4,666	...	5,869	3	18	...	59,528	13,775	24,644
Southern Division.														
Belgaum...	...	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	...	7,398	1,585	3,590
Bijápur	...	1	1	105	23	524	...	654	...	...	...	8,181	1,935	3,756
Dhárwár...	...	1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	9,678	2,254	2,960
Kánara	...	1	2	106	...	595	...	704	..	...	...	5,518	1,698	3,318
Kolába	...	1	1	80	...	377	...	459	...	...	...	5,158	1,795	2,697
Ratnágiri	...	1	2	117	...	655	..	775	...	...	...	7,352	1,700	4,124
Total ...	...	6	10	664	59	3,388	...	4,127	2	17	...	43,285	10,967	20,445
Sind.														
Karáchi	...	2	6	212	182	1,001	18	1,421	...	...	...	14,562	1,936	6,484
Hyderabad	...	2	4	142	107	650	...	905	2	13	...	11,128	2,211	3,498
Thar and Párkar	...	...	1	104	278	171	...	554	...	...	...	...		4,067
Shikárpur	...	2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	..	10,156	3,017	4,436
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	6,082	1,619	1,608
Total ...	...	7	17	683	778	2,747	18	4,250	2	13	...	41,928	8,783	20,093
Railways.														
G. I. P. Railway	..	1	4	95	...	464	...	564	...	...	...	11,773	1,005	4,646
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputána-Málwa Railway from Sábarmati to Roho	...	1	4	56	...	434	...	495	...	...	...	6,611	985	2,280
Southern Marátha Railway ...	...	1	2	43	...	233	...	279	...	...	...	8,400	1,800	2,654
Total ...	...	3	10	194	...	1,131	...	1,338	...	...	...	26,784	3,790	9,580
Bombay City and Island ...	2	8	43	106	30	1,274	87	1,548	8	64	38,198	34,026	3,762	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2	40	105	3,461	1,255	16,851	105	21,817	15	132	38,198	2,52,379	52,471	96,172

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.									Distribution of Force.			
			Average Pay of						In District.			
									Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
51,896	1,16,873	1,906	327·14	97·93	2,200	1,89,214	1,89,214	...	...	...	127	596
32,782	58,212	3,328	292·4	90·9	14,701	1,19,369	1,19,369	...	2	8	102	382
25,926	68,776	3,730	343·94	89·21	12,622	1,20,952	1,20,952	...	8	21	64	368
20,829	39,996	1,276	335·90	100·01	1,841	78,729	78,729	...	1	9	12	51
36,839	68,047	4,643	320·65	100·73	20,738	1,42,824	1,40,632	2,192	...	...	32	164
35,584	65,735	2,310	...	95·40	20,757	1,40,085	1,40,085	...	...	...	93	413
2,03,856	4,17,639	17,187	...	...	72,859	7,91,173	7,88,981	2,192	11	38	430	1,974
31,099	60,633	4,505	356·2	94·9	5,595	1,14,436	1,11,944	2,492	1	3	64	221
63,210	1,27,193	3,159	343·	87·4	31,126	2,48,794	2,48,592	202	6	24	190	707
35,782	65,958	2,128	297·	93·	26,457	1,44,417	1,44,417	...	1	3	113	493
52,722	96,963	2,744	346·16	97·63	12,341	1,80,716	1,80,716	...	...	...	110	501
43,166	75,668	5,313	347·4	90·08	8,112	1,53,173	1,52,813	360	1	3	126	564
24,345	46,778	1,128	343·	92·	8,718	91,254	91,254	...	1	3	72	327
2,50,324	4,73,193	18,977	...	....	92,349	9,32,790	9,29,736	3,054	10	36	675	2,813
30,847	53,550	3,962	285·	88·3	8,061	1,08,993	1,07,154	1,839	1	9	103	430
25,600	55,348	6,180	296·	92·	10,419	1,11,419	1,11,419	...	3	13	65	276
33,341	66,712	6,074	264·	89·	13,575	1,34,594	1,34,594	...	1	13	71	214
26,052	54,808	3,193	...	92·11	10,773	1,05,360	1,05,360	...	2	7	37	152
18,686	37,356	1,198	...	99 08	2,821	69,711	69,711	...	1	6	71	301
29,145	58,373	3,180	...	89·	9,806	1,13,680	1,13,680	...	2	7	70	284
1,63,671	3,26,147	23,787	...	...	55,455	6,43,757	6,41,918	1,839	10	55	417	1,657
64,727	1,52,319	11,598	251 98	104·47	36,158	2,87,784	2,85,005	2,779	2	20	125	704
40,710	98,880	3,216	291·59	96·83	14,582	1,74,225	1,74,225	...	5	25	90	454
34,850	90,217	300	25·	9·	5,435	1,34,869	1,34,869	...	12	67	81	291
49,885	1,09,524	2,972	266·55	92·44	23,445	2,03,435	2,03,435	...	3	19	139	527
10,591	30,559	1,053	252·4	87·75	2,610	54,122	54,122	...	1	3	22	107
2,00,763	4,81,499	19,139	...	...	82,230	8,54,435	8,51,656	2,779	23	134	457	2,080
32,864	48,114	2,288	...	104·	18,627	1,19,317	39,772	79,545	...	...	100	464
18,053	48,858	1,620	...	112·83	13,685	92,092	82,660	9,432	...	...	60	366
12,956	20,826	1,510	..	7·4	6,226	54,372	16,312	38,060	...	...	43	211
63,873	1,17,798	5,418	...	..	38,538	2,65,781	1,38,744	1,27,037	...	...	203	1,041
1,08,031	2,32,664	8,522	527·	140·1	74,329	4,99,532	4,83,132	16,400	...	...	139	1,280
9,90,518	20,48,940	93,030	...	...	4,15,760	39,87,468	38,34,167	1,53,301	54	263	2,321	10,845

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost

District.	Distribution of Force—*continued.*						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole		
	In District—*continued.*								To Area.		
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	14	69	141	665	382	4	3,821	856,324	3·2	2·82	36·5
Kaira	19	87	123	477	85	...	1,609	804,800	2·34	2·32	47 5
Panch Mahâls	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	255,479	2·02	2·02	2·54
Broach	53	199	66	259	102	...	1,453	326,930	3·39	4·17	45
Surat	76	304	108	468	183	..	1,662	614,198	2·18	2·17	132
Thâna	25	184	118	597	116	...	3,935	807,367	4·72	4·70	34·18
Total, ...	223	1,099	664	3,111	898	4	14,068	3,665,098	3·002	.....	...
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	30	212	95	436	155	15	6,666	751,228	9·49	9·3	4·7
Khándesh	89	687	285	1,418	2	...	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	.....	...
Násik	13	78	127	574	51	25	5,940	781,206	7·63	.....	...
Poona	10	75	120	576	249	182	5,369	901,828	4·75	4·7	9·8
Sátára	37	172	164	739	77	...	4,988	1,062,350	5·08	5·5	9·8
Sholápur	16	71	89	401	62	19	4,521	582,487	7·90	.....	...
Total ..	195	1,295	880	4,144	596	241	37,428	5,316,330	6·37	.....	...
Southern Division.											
Belgaum...	9	83	113	522	55	...	4,656	864,014	6·56	6·56	·002
Bijápur	28	205	96	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8·7	9·6	·05
Dhárwár...	46	347	118	574	151	...	4,535	882,907	5·37	5·36	140·6
Kánara	62	381	101	540	62	...	3,910	421,840	5·56	5·52	30·56
Kolába	9	70	81	377	...	...	1,803	482,830	3·93	4·35	2·45
Ratnágiri	42	287	114	578	82	...	3,922	997,090	5·06	4·9	·9
Total ...	196	1,373	623	3,085	413	...	24,521	4,287,174	5·94	.....	...
Sind.											
Karáchi	31	211	158	935	318	8	14,115	479,688	9·93	9·9	·34
Hyderabad	24	156	119	632	137	15	9,052	754,624	10·01	11·69	9·36
Thar and Párkar	12	91	105	449	...	...	12,729	203,340	22·97	.....	...
Shikárpur	25	196	167	742	204	...	9,629	822,178	8·63	8·62	63·10
Upper Sind Frontier	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,801	149,014	11·02	16·54	·17
Total ...	93	689	573	2,903	722	45	48,326	2,407,844	11·37	.....	...
Railways.							No. of miles.	Number of stations.			
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	100	464	...	...	737¾	.....	1·31	.....	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputána-Málwa Railway from Sábarmati to Roho	...	68	60	434	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Southern Marátha Railway ...	...	22	43	233	...	...	649	79	2·3	.....	...
Total ...	...	90	203	1,131	...	...	1,386¾	79	.....	.....	...
Bombay City and Island ...	19	111	158	1,391	72	...	22	773,196	73·68	.....	...
Grand Total ...	726	4,657	3,101	15,765	2,701	290	1,25,751¾	16,449,721	.....	.....	...

—*continued.*

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

Force (Officers and Men).			Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).							
To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station Duties.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
718·39	556·7	193·4	5·28	9·9	136·29	1,184	934	296	3,141	4·34
1,173·2	995·63	177·55	3·32	3·29	33·5	1,662·8	1,411·15	251·65	1,602	3·30
326·27	286	40	3·67	3·67	1·40	591·38	519	72	820	1·89
763	614	149	23·06	.....	...	5,189	4,171	1,017	718	11·39
808·15	637	170	8·47	8·44	34	3,133·66	2,471	662	1,166	5·94
970·39	863	108·55	7·77	7·72	20·72	1,595·58	1,417·31	178·26	4,127	8·15
782·30	.....	...	5·85	.....	...	1,524·58	...	...	11,574	4·81
1,070·12	979	101	23·38	23	1·2	2,635·8	2,441	250	986	3·45
724·3	.....	.....	11·08	.....	...	1,379·2	...	...	4,205	4·68
1,004·12	.....	.....	9·80	.....	...	1,289·11	...	...	1,587	2·61
799·49	689	110	8·78	8·7	53	1,475·97	1,272	203	4,116	6·73
1,082·92	962·5	120·4	7·22	7·08	6·9	1,539	1,368·4	171	1,436	2·08
1,018·33	.....	.....	11·33	.....	...	1,459·86	...	...	2,058	5·15
905·83	.....	.....	10·73	.....	...	1,524·17	...	...	14,388	4·12
1,218·6	1,129·8	88·8	8·7	8·7	·003	1,621	1,502·8	118·1	985	1·8
976·4	1,052·2	264·1	16·8	16·8	·05	1,872·41	1,839·9	264·1	801	2·34
1,046	876	169	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,097	2,594	503	1,160	4·07
600·05	549·89	50·15	20·68	20·56	8·21	2,231	2,045	186·57	664	3·51
1,051	1,036	1,202	4·84	5·52	2·45	1,297	1,312	1,202	710	1·90
1,286	1,196	90	11·00	10·	·14	2,808	2,604	196	759	2·1
1,038·81	.....	... ..	11·82	.....	...	2,037·10	...	...	5,079	2·44
336·86	272·98	64·34	17·02	16·97	20	577·42	467·28	110·14	1,941	2·34
834·76	918·35	366·78	16·28	16·68	39	1,357·24	1,299·58	92·71	3,130	6
367·03	.....	.....	34·21	.....	..	546·61	...	...	654	1·76
737·37	653·70	83·67	14·41	14·38	37·80	1,230·80	1,091·13	139·66	2.967	4·44
586·66	816·36	129 98	22·05	22·01	13·4	1,173·33	1,086·33	164·91	730	5·65
566·55	.....	.....	18·92	.....	...	942·77	...	...	9,422	3·68
.....	.....	.....	1·31	.....	...	.....	...	...	353	·63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	288	·67
.....	.....	.....	2·5	... ..	...	.....	...	...	173	·68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	814	.....
476·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	17,824	9·08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	59,101	.....

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B.—POLICE

(6).—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad	221	971	429	763	...	...	5	28	130	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kaira	133	552	273	412	...	...	15	25	72	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2
Panch Mahâls	112	671	517	261	...	...	4	13	103	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5
Broach	79	348	181	246	...	...	9	5	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Surat	143	616	284	466	9	1	8	11	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thâna	136	695	355	476	...	1	9	12	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ..	824	3,853	2,039	2,624	9	2	50	94	413	1	19	...	...	...	1	...	18
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	118	583	332	201	162	...	3	15	50	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	281	1,424	770	723	163	...	22	22	147	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	8
Násik	137	640	262	515	...	8	17	32	122	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Poona	195	932	347	266	514	...	10	15	217	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
Sátára	182	799	568	349	...	1	3	16	64	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	102	469	248	103	220	1	1	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,015	4,847	2,527	2,157	1,059	10	56	115	635	1	28	...	...	...	2	1	13
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	124	585	385	43	271*	1	4	35	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bijápur	106	547	381	86	186	1	8	4	70	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dhárwár	138	705	410	200	222	2	20	12	43	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
Kánara	108	595	499	204	...	...	1	8	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kolába	81	377	156	296	...	1	1	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ratnágiri	119	655	341	27	406	...	4	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	676	3,464	2,172	856	1,085	5	38	77	211	...	6	2	2	...	...	1	8
Sind.																	
Karáchi	205	1,214	613	311	495	2	22	26	156	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hyderabad	146	757	387	468	48	1	13	16	59	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	17
Thar and Párkar	105	449	514	22	18	1	17	7	49	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	18
Shikárpur	190	923	421	675	...	4	25	64	205	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	8
Upper Sind Frontier	41	213	92	157	...	2	11	16	43	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	687	3,556	2,027	1,633	561	10	88	129	512	...	42	...	...	1	...	1	52
Railways.																	
G. I. P. Railway	99	464	...	11	552	...	11	7	109	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1 for theft.
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roho	60	434	51	73	370	...	8	9	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Southern Marátha Railway ...	45	*233	...	16	262	1	15	16	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Total ...	204	1,131	51	100	1,184	1	34	32	324	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	13
Bombay	164	1,455	...	40	1,579	...	33	9	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Grand Total ...	3,570	18,306	8,816	7,410	5,477	28	299	456	2,550	2	99	2	2	1	3	4	111

—*continued.*

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.									Remarks.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to total strength of force.	
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32.	33	34	35	36	37
2	...	204	340	...	30	2	659	463	11	...	20	5	9	1	24	56.28	2·11	38 vacancies.
2	31	82	180	...	38	27	318	333	20	1	17	15	...	..	14	15·18	2·04	7 do.
3	...	59	156	33	127	50	413	316	21	1	5	4	4	5	12	75·60	1·53	4 do.
2	5	48	106	...	61	37	224	160	14	...	6	9	4	...	10	45·66	2·34	6 do.
5	...	119	294	...	48	52	325	362	25	...	19	9	3	...	15	32·01	1·97	20 do.
1	1	89	150	41	108	72	345	409	12	...	22	10	4	...	9	41·86	1·08	5 do.
15	37	601	1,426	74	412	240	2,284	2,043	103	2	89	52	24	6	84	...	1·79	
8	3	95	280	...	117	38	335	326	16	1	6	3	...	5	9	29·3	1 2	2 vacancies.
24	54	165	295	...	155	198	667	821	92	1	37	22	28	2	32	33·2	1·87	19 do.
13	1	114	281	...	114	75	291	406	20	...	12	25	1	...	13	27·41	1·67	5 do.
...	11	132	257	17	247	61	424	638	25	1	13	10	12	...	13	39·82	1·15	4 do.
12	...	125	325	30	165	29	232	720	4	...	4	4	35	...	12	16·	1·22	
4	...	74	155	21	109	30	209	332	7	...	4	2	...	...	17	18·4	2·97	
61	69	705	1,593	68	907	431	2,158	3,243	164	3	76	66	76	7	96	...	1.63	
...	27	106	243	6	62	45	385	274	7	...	8	5	...	1	10	8·8	1'4	5 vacancies.
...	..	51	97	...	54	28	240	381	4	1	11	9	...	1	5	14·7	·7	4 do.
2	11	103	255	18	89	52	375	411	4	...	17	22	4	...	10	18·03	1·19	5 do.
2	8	75	226	9	126	35	309	323	13	...	9	1	...	...	16	44·95	2·27	36 do.
4	89	60	149	...	67	23	238	171	6	...	5	2	1	...	9	16·93	1·96	26 do.
...	62	89	284	...	34	10	317	419	10	...	5	4	...	...	5	8·01	·6	28 do.
8	197	484	1,254	33	432	193	1,864	1,979	44	1	55	43	5	2	55	...	1·32	
...	...	89	105	...	...	174	708	528	7	...	82	24	2	3	26	16·35	1·83	9 vacancies.
8	5	69	93	...	...	128	431	329	6	...	87	14	...	5	14	23·12	1·55	15 do.
2	1	35	22	...	...	29	291	229	4	1	11	18	...	...	11	21·12	1·98	5 do.
11	4	116	206	...	108	82	588	412	4	...	64	29	...	...	16	55·97	1·43	31 do.
...	8	15	20	...	...	24	145	78	3	...	16	13	...	1	3	13·77	1·18	7 do.
21	18	324	446	...	108	427	2,163	1,576	24	1	260	98	2	9	70	...	1·64	
2	6	86	290	...	...	41	312	199	6	...	23	11	2	...	6	62·	1·06	11 vacancies.
111	1	41	202	...	...	41	*232	169	6	1	16	8	...	..	8	40·6	1·6	2 vacancies.
...	3	40	101	...	...	52	186	35	2	...	16	16	1	1	3	39·	·1	* There were 5 vacancies at the close of the year.
113	10	167	593	...	...	134	780	403	14	1	55	35	3	1	17	...	...	
168	135	123	284	...	...	169	984	466	36	8	41	33	9	...	26	113·71	1·6	
386	466	2,404	5,596	175	1,859	1,604	10,233	9,710	385	16	576	327	119	25	348	...	...	

B.—POLICE—*concluded.*

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

| Division. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1889, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	76,026	1,40,40,591	..	13	103	(a) 7	..	(b) 13	6	(c) 112	1,52,023	2,17,337	6,095	136	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 3 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhápur and Southern Maráttha Country and 188 Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris under Act III of 1876 who exercised civil powers. (d) These are District and Presidency Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. Besides these there were 14,914 Police Patels who were invested with criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 2 Small Cause Court Judges and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars, 7 Head Munshis and 51 Mámlatdárs who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
		Criminal				21	158	..	..	(d) 21	..	(e) 535	90,597	1,074	3,000	1,106	26,07,679 14 5	38,07,004 10 7	
		Revenue				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,467	1,114	..	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	48,326	24,13,823	..	4	13	(f) 1	..	(g) 3	1	(h) 15	25,272	14,120	267	17	3,39,415 4 11	5,21,550 5 9	
		Criminal				5	21	..	..	5	..	(i) 134	15,759	227	1,588	762			
		Revenue				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	18	..	..			
		Total	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,96,633	(j)2,33,890	10,950	2,021	29,47,095 3 4	43,28,555 0 4	

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class	....	16
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	....	Do. Second Class	....	96
District and Sessions Judges	14	2	Magistrates, First Class	79	93
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	3	....	Do. Second Class	7	244
Assistant Judges	1	3	Do. Third Class	5	267
Small Cause Court Judges	2	7	Police Patels	....	14,914

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ... ,, VII.	1	1	1	9	1	8	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity ... ... ,, VIII.	761	474	464	3,588	2,254	1,165	(a) 1	168	(a) Died. One complainant was directed to pay compensation under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants ... ... ,, IX.	141	122	123	141	84	57	...	...	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants... ,, X.	689	662	655	996	417	539	(b) 1	39	(b) Died.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ,, XI.	960	876	889	1,122	437	624	(c) 2	59	(c) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... ,, XII.	122	95	97	109	40	69	...	...	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... ... ,, XIII.	129	126	126	135	55	79	...	1	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... ,, XIV.	1,003	959	947	1,176	273	881	...	22	Two complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to religion... ,, XV.	39	28	27	92	69	23	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	574	420	453	866	426	381	(d) 5	54	(d) Died.
Attempts at do. ..	70	59	64	87	35	47	...	5	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	88	65	63	78	31	46	(e) 1	...	(e) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Hurt	29,109	24,015	23,929	58,505	53,275	4,578	(f) 6	646	(f) 1 died and 5 escaped. 5 complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ..	12	8	10	11	6	5	...	...	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	743	421	408	983	820	152	...	11	Three complainants were fined and 1 was directed to pay compensation under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal force and assault	7,604	6,374	4,350	8,903	6,867	1,918	(g) 1	117	(g) Died. 14 complainants were fined and 1 was ordered to pay compensation under section 250, C.P.C.
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	6	9	9	...	...	...	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...	220	100	104	259	192	57	...	10	
Attempts at do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape	93	40	49	53	29	21	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	9	7	9	10	9	1	...	...	
Unnatural offences ...	20	17	19	35	24	10	...	1	
Attempts at do. ...	8	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	18,140	11,249	10,392	15,857	4,959	10,531	(h) 15	352	(h) 7 died, 5 escaped and 3 were transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	97	78	70	93	16	77	...	...	
Extortion	86	60	61	151	94	47	...	10	One complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity ...	745	351	344	1,027	589	341	(i) 3	94	(i) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	7	7	9	19	3	16	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	684	486	482	703	416	258	(j) 1	28	(j) Escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust.	1,554	731	680	857	526	298	...	33	
Attempts at do. ...	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	..	
Receiving of stolen property	1,240	1,121	1,111	1,775	753	982	(k) 2	38	(k) Escaped.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.—*continued* — Attempts at receiving stolen property ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Cheating...	861	443	423	652	480	128	(*l*) 2	42	(*l*) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	24	14	14	25	15	10	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	96	80	84	170	128	39	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	2	1	4	8	7	1	...	...	
Mischief...	4,872	3,643	3,555	8,599	* 7,481	1,006	(*m*)3	109	* Out of these 1 was pardoned under section 337, C. P. C. (*m*) Escaped. 11 complainants were fined and one was directed to pay compensation under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	7	7	9	13	9	3	...	1	One complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Criminal trespass ...	4,646	3,108	2,788	5,382	3,370	1,918	(*n*) 7	87	(*n*) 3 died, 3 escaped and 1 was transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	54	35	21	31	11	20	...	...	Two complainants were fined and 1 was directed to pay compensation under section 250, C. P. C.
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... ...Ch. XVIII, I. P. C.	87	62	71	132	94	15	(*o*) 1	22	(*o*) Died.
Attempts at do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service... ... ... „ XIX.	12	9	9	20	18	2	...	...	One complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Offences relating to marriage... „ XX.	1,506	903	808	1,831	1,536	136	(*p*) 2	157	(*p*) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	
Defamation ... ... „ XXI.	321	225	202	427	380	42	...	5	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... „ XXII.	5,101	4,044	3,876	7,423	6,702	653	...	68	One complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seven complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Offences under Special and local laws: Apprentice's Act XIX of 1850 (India)...	5	5	5	5	...	5	...	...	
Arms Act, XI of 1878	376	364	356	391	52	326	(*q*) 1	12	(*q*) Died.
Army Act, I of 1881 (India)	20	20	20	20	9	11	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act, XIII of 1859 (India)	646	615	532	708	479	223	...	6	
Cantonment Act, III of 1880 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	..	
Cattle-trespass Act, I of 1871 (India)...	1,792	1,563	1,559	4,161	3,515	585	...	61	Thirteen complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act, XIX of 1838 (India)	36	36	36	38	19	19	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1882 (India)	723	679	681	882	190	655	(*r*) 1	36	(*r*) Transferred.
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act, XXVII of 1871 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	...	(*s*) 1	...	(*s*) Do.
Dekkhan Agriculurists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879 (India)	61	58	58	60	48	12	...	...	
European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874 (India)	76	75	75	75	2	73	...	...	
Factories Act, XV of 1881 (India) ...	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	...	(*t*) 1	...	(*t*) Do.
Frontier Regulation Act, XXVII of 1872 (India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forest Act, VII of 1878 (India)	1,555	1,472	1,463	3,212	854	2,277	...	81	
Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889 (India)	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880 (India)	32	32	30	85	2	79	...	4	
Merchants Seamen Act, I of 1859 (India)	78	76	63	63	2	61	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act (as amended by 25 and 26, Vic. Cap. LXIII).	6	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Murder of Female Infants Act, VIII of 1870...	5	5	5	8	7	1	...	...	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889—concluded.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of Persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons: Convicted.	Number of Persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of Persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1887 (India)	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Opium Act, I of 1878	343	324	321	356	68	283	...	5	
Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881 (India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts, XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India)	12,691	12,596	12,471	12,550	263	12,283	(*u*) 2	2	(*u*) Transferred.
Ports and Port Dues Act, XII of 1875 and Indian Ports Act, X of 1889 (India)	17	17	17	17	...	17	...	...	
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882	24	23	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866 (India)	7	4	4	5	2	3	...	...	
Printing Presses and Books Act, XXV of 1867 (India)	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Railway Act, IV of 1879 as amended by Act IV of 1883 (India)	310	302	298	347	33	314	...	...	
Registration Act, III of 1877 (India)	6	6	6	8	1	7	...	...	
Regulation No. 57 C. P. of 1872 (India)	5	5	5	137	5	132	...	...	
Salt Act, XII of 1882 (India)	100	99	99	127	9	114	...	4	
Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 (India)	4	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act, XVI of 1861 (India)	52	47	47	48	17	31	...	...	
Stamp Act, I of 1879 (India)	82	79	78	84	15	69	...	...	
Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885 (India)	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act, XVI of 1879 (India)	8	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 (India)	9	8	8	12	1	11	...	...	
An Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers, Act VII of 1867 (India)	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	
A'bkári Act, V of 1878 (Bombay)	2,400	2,289	2,281	2,720	496	2,206	(*v*) 1	17	(*v*) Died.
Cantonment Act, III of 1867 (Bombay)	2,177	2,177	2,175	2,424	256	2,164	(*w*) 3	1	(*w*) 1 died, 1 escaped and 1 was transferred.
District Police Act, VII of 1867 (Bombay)	5,196	5,174	5,179	5,470	490	4,946	...	34	
Gambling Act, IV of 1887 (Bombay)	528	521	520	2,148	144	1,989	(*x*) 1	14	(*x*) Escaped.
Irrigation Act, VII of 1879 (Bombay)	107	103	103	192	82	104	...	6	
Jails Act, II of 1874 (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Land Revenue Code, Act V of 1879 (Bombay)	202	194	194	321	91	222	...	8	
Military Authority Regulation XXII of 1827 (Bombay)	1	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	
Municipal Acts, VI of 1873 and II of 1884 (Bombay)	11,155	9,655	9,316	9,651	3,568	6,048	(*y*) 1	34	(*y*) Died.
Municipal Act, III of 1888 (Bombay)	3,241	3,190	2,338	2,338	95	2,243	...	...	
Police Regulation XII of 1827 (Bombay)	14	14	14	14	13	1	...	...	
Port Trust Acts, VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay)	33	33	33	33	1	32	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act, VI of 1863 (Bombay)	5,327	5,295	5,217	5,273	222	5,047	(*z*) 1	3	(*z*) Escaped.
Public Ferries Act, II of 1868 (as amended by Act II of 1878)	38	35	33	55	33	20	...	2	
Registry of vessels and levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus Act, I of 1863 (Bombay)	5	4	4	4	1	3	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act, VIII of 1866 (Bombay)	6	6	6	6	1	5	...	...	
Salt Act, VII of 1873 (Bombay)	455	449	449	519	48	470	...	1	
Sanitary Regulations (Bombay) Act, VI of 1867	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Tolls Act, III of 1875 (Bombay)	3	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	
Tramways Act, I of 1874 (Bombay)	12	11	9	9	4	4	...	1	
The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, III of 1887 (Bombay)	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
The Protection of Pilgrims Act, II of 1887 (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act, IV of 1879 (Bombay)	23	22	21	31	11	20	...	...	
Vaccination Act, I of 1877 (Bombay)	8	7	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Village Police Act, VIII of 1867 (Bombay)	2,743	2,740	2,734	3,922	1,690	2,220	* 1	11	* Died.
Total	135,314	112,018	106,733	180,962	105,799	72,566	67	2,530	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—*continued.*

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES									
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.					Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of		
		On complaint.—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, *suo motu*.—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in Columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurt	..	33	7	..	..	40	..	41	2	13	26	1	..	2	40	..	..	..
Attempts at do.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal force and assault.	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	38	..	24	14	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
Attempts at do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempts at rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempts at do.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. — Theft	..	6	18	..	..	24	..	25	..	15	4	5	..	..	24	..	3	2
Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery and dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal misappropriation of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal breach of trust	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Receiving of stolen property	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Cheating	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Criminal trespass	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Defamation.—Chapter XXI	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Offences under special and local laws	..	60	316	..	1	377	..	354	..	327	27	..	..	..	354	..	..	..
Total	..	162	353	..	1	516	..	491	2	389	87	9	..	2	485	..	5	2

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

WERE DISPOSED OF.									NUMBER OF CASES.					
Session.		By High Court.			Total for all Courts.									
Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of Column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	13	27	40	..	32	32	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	24	14	38	..	36	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	.	1	19	6	25	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	2	2	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	327	27	354	..	353	353	..	..	..	..
..	7	1	5	6	395	94	489	..	473	473	..	..	..	..

Subsidiary Table.

35									36	
Of the total number of persons shown in									Of Cases shown in Column 30.	
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.				Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 *a* (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in Column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 *b* of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors.—Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	91	3	..	7	6	6	442	26	4	..

The difference between columns 9 and 27 is owing to the two persons having been shown twice over, *i.e.* once by the Presidency Magistrates and again by the High Court (Original Side).

include the figures in this statement.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1889.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	5	5	1	4	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace	92	227	45	182	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	538	(*a*) 598	132	449	(*a*) Of these the cases against 17 persons remained pending at the close of the year.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	127	(*b*) 133	24	10	(*b*) Of these the cases against 99 persons were pending at the close of the year.
5. Possession, Chapter XII	43	144	126	18	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	122	152	37	115	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	15	15	13	2	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	701	699	467	232	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	203	259	45	214	
Total ...	1,846	2,232	890	1,226	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	3,965	1	1,724	1,192	1,037	...	11	2,755	1·286	3,939	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	2,187	...	1,274	825	48	10	30	1,299	4·620	3,606	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	6,289	2	3,908	1,670	684	7	18	4,646	1	6,090	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,36,964	46	93,227	32,867	6,862	1,719	2,243	69,599	6·844	1,93,719	
Benches of Magistrates... ...	5,178	...	2,747	653	1,773	2	3	3,631	1·463	5,770	
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code	278	...	95	159	1	22	1	183	8·279	863	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	26,076	10	2,003	560	23,363	62	78	23,471	1·444	1,40,595	
Courts of Session	1,769	8	779	784	...	57	141	805	26·492	6,656	(*a*) If 1879 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2
Superior Courts	135	...	42	88	...	...	5	103	21·583	456	
Total ...	(*a*) 1,82,841	(*b*) 67	1,05,799	38,798	33,768	1,879	2,530	1,06,492	5·191	3,61,694	(*b*) Of these 32 died, 25 escaped and 10 were transferred.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																Remarks.
				Imprisonment.					Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory school.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	451	..	1,736	..	..	..	1,736	..	..	..	..	..	1,196 2 0	1,118 14 0	....	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate Magistrates—																													
Special Magistrates under section 14	..	..	..	126	5	..	958	..	..	..	910	40	3	5	..	..	3,775 12 0	3,448 3 3	225 9 0	30	91	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	170	15	..	2,189	10	..	..	2,099	70	18	2	..	..	6,826 1 0	6,612 5 3	249 0 0	66	106	13	..	..	8	2	..	..	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	11,852	836	..	28,770	678	581	300	23,121	4,841	583	211	14	..	3,11,309 11 3	2,45,507 13 3	20,829 4 6	2,823	8,783	1,368	14	..	321	263	94	12	
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	186	12	..	2,246	4	..	..	2,200	46	..	..	..	..	4,423 11 0	4,101 3 3	100 3 0	43	129	26	..	..	1	3	..	3	
District and Divisional Magistrates—																													
Cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	144	2	..	40	16	1	2	17	14	3	6	..	..	2,236 0 0	840 8 9	126 0 0	2	69	77	..	..	1	8	7	2	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	2,055	1,060	..	15,007	82	112	32	14,401	520	26	47	12	1	75,092 8 1	54,742 7 0	2,776 8 9	1,537	1,141	466	3	..	76	6	..	71	
Courts of Session	..	169	..	595	15	..	121	8	4	1	6	14	25	60	8	8	22,246 0 0	5,458 4 0	1,459 8 0	9	114	158	295	35	2	3	3	9	
Superior Courts	33	30	..	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	310 0 0	10 0 0	....	..	..	4	12	2	..	..	..	..	
Total	33	199	..	15,146	2,396	..	51,070	798	698	335	44,491	5,545	659	332	34	9	4,27,415 13 4	3,21,839 10 9	25,766 1 3	4,961	10,433	2,122	324	37	409	285	104	97	

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C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,431	2	650	1,656	...	336	666	1	18	6	96	12·471	
,, Courts of Session	2,095	2	795	576	...	269	350	7	20	9	67	15·738	
,, Superior Courts. By persons convicted.	586	...	275	168	...	36	48	...	2	...	57	37·414	
,, Superior Courts. By Government from judgments of acquittal	38	...	13	9	...	5	...	...	2	...	9	86·00	
Total ...	6,150	4	1,733	2,409	...	646	1,064	8	42	15	229	15·693	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	703	1	152	554	...	1	2	14	19	85	...	28·846	
,, Courts of Session	644	1	283	364	...	1	13	2	40	141	23	29·852	
,, Superior Courts	1,684	...	283	729	57	121	226	12	141	...	162	29·774	
Total ...	3,031	2	718	1,647	57	123	241	28	200	226	185	29·537	127 applications involving 396 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision.
Grand Total ...	9,181	6	2,451	4,056	57	769	1,305	36	242	241	414	19·763	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors ...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	(*a*) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII, or any of the said chapters taken in connection with section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which the punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts to commit and abetments of any of the above said offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karáchi.
Pársi District Matrimonial Court	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	7	...	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	(4)	...	...	
Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court	Delegates ...	11	(2)	...	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Court under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors ...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karáchi, as noted above.
Courts of Session	Jurors(*a*) ...	5	(*c*) 175	...	166	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	(*c*) Besides these there were 7 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty.
	Assessors (*b*).	2 or more	...	(*d*) 530	...	...	...	...	...	378	65	87	(*d*) Besides these there were also: 8 cases in which the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 15 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 4 cases in which the charges were withdrawn. and 1 case in which there were two accused persons, one of whom pleaded guilty and the opinion of the Assessors was not taken as regards the other.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction...Jurors ...		9	(*e*) 43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*) Besides these in two cases the accused pleaded guilty and in one case the charge was withdrawn.
Total ...		...	(*f*) 220	(*f*) 536	(*f*)211	9	...	9	1	(*f*)381	66	89	(*f*) Do not include the Pársi Matrimonial cases decided by Delegates.

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.*

1	2		3		4		5										6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by Transfer. A. To undergo Sentence. From Jails in the Province.						Received by Transfer. B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C. Under Remission Rules.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.		Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.*		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily Average Number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.	From Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails.	6,118	203	13,542	639	19,660	842	2,464	41	654	50	12	...	258	12	9	...	23,057	945	24,002	2,560	41	240	12	750	21	11,788	627	649	21	...	...	1	1	217	...	12	1	18	...	30	...	214	5	6,578	216	6,528	228	6,756
Subordinate Jails.	141	5	2,687	243	2,828	248	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,829	248	3,077	633	49	...	...	65	1	1,952	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	171	17	189	14	203
Total, 1889 ..	6,259	203	16,229	882	22,488	1,090	2,465	41	654	50	12	...	258	12	9	...	25,886	1,193	27,079	3,193	90	240	12	815	22	13,740	808	649	21	...	...	1	1	217	...	12	1	18	...	35	...	217	5	6,749	233	6,717	242	6,959
Total, 1888 ...	5,634	225	14,398	877	20,032	1,102	1,478	19	588	55	155	...	119	5	6	...	22,378	1,181	23,559	2,078	74	82	3	785	31	12,236	844	647	10	2	...	1	...	112	7	5	...	13	1	18	...	140	3	6,259	208	5,912	233	6,145

* Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—*Statement showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.*

1	2												3								4																		5		
Years.	Religion. A. Christians. a. Europeans.		A. Christians. b. Eurasians.		A. Christians. c. Natives.		B. Mahomedans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other Classes.		Age. A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		Previous Occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	B. Professional Persons.	C. Persons in Service or performing Personal Offices.	D. Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	E. Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	F. Persons employed in Arts, Mechanical Manufactures and Engineering Operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	M.	F.	Total.
1889	94	...	12	4	238	14	6,057	137	9,731	726	33	1	*64	...	164	22	14,445	703	1,549	149	71	8	519	187	1,758	9,182	1,574	1,217	1,792	513	35	259	75	16,229	882	17,111
1888	138	...	13	...	184	11	5,435	164	8,485	701	41	1	52	...	204	37	12,695	691	1,403	140	96	9	597	174	1,549	7,750	1,456	1,257	1,615	505	46	239	87	14,398	877	15,275

* Pársis 48, Jews 15 and Armenian 1.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency remaining on the 31st December 1889, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3		
Years.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas. *a.* For life.		I. *b.* For a term.		J. Sentenced to Death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1889..	261	18	522	20	1,087	42	1,268	29	1,124	34	1,219	29	486	9	51	..	469	38	256	13	6	1	6,749	233	6,982
1888..	236	6	516	29	898	29	1,105	36	1,120	22	1,110	25	358	16	84	..	503	26	318	19	11	..	6,259	208	6,467

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889, who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3 Number previously convicted.									4			5 Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
Years.	Number admitted during the year.												Ratio per cent. of Column 3 D to Column 2.							
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1889	16,229	882	17,111	1,359	30	500	8	543	40	2,402	78	2,480	14·8	8·8	14·5	164	22	186	12	..	12
1888	14,398	877	15,275	1,222	49	382	8	432	32	2,036	89	2,125	14·1	10·1	13·9	204	37	241	14	..	14

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2 Average Number of Prisoners.			3 Rations.		4 Establishment.		5 Police Guard.		6 Hospital Charges.			7 Clothing.		8 Contingencies.		9	10
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Cost per head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of Average strength.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails ..	6,756	142	6,898	2,03,901	29 8 11	1,80,454	26 2 7	37,863	5 7 10	10,703	1 8 10	64 7 7	20,716	3 0 1	47,641	6 14 6	5,01,275	72 10 9
Subordinate Jails	203	84	287	7,950	27 11 3	9,062	31 9 2	....	....	88	0 4 11	22 0 0	317	1 1 8	2,026	7 0 11	19,443	67 11 11
Lock-ups	..	513	513	15,652	30 8 2	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	20	0 0 7	6,033	11 12 2	21,705	42 4 11
Total ..	6,959	739	7,698	2,27,503	29 8 10	1,89,513	24 9 11	37,863	4 14 8	10,791	1 6 5	63 7 7	21,053	2 11 9	55,700	7 3 9	5,42,423	70 7 4
Total, 1888 ..	6,145	695	6,840	1,89,755	27 11 10	1,90,216	27 12 11	38,649	5 10 5	9,877	1 7 1	71 9 2	14,235	2 1 4	44,627	6 8 5	4,87,359	71 4 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					Average Number Employed on working Days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on Working Days as		
					A.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.				
Years.	Average Number not sentenced to labour.	Average Number under sentences of labour on working days.	Average Number Sick.	Average Number Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for use or consumption in Jails, e. g., Wheat-grinding, Manufacturing of Prison Clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
1889..	87	6,862	170	281	461	260	574	425	767	323	118	13	..	..	2,326	571	419	154	3·8	8·4	33·9
1888..	71	6,065	137	252	401	236	529	366	616	172	67	3	..	..	2,332	607	259	88	3·9	8·7	38·4

(7).—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average Number sentenced to labour.	Average Number employed on Jail Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1889.	Cash drawn on Manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1889.	Total.	Cash Earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average Earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average Earning per head calculated on column 3.	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1889	6,862	3,586	1,539 12	91,660 13	93,200 9	2,22,011 11	2,117 11	2,24,129 6	1,30,928 13	19 1	36 8	
1888	6,065	3,404	1,009 2	86,055 0	87,064 2	1,97,586 5	1,539 12	1,99,126 1	1,12,061 15	18 8	32 15	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Total Cost of Maintenance (Column 9, Statement 5).	Average Cost of Maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement 5).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 10 of Statement 7).	Average Cash Earnings per head of Average Strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 2 *minus* Column 4).	Average Net Cost per head of Average Strength (Column 3 *minus* Column 5).	Remarks.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1889	5,42,423 0	70 7	1,30,928 13	17 0	4,11,494 3	53 7	
1888	4,87,359 0	71 4	1,12,061 15	16 6	3,75,297 1	54 14	

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11											
																												Ratio per Mille of Average strength.											
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Years.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from Bowel-complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Of Admissions into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1889..	9,601	1,968	11,569	7,434	264	7,698	11,897	550	12,447	5,416	112	5,528	169·93	5·4	175·33	235	6	241	21	..	21	57	2	59	33	..	33	728·5	424·2	718·1	22·9	20·5	22·8	4·4	..	4·3	27·2	22·7	27·0	31·6	22·7	31·3
1888..	9,807	1,966	11,767	6,575	265	6,840	10,400	470	10,870	3,719	116	3,835	132·6	5·8	138·4	153	4	157	13	..	13	31	1	32	24	..	24	565·6	437·7	560·7	20 2	21·9	20·2	3·7	..	3·5	19·6	15·1	19·4	23·3	15·1	22·9

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
															Cost.	
Years.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1889.		Daily Average Number.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	84	2	1,413	4	1,497	6	1,406	5	....	....	91	1	93	3	7,937 5 11	82 10 11
1888	232	18	1,796	87	2,028	105	1,942	103	2	....	84	2	132	5	7,845 14 9	57 4 4

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							Title and other Suits.															Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattás or kabuláyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	17	12	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	39	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 7,150	(*a*) No details are given as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	66,027	6,706	17,860	2,390	4,993	307	934	1,031	732	602	4,278	13	17	121	507	23	..	..	8,603	540	385	2,452	179	151	13	24	5	145	566	2	3	14	1	18	..	978	1,20,020	
Small Cause Courts	7,040	1,178	2,359	1,400	5,315	242	381	286	96	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	331	18,656	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	146	15	12	4	12	1	6	1	18	48	..	7	..	3	...	..	..	..	25	23	8	..	6	7	1	1	5	14	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	83	453	
Total ..	73,230	7,911	20,232	3,795	10,322	550	1,322	1,319	846	677	4,278	20	17	124	507	23	..	..	8,632	563	393	2,452	185	158	14	25	10	159	572	3	3	15	1	18	..	1,392	(*b*)1,46,918	(*b*) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with column 38, the difference being 7,150, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	13,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,123	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,123	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts.	17,970	1,442	373	503	8,262	1,717	1,833	102	737	192	44	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	11	..	..	495	33,695	
Superior Courts	189	3	122	6	15	13	8	23	39	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	87	32	20	44	..	8	5	..	14	..	..	19	1	22	12	19	739	
Total ..	18,159	1,445	495	509	8,277	1,730	1,841	125	776	192	45	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	34	2	87	32	20	44	..	8	5	..	14	9	..	19	12	22	12	514	34,434	
Grand Total ..	91,389	9,356	20,727	4,304	18,599	2,280	3,163	1,444	1,622	869	4,323	21	20	126	507	13,146	..	..	8,666	565	480	2,484	205	202	14	33	15	159	586	12	3	34	13	40	12	1,906	(*b*)1,94,475	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—Civil Courts.													
Unpaid Tribunals	9	19	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,024	0	0	
Village Courts	(a) 7,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	17,068	55,755	23,929	20,171	1,951	1,073	89	63	521	1,28,97,867	13	8½	
Small Cause Courts	4,265	8,340	3,010	2,930	111	...	...	...	...	11,22,109	15	3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	9	25	21	103	99	104	30	28	34	11,76,881	7	7	
Chief Courts of Districts													
Total ...	28,501	64,139	26,964	23,211	2,161	1,177	119	91	555	1,51,98,883	4	6½	
II.—Revenue Courts.													
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			
Other Subordinate Courts ...	719	1,434	598	867	111	41	4	1	9,348	6,12,058	1	7	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			
Total ...	719	1,434	598	867	111	41	4	1	9,348	6,12,058	1	7	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.													
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,240	17,310	6,585	6,124	927	509	...	...	...	36,98,337	0	7	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	9	5	272	122	109	222	89,14,634	0	0	
Total ...	2,240	17,310	6,585	6,133	932	781	122	109	222	1,26,12,971	0	7	
Grand Total ...	31,460	82,883	34,147	30,211	3,204	1,999	245	201	10,125	2,84,23,912	6	8½	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—*Civil Courts.*																
Unpaid Tribunals	50	...	3	10	9	2	...	...	...	13	3	10	4	101	88	
Village Courts	7,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 7,245 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	146,301	...	15,069	23,254	10,899	42,685	880	641	24	24,424	4,833	23,592	9,730	163·995	91·059	
Small Cause Courts	22,041	...	1,642	3,537	3,349	7,129	266	22	1	2,505	496	3,094	428	67·002	48·602	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	634	...	20	46	41	73	1	35	...	72	64	282	160	185·066	107·133	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...																
Total ...	1,76,667	...	16,734	26,847	14,298	49,889	1,147	698	25	27,014	5,396	27,374	10,322	155·074	84·509	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	13,507	...	1,288	1,237	1,329	599	1,104	19	9	4,263	3,134	525	81	32·639	51·061	(a) This number includes 46 suits restored to the Board of Causes.
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12, the following were also disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side:
Total ...	13,507	...	1,288	1,237	1,329	599	1,104	19	9	4,263	3,134	525	81	32·639	51·061	52 Pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*.
																14 Petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act.
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																11 Do. do. Companies' Act.
																2 Do. do. Land Acquisition Act.
																44 Miscellaneous petitions.
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	36,878	...	1,535	7,743	7,509	11,529	231	89	20	4,020	1,211	2,991	531	44	36	There were also 100 applications for Probate and 134 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar.
Superior Courts	(a)2,775	...	(b)256	101	20	(c)476	239	...	...	143	55	1,485	1,157	260·6	258·186	(b) Includes 76 suits stayed and 11 suits withdrawn with leave.
Total ...	39,653	...	1,791	7,844	7,529	12,005	470	89	20	4,163	1,266	4,476	1,688	51·9	42·670	(c) Includes 30 summary suits.
Grand Total ...	2,29,827	...	19,813	35,928	23,156	62,493	2,721	806	54	35,440	9,796	32,375	12,091	122·671	73·986	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	60	1	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	12,502	...	2,237	548	734	1,240	325	2	1	3,483	1,829	2,103	459	70·987	46·454	
Small Cause Courts	1,221	...	243	103	58	290	197	...	...	164	83	83	12	18·177	17·509	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... Chief Courts of Districts	3,050	...	253	44	7	974	185	...	...	499	397	691	201	106·281	70·533	
Total ...	16,776	...	2,733	697	799	2,504	707	2	1	4,147	2,309	2,877	672	71·972	48·640	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
District Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,983	...	591	413	621	3,367	...	...	...	356	118	517	22	19	30	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,983	...	591	413	621	3,367	...	...	...	356	118	517	22	19	30	
Grand Total ...	22,763	...	3,324	1,110	1,420	5,874	707	2	1	4,504	2,427	3,394	694	68·454	39·620	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed under section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	*9,188	...	221	291	104	38	52	24	2,551	657	710	207	4,333	3,190	328·098	296	* This includes 825 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts... ...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	9,188	...	221	291	104	38	52	24	2,551	657	710	207	4,333	3,190	328·098	296	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Original decrees	†463	...	11	6	18	...	9	1	94	46	23	22	233	185	368·717	12	† Of these 6 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Appeals from Appellate decrees	2,114	...	435	39	44	2	11	6	582	48	46	64	837	636	‡2,931·074	23	‡ The average duration is very high because the duration of special appeals is ... ... Y. m. d. 15 2 3
Total ...	2,577	...	446	45	62	2	20	7	676	94	69	86	1,070	821	2,540·004	35	And do. second do. ... 1 1 6
Grand Total ...	11,765	...	667	336	166	40	72	31	3,227	751	779	293	5,403	4,011	852·043	331	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *Ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	*151	...	9	13	13	...	9	...	56	5	9	4	33	4	95·559	...	*This includes 3 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers. Besides these, 30 appeals of a miscellaneous nature were disposed of by the District Judges.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	151	...	9	13	13	...	9	...	56	5	9	4	33	4	95·559	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original order	†60	...	8	4	1	...	...	1	17	1	1	2	25	16	187·4	...	†In addition to this the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court, Sind, and the High Court, Appellate Side: *By the Sadar Court.* 10 cases under section 622, Civil Procedure Code. 14 do. 25 of Act IX of 1887. *By the High Court, Appellate Side.* 4 applications to withdraw or transfer an appeal. 9 do. for admission of re-hearing of appeal. 9 do. for permission to appeal *in formâ pauperis*. 52 do. for review of judgments. 267 do. under extraordinary jurisdiction. 28 civil references. 495 other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above. 1,849 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate order	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
Total ...	62	...	8	4	1	...	...	1	17	1	1	2	27	18	187·4	...	
Grand Total ...	213	...	17	17	14	...	9	1	73	6	10	6	60	22	116·568	...	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realised: With the issue of process.	Amount realised: Without the issue of process.	Number of Applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as shown in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	121	...	18	33	45	25	9	1,172 0 0	296 0 0	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	90	
Village Courts	4,062	...	...	...	...	316	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	2,10,464	...	28,187	39,375	1,03,586	39,316	12,410	29,20,445 3 9	2,02,611 10 5	488	982	2,170	2,352	5,867	877	4,395	65	3,548	64	231	23,952	No details are given for 3,746 applications disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Small Cause Courts	23,182	...	2,277	4,126	13,760	3,019	441	1,15,710 2 7	40,889 3 2	186	373	259	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	644	...	152	119	186	187	107	81,587 10 11½	24,180 7 10	1	3	13	4	9	1	2	1	18	...	...	20	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts																						
Total ...	2,38,473	...	30,634	43,653	1,17,577	42,863	12,967	31,18,915 1 3½	2,67,977 5 5	675	1,359	2,442	2,776	5,877	878	4,398	66	3,566	64	231	24,062	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	1,169	...	1,091	12	25	41	9	1,853 6 0	2,079 12 9	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	290	...	...	159	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,169	...	1,091	12	25	41	9	1,853 6 0	2,079 12 9	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	290	...	...	159	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	22,739	248	3,435	1,633	14,471	2,952	361	1,39,346 7 7	3,84,355 2 6	751	1,688	700	1,017	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,078	(*a*) Includes 19 applications to transmit decrees for execution to other Presidencies.
Superior Courts	(*a*) 292	(*b*) 13	28	28	157	66	53	1,93,123 13 4	3,02,455 9 4	8	5	2	15	8	...	6	...	12	...	...	125	(*b*) These are decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies.
Total ...	23,031	261	3,463	1,661	14,628	3,018	414	3,32,470 4 11	6,86,810 11 10	759	1,693	702	1,032	8	...	6	...	46	...	...	2,203	
Grand Total ...	2,62,673	261	35,188	45,326	1,32,230	45,922	13,390	34,53,238 12 2½	9,56,867 14 0	1,434	3,060	3,144	3,811	5,886	878	4,404	66	3,902	64	231	26,424	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Proceedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of Insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	238	67	16	32	81	...	...	42	24	9	7,806 9 8	1,098 12 2	724 4 7	1,127 12 10	
Chief Courts of Districts	27	4	...	4	9	...	..	10	...	...	3,877 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	265	71	16	36	90	...	...	52	24	9	11,683 9 8	1,098 12 2	724 4 7	1,127 12 10	

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1889-90.

Office.			Number of Registration Officers.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																	Total value of Immoveable Property transferred.
				COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.									
				Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*.)	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*, or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Instruments of Lease (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of lease for one year or less, Section 18, Clause *c*, and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *e*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps,		1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do.		do.	2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do.		do.	3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Do.		do.	4th or Sind Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bombay				1	26	1,073	1,143	971	8	520	3,741	42,578 4	20	3	12	11	1	51	4	102	333 4	3,14,60,255 4 7
Gujarát		Ahmedabad		3	65	1,994	3,115	223	..	284	5,681	13,056 12	374	412	43	1,213	1	..	1	2,044	882 8	31,12,032 3 11
		Broach		7	69	797	1,262	281	95	156	2,660	6,208 0	414	406	87	93	..	39	..	1,039	630 8	14,32,561 9 6
		Kaira		10	67	2,330	3,466	863	17	758	7,501	14,936 0	394	518	114	132	..	8	2	1,168	580 12	29,77,466 2 0
		Panch Mahals		5	7	184	297	42	14	32	576	1,109 12	38	57	5	33	..	..	..	133	74 8	2,04,957 2 7
		Surat		9	63	1,878	1,434	130	342	635	4,532	9,715 8	399	191	33	442	..	8	..	1,068	568 8	21,87,540 9 8
Konkan		Kolába		8	16	1,306	1,776	82	5	204	3,389	6,801 0	597	485	31	20	..	19	1	1,103	596 4	14,56,345 7 4
		Ratnágiri		11	30	854	2,122	117	170	275	3,568	6,851 12	502	439	74	25	..	..	..	1,040	486 4	14,95,273 4 10
		Thána		12	48	1,807	1,637	111	36	299	3,938	7,740 0	1,268	595	39	126	..	..	2	2,030	979 8	18,69,179 6 2
Deccan		Ahmednagar		12	71	1,256	1,648	125	..	1,544	4,644	5,542 12	387	214	24	65	..	..	..	690	346 0	10,72,236 9 11
		Khándesh		19	130	7,191	10,219	203	43	1,480	19,266	32,360 12	2,309	1,875	31	373	..	..	..	4,588	2,192 0	66,80,628 13 2
		Násik		13	50	2,108	2,970	77	74	1,002	6,281	9,378 0	1,073	939	16	249	..	1	..	2,278	1,257 12	20,03,992 4 10
		Poona		12	145	2,507	4,360	433	26	4,173	11,644	17,579 4	440	315	149	130	..	..	..	1,034	781 0	41,44,628 1 7
		Sátára		12	188	2,013	3,200	311	303	3,673	9,688	10,803 0	301	171	64	18	..	..	3	557	309 0	20,55,377 6 0
		Sholápur		8	65	1,170	790	150	4	1,216	3,395	3,955 12	350	155	27	92	..	6	..	630	383 0	8,26,907 13 0
Southern Marátha Country.		Belgaum		10	132	1,886	3,852	378	50	1,386	7,684	12,114 12	776	526	151	103	..	..	1	1,557	738 12	26,04,912 14 3
		Dhárwár		12	103	2,026	2,445	456	48	1,656	6,734	10,127 4	1,062	352	113	167	..	..	..	1,694	745 12	22,59,689 5 4
		Bijápur		9	84	1,167	1,225	270	64	472	3,282	4,232 8	858	188	141	47	..	..	..	1,234	489 0	9,46,119 1 1
North Kánara		Kánara		10	62	836	1,077	363	1,477	332	4,147	6,159 4	373	218	189	41	..	126	2	949	548 0	15,65,953 14 8
Settlement of Aden		Aden		2	3	47	19	1	..	2	72	342 8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0 8	1,24,291 10 0
Cantonment of Deesa		Deesa		1	1	9	1	1	..	1	13	32 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5,879 0 0
Sind		Karáchi		13	18	627	890	46	..	59	1,640	5,388 12	29	19	1	2	..	..	8	59	91 0	15,84,966 5 7
		Hyderabad		13	24	1,065	1,645	98	1	136	2,969	7,205 8	239	86	26	1	6	3	10	371	248 4	15,28,354 2 9
		Shikárpur		14	23	1,437	3,118	57	1	143	4,779	10,387 4	256	258	20	11	3	3	6	557	390 8	21,74,620 7 7
		Upper Sind Frontier		5	3	152	275	16	..	4	450	1,305 12	26	27	3	2	..	..	1	59	37 0	3,00,480 2 3
		Thar and Párkar		8	3	85	94	14	2	5	203	530 8	25	16	3	..	..	..	..	44	21 12	99,161 14 9
		Total		249	1,496	37,805	54,130	5,819	2,780	20,447	1,22,477	2,46,443 0	12,510	8,415	1,396	3,396	11	260	41	26,029	13,711 4	7,61,73,811 1 4

F.—REGISTRATION—*concluded.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1889-90—concluded.

Office.	Number of Registration Officers.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited—Book V.	Number of wills registered—Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will—Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total expenditure.
		Instruments of Gift of Moveable Property.	Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property, Clause *d*, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.									Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	31	32	33	35	36	37
							Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	19,008 13 10
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.. ..	3,426 12 3
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,754 8 4
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2,869 14 6
Do. do. 4th or Sind Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,029 15 9
Bombay	1	2	21	30	88	141	1,076 12	32	37	..	22	79	52	222	964	44,062 4	21,977 8 0	18,825 10 10
Gujarát—Ahmedabad	8	1	34	48	115	198	456 4	..	180	..	10	9	9	18	188	14,755 8	9,763 11 9	10,900 7 7
Gujarát—Broach	7	..	18	..	20	38	77 4	..	41	..	6	4	7	15	138	6,997 12	4,418 0 1	7,452 6 1
Gujarát—Kaira	10	2	33	13	132	180	157 4	..	139	..	8	25	26	7	123	15,952 0	8,796 9 4	12,383 8 6
Gujarát—Panch Mahals	5	2	2	2	6	12	18 8	..	4	..	1	7	6	3	38	1,210 12	775 1 4	1,810 10 1
Gujarát—Surat	9	..	41	15	56	112	252 0	1	106	..	7	21	11	50	157	10,748 0	6,581 12 3	8,592 0 11
Konkan—Kolába	8	..	16	12	17	45	96 0	..	30	..	5	16	26	21	139	7,553 4	5,086 3 6	7,800 5 5
Konkan—Ratnágiri	11	..	8	7	41	56	114 4	..	27	..	9	10	12	25	211	7,506 4	5,392 15 3	8,949 13 10
Konkan—Thána	12	3	43	22	73	141	251 8	..	33	..	8	27	24	41	276	9,037 0	7,056 11 3	9,513 12 8
Deccan—Ahmednagar	12	5	20	95	91	211	240 4	..	32	..	10	2	1	22	219	6,193 0	5,213 11 5	7,028 15 9
Deccan—Khándesh	19	2	619	4	232	857	820 4	..	61	..	42	85	61	26	435	35,495 0	20,0.9 7 0	21,342 9 4
Deccan—Násik	13	1	261	4	121	387	394 8	..	48	..	9	33	67	19	302	11,126 4	8,402 3 8	10,526 2 0
Deccan—Poona	12	5	33	179	185	402	677 12	..	134	..	6	6	10	109	375	19,306 0	12,438 5 2	12,883 13 5
Deccan—Sátára	12	3	6	52	98	159	253 8	..	43	..	7	13	10	46	291	11,451 8	9,048 7 0	10,093 8 3
Deccan—Sholápur	8	1	19	86	126	232	253 0	..	52	..	1	..	4	12	207	4,695 12	3,928 3 10	5,617 3 11
Southern Marátha Country—Belgaum	10	3	6	16	156	181	340 12	4	34	..	7	18	20	25	223	13,262 4	7,237 12 11	10,036 15 7
Southern Marátha Country—Dhárwár	12	..	16	20	152	188	521 0	..	86	..	6	25	37	30	380	11,566 0	6,755 13 6	10,039 11 5
Southern Marátha Country—Bijápur	9	1	5	5	121	132	296 4	..	44	..	6	10	12	8	118	5,105 12	3,.73 3 10	5,413 13 4
North Kánara—Kánara	10	4	29	136	186	355	914 4	..	38	..	10	18	9	55	297	7,697 8	6,785 12 4	9,519 2 3
Settlement of Aden—Aden	2	1	..	2	5	8	20 0	..	2	..	1	..	..	7	1	367 0	196 4 6	1,306 13 4
Cantonment of Deesa—Deesa	1	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	1	..	...	..	..	32 8	19 6 6	131 9 0
Sind—Karáchi	13	1	10	12	22	45	147 8	1	17	..	7	14	4	37	55	5,661 4	2,700 1 0	4,252 15 7
Sind—Hyderabad	13	1	16	111	121	249	544 12	...	14	..	7	22	6	51	123	8,026 8	6,092 0 0	7,425 5 7
Sind—Shikárpur	14	2	29	105	72	199	439 8	..	24	..	6	21	4	18	109	11,265 4	7,964 8 0	10,232 7 9
Sind—Upper Sind Frontier	5	..	8	24	16	48	107 8	..	2	..	..	..	2	15	25	1,454 4	766 4 6	1,842 11 3
Sind—Thar and Párkar	8	..	2	10	3	15	32 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	586 4	264 0 6	932 2 11
Total	249	40	1,286	1,010	2,255	4,591	8,502 8	38	1,229	..	202	465	420	882	5,428	2,71,114 12	1,70,694 2 5	2,47,344 13 3

898—15 *a*

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Local Boards.	Number of Members of the Boards.								Number of meetings held.	Average Attendance at each Meeting.			Remarks.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	3,821	856,324	9	...	78	69	147	50	97	9	138	53	2·76	4·79	7·55	
Kaira	1,609	804,800	8	...	71	63	134	48	86	6	128	32	3·2	6	9·2	
Panch Mahâls	1,613	255,479	4	11	21	...	32	11	21	4	28	10	·91	1·29	2·2	
Broach	1,453	326,930	6	...	50	44	94	17	77	2	92	15	2	7·66	9·66	
Surat	1,662	614,198	9	...	72	63	135	29	106	4	131	75	2·9	4·7	7·6	
Thána	3,936	807,367	11	...	99	86	185	31	154	10	175	63	1·7	6·6	7·5	
Total ...	14,094	3,665,098	47	11	391	325	727	186	541	35	692	248	...	...	...	
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	6,666	751,228	12	...	105	93	198	33	165	15	183	99	19·	73·	92	
Khándesh	9,943	1,237,231	17	...	156	159	295	105	190	17	278	115	49·15	90·72	139·87	
Násik	5,940	781,206	13	6	*111	†96	213	48	163	13	198	60	30·55	72·45	102	*1 vacancy.
Poona	5,348	900,621	9	...	80	68	148	34	114	12	136	34	25·	55·26	80·26	†1 vacancy.
Sátára	4,988	1,062,350	12	...	110	98	208	40	168	13	195	74	17	92·	109	
Sholápur...	4,521	582,487	8	...	72	64	136	20	116	6	130	34	14·45	52·5	66·95	
Total ...	37,406	5,315,123	71	6	634	558	1,198	280	916	76	1,120	416	...	...	...	
Southern Division.																
Belgaum...	4,656	788,832	8	...	74	62	136	46	90	9	127	42	...	...	...	
Dhárwár...	4,535	882,907	12	...	111	99	210	40	170	7	203	76	...	...	...	
Bijápur	5,693	706,658	9	...	79	67	146	36	110	10	136	41	...	...	...	
Kánara	3,910	376,133	9	15	66	24	105	22	83	11	94	45	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	3,910	954,840	10	...	85	75	160	31	129	10	150	56	...	...	...	
Kolába	1,803	482,830	7	...	62	55	117	26	91	8	109	27	...	...	...	
Total ...	24,507	4,192,200	55	15	477	382	874	201	673	55	819	287	...	...	...	
Sind.																
Karáchi	14,123·06	372,119	9	...	59	50	109	29	80	12	97	35	22	42	64	
Hyderabad	9,025·32	682,540	14	...	117	103	220	37	183	15	205	62	26	78	104	
Shikárpur	9,599·54	711,088	15	...	111	119	230	37	193	22	208	202	25	121	146	
Thar and Párkar	12,725·	197,922	5	...	36	2	38	13	25	1	37	58	7	14	21	
Upper Sind Frontier	2,759·53	132,335	5	8	22	4	34	8	26	1	33	31	6	16	22	
Total ...	48,232·45	2,096,004	48	8	345	278	631	124	507	51	580	388	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	124,239·45	15,268,425	221	40	1,847	1,543	3,430	791	2,637	217	3,211	1,339	...	...	...	

G.—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	Improvement of water-supply.								
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water supply.		Total Expenditure.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	....	....	25 wells .. .. 1 trough 26	8,316 12 5	63 tanks .. .. .. 38 wells .. .. .. 3 troughs .. .. 1 channel 105	18,114 15 6	..	....	26,431 11 11
Kaira	2 tanks ..	945 9 9	25 wells and some minor works.	11,417 2 0	Repairs to cattle-troughs . 11 wells ... . 2 water courses and some minor works. 13	1,055 11 6 13,691 7 1 14,747 2 7	..	....	27,109 14 4
Panch Mahâls	....	....	4 wells and minor works.	1,874 3 5	5 wells .. .. .. 8 tanks 13	5,156 15 0	..	....	7,031 2 5
Broach	10 tanks ..	4,507 5 5	6 wells	2,437 7 9	34 wells .. .. .. 3 tanks 37	9,390 8 7	..	....	16,335 5 9
Surat	1 masonry dam. 4 tanks .. 5	482 6 1 2,756 15 3 3,239 5 4	52 wells	12,003 10 7	30 tanks .. .. .. 35 wells .. .. .. 8 ponds 73	11,785 5 10	..	....	27,028 5 9
Thâna	....	....	76 wells	27,019 0 0	41 tank clearances and well repairs.	5,709 0 0	..	....	32,728 0 0
Total ..	17 works ..	8,692 4 6	189 works	63,068 4 2	282 works	64,903 15 6	..	....	1,36,664 8 2
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	....	....	31	5,545 15 11	24 wells repaired ..	4,282 5 1	..	....	9,828 5 0
Khândesh	....	....	47	7,983 4 1	100	9,067 15 5	..	....	17,051 3 6
Násik	....	....	25	5,353 10 1	29 wells .. .. .. 2 tanks .. .. 4 springs	1,995 9 9	..	....	7,349 3 10
Poona	....	....	16	3,930 8 6	5 wells .. .. 1 lake .. .. 1 tank cleared .. 7	831 7 8	..	....	4,762 0 2
Sholápur	....	....	39	4,021 6 8	11 wells repaired ..	1,216 11 2	..	....	5,238 1 10
Sátára	1	390 4 11	64	11,208 6 9	13 wells .. .. .. 1 tank .. .. .. 5 springs .. .. 1 cistern .. .. 3 pits 23	2,230 5 5	..	....	*18,829 1 1
Total ..	1	390 4 11	222	39,043 4 0	200 works	19,624 6 6	..	....	63,057 15 5

ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

Improvement of village sites, &c., including removal of rank vegetation.					Conservancy of towns and villages.				Sanitary arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.		Other objects calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort and convenience of rural population.		Remarks.
Village-site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total Expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging Establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	Dholera...	15 men and 2 carts.	982 14 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
4	791 8 0	...	...	791 8 0	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
11	2,657 0 0	...	...	2,657 0 0	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
15	3,448 8 0	...	...	3,448 8 0	...	17	982 14 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	16	508 10 9	508 10 9	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	Epedemic charges. Medicines ...	110 5 7 50 0 0 160 5 7	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Sanitary arrangements at Vehargaon, Táluka Mával.	200 0 0	Water supplied by the Irrigation Department at Dhond. Do. at Ghorpudi ...	20 14 0 490 11 2 511 9 2	
1	195 4 3	...	...	195 4 3	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	Sweeping and cow-dunging Dharmshálas.	905 14 0	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	* Includes Rs. 5,000 on account of contribution to Sátára Municipality for water-supply scheme.
1	195 4 3	16	508 10 9	703 15 0	...	.....	.....	...	.....	200 0 0	.....	1,577 12 9	

G.—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	Improvement of water-supply.								Total Expenditure.
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water supply.		
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	....	....	4	1,826 0 3	5 tanks	560 0 0	..	....	3,274 14 0
					1 fountain	100 0 0			
					7 wells	788 13 9			
					13	1,448 13 9			
Dhárwár	35	24,685 7 1	7	9,339 10 5	21 works	5,507 11 4	..	....	39,532 12 10
Bijápur	2	17 3 0	21	10,844 3 10	25 wells	8,007 10 11	..	....	20,930 10 0
					2 nálás	299 13 5			
					2 ghâts	475 14 0			
					4 tanks	1,285 12 10			
					33	10,069 3 2			
Kánara	2	594 6 6	4	609 11 0	9 wells	866 6 6	..	....	2,757 3 3
					2 ponds	686 11 3			
					11	1,553 1 9			
Ratnágiri	4	228 15 9	15	3,541 3 8	32 works	1,530 8 0	..	....	5,300 11 5
Kolába	....	....	32	10,127 14 2	4 tanks	1,520 5 10	1	48 0 0	13,250 2 11
					3 dams	57 10 3			
					1 hydrant	249 14 0			
					16 wells	1,046 6 8			
					1 reservoir	100 0 0			
					1 water-pipe	*100 0 0			
					26	3,074 4 9			
Total ..	43	25,526 0 4	83	36,288 11 4	136 works	23,183 10 9	1	48 0 0	85,046 6 5
Sind.									
Karáchi...	3 tanks ...	806 14 2	4 wells	2,079 1 2	24 wells	790 0 9	...	.....	6,216 12 2
					15 tanks, ...	2,157 6 4			
					1 water-course	73 7 10			
					1 clearance of river ...	289 13 11			
					4 bathing ghâts ...	20 0 0			
					45	3,330 12 10			
Hyderabad	.....	....	5 wells	2,150 0 0	30 wells	462 1 6	...	.....	2,612 1 6
Shikárpur	1 tank ...	280 0 0	26 wells	5,687 12 2	102 wells	} 3,639 2 2	14	1,188 0 0	10,928 14 4
	1 flight of steps.	80 0 0	1 trough	54 0 0	3 tanks				
	2	360 0 0	27	5,741 12 2	105				
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	....	4 wells	2,300 0 0	23 tanks	4,397 14 8	...	.....	7,376 8 6
					13 wells	336 9 9			
					5 sheds over wells ...	302 0 1			
					1 bridge on Suratwah .	40 0 0			
					42	5,076 8 6			
Upper Sind Frontier...	.....	.....	5 wells	1,652 0 0	19 wells	337 2 10	...	.....	5,347 2 10
					16 sheds	1,600 0 0			
					18 pavements round wells.	1,758 0 0			
					53	3,695 2 10			
Total ...	5 works ...	1,166 14 2	45 works	13,922 13 4	275 works	16,203 11 10	14	1,188 0 0	32,481 7 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	66 works ...	35,775 7 11	539 works	1,51,323 0 10	893 works	1,23,915 12 7	15	1,236 0 0	3,17,250 5 4

ADMINISTRATION—*concluded.*

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.—concluded.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE SITES, &c., INCLUDING REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.					CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.
Village-site improvements, *i. e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total Expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging Establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
.....	.....	4	299 12 0	299 12 0	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
Malikárjunpur Town Road.	97 13 8	...	...	97 13 8	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
Muddebihál Town Road.	177 11 11	...	...	177 11 11	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
Hungund Town Road.	209 12 0			209 12 0									
	387 7 11			387 7 11									
.....	.....	...	...	.....	Supa ...	1 sweeper...	79 2 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
					Yellápur.	3 sweepers.	336 9 3						
						4	415 11 9						
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	Two blocks of urinals at Dharamtar.	415 15 11	*This amount was a contribution to the Roha Municipality for the repairs of water-pipes.
3	485 5 7	4	299 12 0	785 1 7	...	4	415 11 9	...	.....	...	.....	415 15 11	
1	41 8 7	...	...	41 8 7	...	.....	.....	...	Pir Páthro village.	8 0 0	Chlorodyne and quinine, &c. purchased during the prevalence of cholera and other diseases for use in the district.	476 8 1	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Shaikh Bhirkio.	41 1 8	.....	.....	
									Bulri ...	14 7 3			
									Badin and Shah Ghairio.	84 3 0			
									Kacho Sajan Sawai.	2 8 0			
									Kaisar Ghote Mushenkh Hote.	3 2 0			
									Lal Udero . Bhil Shah.	246 14 7			
									Halani ...	20 0 0			
										412 4 6			
.....	.....	...	...	.....	Mehar ...	6	401 0 0	† ...	Jurd Pir Island.	†...	Latrines at Khairpur.	14 7 0	†No cost can be shown here as the outlay is deducted from receipts and the balance is credited to Ferry receipts.
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	
1	41 8 7	...	...	41 8 7	...	6	401 0 0	...	.....	420 4 6	.....	490 15 1	
20	4,170 10 5	20	808 6 [illegible]	1,979 1 2	...	27	1,799 10 8	...	.....	620 4 6	.....	2,484 11 9	

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1890.

1	2	3	4								5
Districts.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee.								Remarks.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans	Natives.	
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	8	203,391	...	60	48	108	32	76	8	100	
Kaira	11	131,088	...	101	23	124	60	64	9	115	
Panch Maháls	3	28,542	...	35	...	35	16	19	5	30	
Broach	4	62,570	...	36	24	60	18	42	4	56	
Surat	4	134,543	...	37	34	71	17	54	5	66	
Thána	7	83,384	...	54	51	105	26	79	6	99	
Total ...	37	643,518	...	323	180	503	169	334	37	466	
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	4	51,021	...	33	30	63	16	47	8	55	
Khándesh	21	169,708	...	160	132	292	77	215	18	274	
Násik	6	67,727	...	57	42	99	25	74	15	84	
Poona	12	149,300	...	90	90	180	40	140	20	160	
Sátára	13	106,404	...	103	74	177	46	131	15	162	
Sholápur	5	102,466	...	43	42	85	17	68	5	80	
Total ...	61	646,626	...	486	410	896	221	675	81	815	
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	6	66,009	...	49	43	92	21	71	5	87	
Dhárwár	10	115,852	...	68	62	130	26	104	5	125	
Bijápur	4	44,497	...	28	24	52	16	36	4	48	
Kánara	6	39,757	...	55	26	81	23	58	6	75	
Ratnágiri	5	43,728	...	40	40	80	21	59	3	77	
Kolába	6	46,656	...	42	36	78	19	59	6	72	
Total ...	37	356,499	...	282	231	513	126	387	29	484	
Sind.											
Karáchi	8	106,569	...	86	22	108	36	72	17	91	
Hyderabad...	7	72,084	...	69	12	81	30	51	10	71	
Shikárpur	8	111,090	...	102	30	132	36	93	13	116	3 vacancies.
Thar and Párkar	2	5,422	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	11,846	...	8	6	15	6	8	1	13	1 vacancy.
Total ...	26	307,011	...	289	70	360	114	242	43	313	4 vacancies.
GRAND TOTAL ...	161	1,953,654	...	1,380	891	2,272	630	1,638	190	2,078	4 vacancies.

I.—MILITARY.

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1889-90.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grand Total.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided and pensioned.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of this year.	Number of regiments, battalions, batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
British—															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	622	538	...	24	24	4	576	556	1	...	28	...	81	447	62,23,872 6 9	
Artillery	3,148	961	...	47	47	136	906	(b)3,020	21	(c) 84	114	...	393	2,513		
Engineers	27	15	...	2	2	1	5	34	1	...	1	...	33	...		
Infantry	9,071	2,736	...	100	100	234	2,479	8,994	9	...	248	...	755	7,991		
Total ...	12,868	4,250	...	173	173	375	3,966	12,604	32	84	391	...	1,262	10,951	62,23,872 6 9	
Native—																
Cavalry	4,542	634	11	53	64	198	398	4,516	9	...	70	116	605	3,725	74,64,635 7 8	
Artillery	203	24	...	2	2	1	20	204	2	12	8	6	46	144		
Engineers	843	36	...	6	6	8	36	829	1	...	15	15	80	719		
Infantry	21,219	2,281	...	281	281	990	876	21,353	26	...	233	411	2,080	18,629		
Total ...	26,807	2,975	11	342	353	1,197	1,330	26,902	38	12	326	548	2,811	23,217	74,64,635 7 8	
Grand Total ...	39,675	7,225	11	515	526	1,572	5,296	39,506	70	96	717	548	4,073	34,168	1,36,88,507 14 5	(d) 1,36,88,507 14 5

Other grants—Effective services as per detailed statement No. 2	(e)	1,13,06,028 0 1
Do. Non-effective services (Pensions, &c,) as per detailed statement No. 2	(f)	15,39,151 6 1
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1889-90 ...		2,65,33,687 4 7

(a) Includes all increase from whatever causes, such as Corps newly arrived in Presidency, &c.
(b) Exclusive of 76 artificers.
(c) The Heavy Ordnance in the Bombay, Karáchi and Aden Defences is not included.
(d) The actual cost under Grant 3—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.
(e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15—Effective services,
(f) Do. under Grants 16 to 20—Non-Effective services, on account of pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1889-90 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	21,25,642 13 11	Artillery	1,12,938 8 8
Cavalry	3,41,194 11 8	Cavalry	24,31,283 15 9
Engineers	15,368 0 9	Sappers and Miners	2,83,570 13 8
Infantry	36,65,694 15 7	Infantry	44,38,731 2 9
Invalid and veteran establishments	5,697 12 0	Kit money for recruits on enlistment	60,750 10 3
Staff Corps	20,822 1 6	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	36,135 2 2
General List, Cavalry	13,884 0 0	Hutting money	50,053 9 2
Do. Infantry	7,070 0 3	Marching batta	15,803 4 10
Unattached Officers...	133 5 4	Postage charges	6,568 3 9
General Officers, unemployed	.....	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	10,885 5 6
Colonels' allowances	8,055 9 8	Reserve Forces Infantry. Active Reserve	17,140 8 3
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	1,288 3 4	Reserve Forces Infantry. Garrison	664 3 9
Hutting money	164 1 5	Reserve Forces Infantry. Allowance for road expenses ...	109 15 11
Marching batta	563 9 10		74,64,635 7 8
Postage charges	7,481 3 3		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	9,719 10 3	Other Grants. Effective Services	1,13,06,028 0 1
Books and periodicals	1,092 4 0	Other Grants. Non-effective Services (Pensions, &c.)	15,39,151 6 1
	62,23,872 6 9	Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1889-90	2,65,33,687 4 7

I.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1889-90 under the various Budget Grants—concluded.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1889-90.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1889-90.
	Effective Services.	Rs. a. p.		*Non-effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	10,41,824 10 9	16	Rewards for military services	11,639 7 8
2	Administrative Staff	4 88,229 5 11	17	Military pensions to Europeans	1,78,880 6 2
4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	54,35,212 5 2	18	Do. to Natives	11,50,079 1 6
5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	2,69,306 15 10	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances .	48,866 11 11
6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services ..	2,32,338 0 10	20	Departmental pensions	1,49,685 10 10
7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services ..	3,25,442 4 10			
8	Administration of martial law	76,795 9 11			
9	Medical establishments, services and supplies ..	11,43,982 8 11			
10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	14,08,219 4 9			
11	Ecclesiastical	58,407 14 0			
12	Education	58,340 8 9			
13	Sea transport charges	1,29,491 0 10			
14	Miscellaneous services	3,22,782 10 9			
15	Volunteer Corps	3,15,654 10 10			
	Total ..	1,13,06,028 0 1		Total ..	15,39,151 6 1

(3).—Detailed Statement showing the amount included under the various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1889-90.

Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	Grants.	Details of the following grants.	Amount.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.		*Effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	—443 6 1	1	Army and Garrison Staff	677 6 0
Cavalry	—43 7 7	2	Administrative Staff	—775 0 4
Engineers	.....	4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	—7,250 8 11
Infantry	—1,084 12 3	5	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services	—150 14 11
Invalid and veteran establishments	.....	6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services ..	—70 15 0
Staff Corps	.....	7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services ..	—73 13 9
General List, Cavalry	.....	8	Administration of martial law	—5 13 10
General List, Infantry	.....	9	Medical establishments, services and supplies ..	862 2 8
Unattached Officers	.....	10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	—746 0 0
General Officers, unemployed	.....	11	Ecclesiastical	.....
Colonels' allowances	.....	12	Education	.....
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	—47 4 4	13	Sea transport charges	24,566 7 4
Hutting money	.....	14	Miscellaneous services	5,323 14 10
Marching batta	.....	15	Volunteer Corps	.....
Postage charges	.....			22,356 12 1
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ..	—22 2 5		*Non-effective Services.*	
Books and periodicals	.....	16	Rewards for military services	.....
	—1,641 0 8	17	Military pensions to Europeans	—0 3 4
Native Army.		18	Do. to Natives	—9 0 0
Artillery	—284 4 6	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ..	17 13 5
Cavalry	269 7 9	20	Departmental pensions	.....
Sappers and Miners	—1,367 10 6			
Infantry	.....			
Kit money for recruits on enlistment	—5,596 4 7			
Annual grant in aid of half mounting	—11 0 0			
Hutting money	—59 5 3			
Marching batta	.....			
Postage charges	—262 15 0			
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	.....			
Reserve Forces .. { Active Reserve	.....			
Reserve Forces .. { Garrison	.....			
Allowance for road expenses	.....			
	—7,312 0 1			
Other Grants .. { Effective Services	22,356 12 1			
Other Grants .. { Non-effective Services (pensions, &c.)	8 10 1			
Total ..	13,412 5 5		Total ..	8 10 1

(4).—Abstract Statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1889-90.

Arm of Service, &c.		Cost of pay and allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
European Army ..	Artillery	—1,641 0 8	
	Cavalry		
	Infantry		
	Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service) ..		
	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature		
Native Army ..	Cavalry	—7,312 0 1	
	Sappers and Miners		
	Infantry		
	Annual grant in aid of half-mounting		
	Hutting money		
	Marching batta		
	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature		
			(a) —8,953 0 9
Other Grants ..	Effective Services	.....	(b) 22,356 12 1
	Non-effective Services (Pensions, &c.)	.....	(c) 8 10 1
			13,412 5 5

(a) Cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges. (b) Cost under Grants 1, 2, 4 to 10, 13 and 14—Effective Services.
(c) Cost under Grants 17 to 19—Non-effective Services.

J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1889.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Stranding of the S. S. "Henry Bolckow" ...	The Court found that the stranding of the S. S. "Henry Bolckow" was due to the wrongful act or default of the Master in that he neglected to navigate his ship with proper care and the ordinary precautions.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the total area of Government and Alienated Villages and the area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area during the year 1889-90.

Number.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct Area for which Returns are otherwise not available.	Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.	Remarks.
					Actually cropped.	Current Fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	I.—*Northern Division.*											
1	Ahmedabad	2,442,239	24,601	2,417,638	1,320,750	545,601	1,866,351	92,737	436,995	529,732	21,555	
2	Kaira	1,021,723	86,756	934,967	701,710	45,920	747,630	72,302	114,996	187,298	39	
3	Panch Maháls	1,027,972	159,817	868,155	307,392	113,511	420,903	259,057	78,006	337,063	110,189	
4	Broach	936,472	18,724	917,748	595,224	50,018	645,242	29,718	242,788	272,506	.....	
5	Surat	1,057,709	25,801	1,031,908	481,117	257,300	738,417	68,103	181,582	249,685	43,806	
6	Thána	2,520,131	105,051	2,415,080	532,641	500,902	1,033,543	131,663	783,556	915,219	466,318	
	Total ...	9,006,246	420,750	8,585,496	3,938,834	1,513,252	5,452,086	653,580	1,837,923	2,491,503	641,907	
	II.—*Central Division.*											
7	Khándesh...	5,662,712	559,320	5,103,392	2,937,496	216,906	3,154,402	870,177	612,100	1,482,277	466,713	
8	Násik	3,720,318	156,927	3,563,391	1,968,034	334,596	2,302,630	164,947	333,598	498,545	762,216	
9	Ahmednagar	4,220,169	106,322	4,113,847	2,722,922	343,687	3,066,609	86,295	423,689	509,984	537,254	
10	Poona	3,363,460	41,306	3,322,154	2,058,212	382,293	2,440,505	34,736	452,517	487,253	394,396	
11	Sholápur	2,907,065	.....	2,907,065	2,133,891	321,166	2,455,057	32,059	242,465	274,524	177,484	
12	Sátára	3,083,315	128,098	2,955,217	1,781,166	401,119	2,182,285	48,380	290,514	338,894	434,038	
	Total ...	22,957,039	991,973	21,965,066	13,601,721	1,999,767	15,601,488	1,236,594	2,354,883	3,591,477	2,772,101	
	III.—*Southern Division.*											
13	Belgaum	2,847,274	28,125	2,819,149	1,751,827	313,524	2,065,351	131,160	207,900	339,060	414,738	
14	Bijápur	3,627,700	26,471	3,601,229	2,742,582	335,711	3,078,293	138,820	194,121	332,941	189,995	
15	Dhárwár	2,945,816	75,695	2,870,121	2,048,486	262,442	2,310,928	76,204	206,501	282,705	276,488	
16	Kolába	1,133,856	27,084	1,106,772	336,644	255,356	592,000	45,484	261,806	307,290	207,482	
17	Ratnágiri	2,503,995	719,141	1,784,854	478,581	769,665	1,248,246	9,745	502,866	512,611	23,997	
18	Kánara	2,519,930	84,565	2,435,365	234,517	80,941	315,458	62,657	199,196	261,853	1,858,054	
	Total ...	15,578,571	961,081	14,617,490	7,592,637	2,017,639	9,610,276	464,070	1,572,390	2,036,460	2,970,754	
	Total A. ...	47,541,856	2,373,804	45,168,052	25,133,192	5,530,658	30,663,850	2,354,244	5,765,196	8,119,440	6,384,762	
	B.—SIND.											
19	Karáchi	5,113,742	140,050	4,973,692	393,423	397,961	791,384	656,931	3,414,699	4,071,630	110,678	
20	Hyderabad	5,669,789	.....	5,669,789	833,109	1,311,636	2,144,745	1,932,469	1,536,827	3,469,296	55,748	
21	Shikárpur	5,217,204	919,490	4,297,714	909,930	625,542	1,535,472	1,677,502	768,219	2,445,721	316,521	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,601,820	784,279	817,541	176,579	340,567	517,146	142,295	109,632	251,927	48,468	
23	Thar and Párkar	8,488,494	.....	8,488,494	642,722	573,776	1,216,498	.....	7,271,996	7,271,996	.....	
	Total, B. ...	26,091,049	1,843,819	24,247,230	2,955,763	3,249,482	6,205,245	4,409,197	13,101,373	17,510,570	531,415	
	Grand Total ...	73,632,905	4,217,623	69,415,282	28,088,955	8,780,140	36,869,095	6,763,441	18,866,569	25,630,010	6,916,177	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICULTURE

(2).—Statement showing the extent to which each of the products of the

Number.	District.	Class I.—Cereals.								Class II.—Pulses.				Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.	
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Harik.	Náchni, Nágli or Rági.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedabad	340,471	241,315	62,286	169,206	21,199	3,101	53,770	891,348	1,957	17,275	71,927	85,159	2,548	...
2	Kaira	62,360	207,533	116,387	17,552	117,863	56,326	9,863	587,884	26,427	4,385	50,268	81,080	18,986	...
3	Panch Mahâls	5,683	42,049	50,166	17,194	24,164	15,135	110,408	264,799	6,357	50,602	17,351	74,310	727	...
4	Broach	129,065	17,372	19,512	54,819	10,049	240	314	231,371	17,881	1,426	43,056	62,313	2,918	...
5	Surat	122,693	7,969	102,983	23,341	31,835	13,489	1,986	304,296	27,081	2,306	56,569	85,956	818	17
6	Thâna	30	...	336,784	143	13,846	74,074	33,621	458,498	7,814	2,829	33,095	43,738	7	...
	Total ...	660,302	516,238	688,118	282,255	218,956	162,365	209,962	2,738,196	87,467	72,823	272,266	432,556	26,004	17
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	572,379	724,073	24,760	219,487	4,489	11,413	14,349	1,570,950	57,802	35,789	93,062	186,653	3,466	54
8	Násik	145,962	794,422	47,962	340,988	2	151,841	54,519	1,535,696	25,283	68,403	109,480	203,116	937	10
9	Ahmednagar	1,017,363	980,237	12,883	238,133	190	29,391	23,029	2,281,226	41,077	106,356	72,540	219,973	3,650	830
10	Poona	880,148	576,109	62,423	120,092	30	61,339	54,487	1,754,628	23,038	82,575	64,712	170,325	726	2
11	Sholápur	1,229,506	316,168	21,764	61,041	22	63	27,352	1,655,916	79,609	67,617	69,091	216,317	2,770	57
12	Sátára	521,871	588,697	41,170	72,100	167	69,780	100,994	1,394,779	65,281	96,681	165,289	327,251	7,028	880
	[redacted] Total ...	4,367,229	3,959,706	210,962	1,051,841	4,900	323,827	274,730	10,193,195	292,040	457,421	574,174	1,323,635	18,577	1,333
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	773,330	121,970	112,223	124,883	179	55,843	109,960	1,298,338	58,336	54,853	81,319	194,508	22,557	77
14	Bijápur	1,299,635	355,605	11,397	182,852	38	127	36,616	1,886,270	111,168	53,418	97,422	262,008	2,041	1
15	Dhárwár	596,469	5,401	154,875	282,506	33	46,940	124,586	1,210,810	49,621	48,729	104,996	203,346	985	...
16	Kolába	...	...	197,098	...	18,578	55,904	44,623	316,203	2,035	2,859	16,572	21,466	...	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	136,355	...	99,952	108,128	77,240	421,675	2,326	92	32,982	35,400	...	...
18	Kánara	923	...	193,457	...	...	6,062	476	200,918	111	305	6,204	6,620	...	27
	Total ...	2,670,357	482,976	805,405	590,191	118,780	273,004	393,501	5,334,214	223,597	160,256	339,495	723,348	25,583	105
	Total, A ...	7,697,888	4,958,920	1,704,485	1,924,287	342,636	759,196	878,193	18,265,605	603,104	690,500	1,185,935	2,479,539	70,164	1,455
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	66,398	32,199	172,144	42,259	...	1,566	18,426	332,992	...	1,597	22,071	23,668	298	116
20	Hyderabad	118,560	277,564	163,745	44,103	...	51	6,690	610,713	...	2,723	17,141	19,864	4,553	39
21	Shikárpur	299,138	20,101	218,176	252,971	...	43	4,414	794,843	...	16,041	71,327	87,368	3,175	307
22	Upper Sind Frontier	94,263	8,418	12,461	15,592	...	...	884	131,618	...	2,198	8,195	10,393	95	...
23	Thar and Párkar	6,629	430,104	90,018	32,346	...	...	501	559,598	...	...	5,511	5,511	120	...
	Total, B ...	584,988	768,386	656,544	387,271	...	1,660	30,915	2,429,764	...	22,559	124,245	146,804	8,241	462
	Grand Total ...	8,282,876	5,727,306	2,361,029	2,311,558	342,636	760,856	909,108	20,695,369	603,104	713,059	1,310,180	2,626,343	78,405	1,917

—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1889-90.

Class VII.—Sugar.		Class VIII.—Oil-seeds (not Forest).				Class X.—Fibres.			Miscellaneous.					Total Area of Crops.	*Deduct* area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
									Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.						
Sugar cane.	Others.	Sesame (Til).	Linseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Class III.—Garden and Orchard Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Starches.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,471	...	28,146	1,715	10,399	40,260	308,957	1,950	310,907	9,143	2,996	...	845	330	1,345,007	24,257	1,320,750
545	...	6,652	216	5,897	12,765	9,977	2,587	12,564	7,640	3,102	...	711	30	725,307	23,597	701,710
190	...	20,073	25	10,046	30,144	570	3,255	3,825	937	861	...	4	...	375,797	68,405	307,392
143	...	14,313	...	1,853	16,166	257,331	8	257,339	24,337	365	...	655	69	596,176	952	595,224
4,438	...	2,667	...	35,235	37,902	93,108	1,810	94,918	3,206	1,413	...	4	102	533,070	51,953	481,117
1,339	...	5,401	...	16,616	22,017	...	6,330	6,330	5,359	1,362	2	...	22	538,674	6,033	532,641
8,126	...	77,252	1,956	80,046	159,254	669,943	15,940	685,883	51,122	10,099	2	2,219	553	4,114,031	175,197	3,938,834
1,837	...	79,909	30,273	18,371	128,553	1,012,738	5,103	1,017,841	8,924	25,387	...	2,026	35	2,945,726	8,230	2,937,496
8,040	...	28,341	37,730	137,756	203,827	16,549	2,731	19,280	10,109	6,752	...	..	9	1,987,776	19,742	1,968,034
2,977	...	16,355	10,133	133,719	160,257	63,520	8,268	71,788	6,990	6,986	...	359	39	2,755,075	32,153	2,722,922
7,548	...	3,220	1,006	152,991	157,217	890	4,391	5,281	21,839	12,406	5	...	1,034	2,131,011	72,799	2,058,212
3,188	...	10,216	28,686	195,478	234,380	8,145	25,390	33,535	6,679	10,237	...	271	36	2,163,386	29,495	2,133,891
12,632	...	285	2,618	108,329	111,227	6,041	12,727	18,768	9,641	18,472	...	...	143	1,900,321	119,155	1,781,166
36,222	...	138,326	110,491	746,644	995,461	1,107,883	58,610	1,166,493	64,182	80,240	5	2,656	1,296	13,883,206	[illegible]	13,601,721
11,413	...	7,064	2,130	67,761	76,955	142,787	5,957	148,744	9,198	21,766	...	...	67	1,783,623	31,796	1,751,827
1,219	...	34,066	38,065	102,004	174,135	398,855	15,137	413,992	5,351	3,646	...	7	16	2,748,686	6,104	2,742,582
6,317	...	9,936	20,940	65,775	96,651	496,847	5,287	502,134	10,114	45,242	..	...	23	2,075,622	27,136	2,048,486
69	...	5,412	...	182	5,594	...	594	594	2,754	678	...	...	1	347,359	10,715	336,644
977	...	23,910	...	...	23,910	...	5,007	5,007	24,783	4,690	30	...	131	516,603	38,022	478,581
3,390	...	129	4	584	717	...	121	121	22,699	12,322	...	...	58	246,372	12,355	234,51
23,385	...	80,517	61,139	236,306	377,962	1,038,489	32,103	1,070,592	74,899	88,344	30	7	296	7,718,765	126,128	7,592,637
67,733	...	296,095	173,586	1,062,996	1,532,677	2,816,315	106,653	2,922,968	190,203	178,683	37	4,882	2,145	25,716,091	582,899	25,133,192
1,416	...	6,497	...	29,855	36,352	785	151	936	13,645	8,662	8	54	1	418,148	24,725	393,423
892	...	50,084	...	49,377	99,461	76,417	308	76,725	25,493	1,778	...	8,788	14	848,320	15,211	833,109
565	...	20,765	2	139,396	160,163	7,688	56	7,694	13,454	1,976	13	3,911	152	1,073,621	163,691	909,930
11	...	30,648	8,270	2,450	41,368	1,711	16	1,727	1,312	69	...	141	107	186,841	10,262	176,579
11	...	8,226	...	63,431	71,657	13,276	24	13,300	936	60	...	351	47	651,591	8,869	642,722
2,895	...	116,220	8,272	284,509	409,001	99,827	555	100,382	54,840	12,545	21	13,245	321	3,178,521	222,758	2,955,763
70,628	...	412,315	181,858	1,347,505	1,941,678	2,916,142	107,208	3,023,350	245,043	191,228	58	18,127	2,466	28,894,612	805,657	28,088,955

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

72 *(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.*

Number.	District.	Net Area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food-crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedabad	1,320,750	3,063	59,407	62,470	24,185	19,732	15,121	1,471	6,423	2,721	1,119	70,772	8,302	62,470
2	Kaira	701,710	4,936	36,448	41,384	5,765	8,741	7,715	545	5,801	14,446	821	43,804	2,420	41,384
3	Panch Maháls	307,392	5	1,905	1,910	778	116	241	190	356	229	...	1,910	.....	1,910
4	Broach	595,224	.....	954	954	2	113	4	130	485	255	2	991	37	954
5	Surat	481,117	.....	10,338	10,338	31	3,293	116	4,438	1,658	942	...	10,478	140	10,338
6	Thána	532,641	.....	5,078	5,078	...	...	...	1,332	3,598	143	42	5,115	37	5,078
	Total ...	3,938,834	8,004	114,130	122,134	30,761	31,965	23,197	8,106	18,321	18,736	1,984	133,070	10,936	122,134
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	2,937,496	10,482	26,805	37,287	11,324	1,866	4,487	1,836	9,552	9,853	272	39,190	1,903	37,287
8	Násik	1,968,034	26,464	43,651	70,115	24,703	2,744	14,510	7,599	14,735	12,141	1,193	77,625	7,510	70,115
9	Ahmednagar	2,722,922	4,991	83,518	88,509	33,026	769	37,127	2,357	16,510	6,790	2,128	98,707	10,198	88,509
10	Poona	2,058,212	33,541	72,359	105,900	26,454	994	46,482	6,988	28,519	5,539	2,918	117,894	11,994	105,900
11	Sholápur	2,133,891	9,106	78,280	87,386	34,958	4,112	42,628	3,188	7,833	20,434	442	113,595	26,209	87,386
12	Sátára	1,781,166	7,703	96,901	104,604	26,473	5,944	25,061	12,511	16,155	35,612	905	122,661	18,057	104,604
	Total ...	13,601,721	92,287	401,514	493,801	156,938	16,429	170,295	34,479	93,304	90,369	7,858	569,672	75,871	493,801
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	1,751,827	3,685	39,838	43,523	3,001	8,153	8,344	11,226	12,477	2,264	123	45,588	2,065	43,523
14	Bijápur	2,742,582	655	9,156	9,811	1,689	1,476	952	1,218	3,588	1,911	163	10,997	1,186	9,811
15	Dhárwár	2,048,486	7,547	85,970	93,517	24	81,703	454	5,919	3,360	2,785	2	94,247	730	93,517
16	Kolába	336,644	.....	1,838	1,838	...	...	1	50	1,491	296	...	1,838	.....	1,838
17	Ratnágiri	478,581	1,196	5,730	6,926	...	3,037	299	343	3,201	46	...	6,926	.....	6,926
18	Kánara	234,517	.....	26,729	26,729	...	13,966	381	2,732	7,256	2,395	...	26,730	1	26,729
	Total ...	7,592,637	13,083	169,261	182,344	4,714	108,335	10,431	21,488	31,373	9,697	288	186,326	3,982	182,344
	Total, A. ..	25,133,192	113,374	684,905	798,279	192,413	156,729	203,923	64,073	142,998	118,802	10,130	889,068	90,789	798,279
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	393,423	302,286	91,137	393,423	42,259	172,144	142,257	1,416	5,812	46,427	7,833	418,148	24,725	393,423
20	Hyderabad	833,109	777,194	49,268	826,462	43,805	163,745	420,771	891	12,466	185,037	14,774	841,489	15,027	826,462
21	Shikárpur...	909,930	645,057	264,873	909,930	252,971	218,176	411,064	565	14,474	175,272	1,099	1,073,621	163,691	909,930
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	176,579	166,357	10,222	176,579	15,592	12,461	113,958	11	1,367	43,508	4	186,841	10,262	176,579
23	Thar and Párkar... ...	642,722	258,302	49	258,351	32,229	90,018	56,699	11	607	85,476	389	265,429	7,078	258,351
	Total, B. ...	2,955,763	2,149,196	415,549	2,564,745	386,856	656,544	1,144,749	2,894	34,666	535,720	24,099	2,785,528	220,783	2,564,745
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,088,955	2,262,570	1,100,454	3,363,024	579,269	813,273	1,348,672	66,967	177,664	654,522	34,229	3,674,596	311,572	3,363,024

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889-90.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.													Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e., drawn by more than two Bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																		
	I.—Northern Division.																		
1	Ahmedabad	141,780	69	565	476	3,744	639	88,971	87,321	45,119	40,283	408,967	6,032	48,336	27,173	66,167	441	1,074	21,937
2	Kaira	117,260	27	240	454	964	171	43,336	108,739	35,158	71,847	378,196	2,104	9,503	31,515	62,892	2	1,246	27,591
3	Panch Mahals	90,859	31	619	312	2,090	92	75,822	23,073	68,912	13,868	275,678	2,855	6,438	27,623	45,447	...	203	8,839
4	Broach	55,131	13	77	98	399	60	10,709	28,656	13,050	22,610	130,803	2,444	21,383	16,836	26,568	...	3,204	15,763
5	Surat	100,225	3,972	290	220	5,445	213	65,374	42,010	74,475	31,977	324,201	963	31,624	67,454	47,851	887	8,137	27,929
6	Thána	135,716	47,400	1,414	207	5,209	607	117,773	23,197	111,157	18,621	461,301	1,349	3,063	44,967	84,488	...	4,209	25,265
	Total ...	640,971	51,512	3,205	1,767	17,851	1,782	401,985	312,996	347,871	199,206	1,979,146	15,747	120,347	215,568	333,413	1,330	18,073	127,324
	II.—Central Division.																		
7	Khándesh	354,593	1,730	6,703	809	21,090	2,634	194,070	100,958	133,935	52,245	868,767	21,709	36,359	135,589	102,273	19,628	34,610	64,844
8	Násik	205,588	23,452	2,807	198	10,900	652	144,225	26,188	83,317	13,359	510,686	13,083	95,117	103,858	50,585	24,934	10,877	21,919
9	Ahmednagar	279,829	6,045	826	184	7,827	1,201	190,806	32,497	122,131	17,061	658,407	22,173	274,279	153,102	28,978	42,548	12,003	17,344
10	Poona	247,574	7,857	763	261	6,957	753	148,317	42,597	88,387	21,735	565,201	13,002	236,393	95,032	28,362	28,659	3,208	22,010
11	Sholápur	191,586	11,118	853	299	7,745	3,011	115,204	36,944	101,824	24,597	493,181	12,041	276,313	80,856	4,046	16,697	563	11,997
12	Sátára	234,430	20,906	445	194	5,431	1,200	139,865	74,965	94,932	46,989	619,357	14,788	371,034	84,135	25,203	23,566	915	22,430
	Total ...	1,513,600	71,108	12,397	1,945	59,950	9,451	932,487	314,149	624,526	175,986	3,715,599	96,796	1,289,495	652,572	239,447	156,032	62,176	160,544
	III.—Southern Division.																		
13	Belgaum	167,373	42,287	5,086	927	8,571	1,604	110,287	78,351	93,496	50,107	558,089	7,402	221,658	80,676	54,048	11,691	484	27,83[illegible]
14	Bijápur	196,642	10,787	199	172	5,622	3,815	131,883	61,830	169,059	56,938	636,947	12,272	214,206	136,244	47,807	10,778	175	14,278
15	Dhárwár	210,366	25,772	421	252	12,424	1,593	114,826	75,943	148,036	63,006	652,639	5,611	127,505	90,228	94,847	5,528	47	48,102
16	Kolába	68,186	30,526	448	234	2,865	671	58,811	18,054	49,121	13,345	242,261	610	1,304	25,197	45,782	...	1,255	5,307
17	Ratnágiri	93,400	19,108	541	89	2,151	469	55,613	14,445	27,575	7,930	221,321	174	2,784	15,419	53,864	...	90	1,228
18	Kánara	79,718	26,447	2,334	234	6,142	1,127	79,692	26,948	54,212	10,853	287,707	337	1,517	3,489	46,453	...	86	5,653
	Total ...	815,685	154,927	9,029	1,908	37,775	9,279	551,112	275,571	541,499	202,179	2,598,964	26,406	568,974	351,253	342,801	27,997	2,564	102,403
	Total, A ...	2,970,256	277,547	24,631	5,620	115,576	20,512	1,885,584	902,716	1,513,896	577,371	8,293,709	138,949	1,978,816	1,219,393	915,661	185,359	82,813	390,271
	B.—SIND.																		
19	Karáchi	Not available.																	
20	Hyderabad																		
21	Shikárpur																		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																		
23	Thar and Párkar. ...																		

98—19 ap

A.—AGRICUL

*(5).—State*ment showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	A. g. a. 1,056,570 20 0	A. g. a. 205,760 27 0	A. g. a. 248,456 36 0	A. g. a.	A. g. a. 454,217 23 0	A. g. a. 73,128 24 0	A. g. a. 529,224 13 0	A. g. a. 602,352 37 0	Rs. a. p. 11,40,742 1 2
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Tálukdári	1,182,816 31 0	261,446 13 0	70,054 16 0	.....	331,500 29 0	.....	851,316 2 0	851,316 2 0	3,55,204 10 8
	2 Mehwási	79,334 10 0	13,588 3 0	.....	.....	13,588 3 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,338 10 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	98,916 28 0	80 30 0	98,835 38 0	.....	98,916 28 0	.....	.....	.....	6,969 10 6
	5 Alienated Villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,716 7 2
	Total ...	2,442,239 27 0	480,875 33 0	441,948 28 0	.....	922,824 21 0	73,128 24 0	1,446,286 22 0	1,519,415 6 0	15,19,971 7 6
Kaira.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	1 Government... ...	7,57,836 6 0	101,350 25 0	264,907 15 0	3,283 16 0	369,541 16 0	70,624 35 0	317,669 35 0	388,294 30 0	13,90,285 11 6
	2 Narwa	1,74,650 19 0	15,125 26 0	76,218 31 0	0 8 0	91,344 25 0	323 10 0	82,982 24 0	83,305 34 0	5,49,990 9 4
		932,486 25 0	116,476 11 0	341,126 6 0	3,283 24 0	460,886 1 0	70,948 5 0	400,652 19 0	471,600 24 0	19,40,276 4 10
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Udhad	5,990 29 0	376 30 0	.....	.....	376 30 0	.....	5,613 39 0	5,613 39 0	7,200 9 0
	2 Tálukdári	6,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	.....	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	5,432 18 0	6,204 2 10
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	Udhad	49,678 23 0	7,500 21 0	37 13 0	.....	7,537 34 0	.....	42,140 29 0	42,140 29 0	36,811 12 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	5,483 30 0	722 23 0	4,761 7 0	.....	5,483 30 0	.....	.....	.....	544 12 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	21,980 7 0	1,154 16 0	20,818 11 0	.....	21,972 27 0	.....	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,993 8 1
	Total ...	1,021,723 35 0	126,902 4 0	366,742 37 0	3,283 24 0	496,928 25 0	70,948 5 0	453,847 5 0	524,795 10 0	19,96,031 2 1
Panch Mahals.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	626,510 15 0	280,329 13 0	57,756 24 0	3,097 3 0	341,183 0 0	94,235 22 0	191,091 33 0	285,327 15 0	2,25,302 5 8
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Leased	3,335 34 0	160 27 0	478 4 0	.....	638 31 0	.....	2,697 3 0	2,697 3 0	952 0 3
	2 Tálukdári	230,581 0 0	33,855 36 0	.....	2,409 9 0	36,265 5 0	.....	194,315 35 0	194,315 35 0	38,066 10 1
	3 Mehwási	41,068 33 0	18,312 37 0	4,634 35 0	3,453 24 0	26,401 16 0	3,641 12 0	11,026 5 0	14,667 17 0	13,537 0 1
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	1 Tálukdári	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 14 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	126,475 31 0	11,371 33 0	110,204 5 0	.....	121,575 38 0	3,363 19 0	1,536 14 0	4,899 33 0	14,408 11 4
	Total ...	[illegible] 971 33 0	344,030 26 0	173,073 28 0	8,959 36 0	526,064 10 0	101,240 13 0	400,667 10 0	501,907 23 0	2,92,279 9 5
Broach.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	1 Government ...	446,312 23 0	136,457 1 0	81,972 12 0	457 9 0	218,886 22 0	21,909 2 6	205,516 39 0	227,426 1 0	9,92,768 5 1
	2 Bhágdári	470,256 12 0	113,523 22 0	93,053 20 0	2,026 33 0	208,603 35 0	5,794 24 0	255,857 33 0	261,652 17 0	12,62,776 9 4
		916,568 35 0	249,980 23 0	175,025 32 0	2,484 2 0	427,490 17 0	27,703 26 0	461,374 32 0	489,078 18 0	22,55,544 14 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	1 Rayat-Jamábandi ...	1,179 10 0	36 26 0	.....	.....	36 26 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	364 2 0	18,359 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,881 15 9
	Total ...	936,472 5 0	250,381 11 0	193,385 30 0	2,484 2 0	446,251 3 0	27,703 26 0	462,517 16 0	490,221 2 0	22,74,203 11 10
Surat.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	1 Government ...	1,005,210 5 0	248,558 12 0	71,046 4 0	2,861 21 4	322,465 37 4	36,392 5 0	646,352 2 12	682,744 7 12	22,95,055 14 8
	2 Bhágdári	1,865 10 0	172 33 0	381 36 0	.....	554 29 0	0 39 0	1,309 22 0	1,310 21 0	10,671 12 0
	3 Narwa	7,343 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 16 0	.....	7,006 0 0	.....	337 14 0	337 14 0	1,061 9 0
		1,014,418 29 0	255,732 29 0	71,432 16 0	2,861 21 4	330,026 26 4	36,393 4 0	647,998 38 12	684,392 2 12	23,06,789 3 8
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Bandhi Jama	1,869 38 0	194 34 0	255 3 0	1,420 1 0	1,869 38 0	.....	.....	.....	1,998 13 6
	4 Surveyed alienated villages—									
	1 Sharakati villages ...	10,364 36 0	1,687 38 0	8,630 35 0	.....	10,318 33 0	.....	46 3 0	46 3 0	18,524 10 7
	2 Inám villages ...	5,254 19 0	148 30 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4,583 2 2
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	17 25 0	64 11 0	81 36 0	17,383 11 8
	Total ...	1,057,708 29 0	258,084 18 0	110,822 27 0	4,281 22 4	373,188 27 4	36,410 29 0	648,109 12 12	684,520 1 12	23,49,279 9 7
Thána.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,363,352 24 4	1,317,955 2 4	44,872 10 4	664 1 4	1,363,491 13 12	44,498 3 3¾	955,363 7 4¼	999,861 10 8	11,96,292 8 9
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—Khoti ...	10,431 36 12	3,377 27 10	128 7 0	.....	3,505 34 10	12 20 0	6,913 22 2	6,926 2 2	17,936 15 9
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	9,293 12 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9,293 12 12	9,293 12 12	479 7 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages—									
	1 Sharakati villages ...	14,885 1 12	6,748 11 13¾	2,754 35 7½	0 10 0	9,503 17 5	75 21 4	5,306 3 3	5,381 24 7	7,951 13 10
	2 Inám villages ...	50,582 18 0	.....	49,217 1 8	.....	49,217 1 8	1 20 0	1,363 36 8	1,365 16 8	5,451 9 1
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	71,586 1 12	.....	71,179 25 0	.....	71,179 25 0	....	406 16 12	406 16 12	5,868 10 11
	Total ...	2,520,131 15 4	1,328,081 1 11¾	168,151 39 3¼	664 11 4	1,496,897 12 3	44,587 24 7¾	978,646 18 9¼	1,023,234 3 1	12,33,981 2 1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,006,247 24 4	2,788,355 13 11¾	1,454,125 29 3¼	19,673 15 8	4,262,154 18 7	354,019 1 7¾	4,390,074 4 5¼	4,744,093 5 13	96,65,746 10 6

TURE.—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1889-90.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
571,924	Rs. a. p. 1 15 11	Rs. a. p. 98,210 9 0	Rs. a. p. 9,28,856 1 8	Rs. a. p. 10,27,066 10 8	Rs. a. p. 1 12 1	Rs. a. p. 1 11 3	Rs. a. p. 3,73,325 2 1	Rs. a. p. 15,14,067 3 3	571,924	2 10 4	5	184,672	
209,890	1 11 1	.....	3,42,235 8 0	3,42,235 8 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	91,779 9 4	4,46,984 4 0	...	...	...	...	
33,004	0 5 6	.....	11,336 0 0	11,336 0 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	.....	11,338 10 0	...	...	...	...	
28,687	0 3 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	64,191 10 4	71,161 4 10	...	...	...	...	
12,819	0 7 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	42,294 6 11	48,010 14 1	...	...	...	...	
856,324	1 12 0	98,210 9 0	12,82,427 9 8	13,80,638 2 8	0 14 2	0 14 6	5,71,590 12 8	20,91,562 4 2	...	...	5	184,672	
517,798	2 10 9	1,13,819 6 0	9,27,424 8 9	10,41,243 14 9	2 14 9	2 10 10	5,03,002 3 0	18,93,287 14 6	517,798	3 10 6	4	53,953	
213,072	2 9 4	877 14 0	4,07,570 6 0	4,08,448 4 0	4 14 7	4 14 5	2,15,294 0 0	7,65,284 9 4	213,072	3 9 5	1	28,304	
730,870	2 10 6	1,14,697 4 0	13,34,994 14 9	14,49,692 2 9	3 5 4	3 1 2	7,18,296 3 0	26,58,572 7 10	730,870	3 10 2	5	82,257	
2,530	2 13 6	.....	7,193 15 0	7,193 15 0	1 4 6	1 4 6	.....	7,200 9 0	...	...	...	...	
1,473	4 3 5	.....	6,202 10 10	6,202 10 10	1 2 3	1 2 3	.....	6,204 2 10	...	...	...	...	
46,292	0 12 9	.....	36,653 0 3	36,653 0 3	0 13 11	0 13 11	201 4 7	37,013 1 4	...	...	...	...	
9,535	0 0 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	20,248 15 9	20,793 12 4	...	...	...	...	
14,100	0 5 8	.....	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 13 0	1 13 0	40,481 9 10	45,475 1 11	...	...	...	...	
804,800	2 7 8	1,14,697 4 0	13,85,058 2 7	14,99,755 6 7	3 0 10	2 13 9	7,79,228 1 2	27,75,259 3 3	...	...	5	82,257	
162,019	1 6 3	64,467 15 0	1,91,232 4 5	255,700 3 5	0 1 7	0 5 7	62,174 3 0	2,87,476 8 8	162,019	1 12 5	2	25,736	
719	1 5 2	.....	951 0 3	951 0 3	0 5 7	0 5 7	.....	952 0 3	...	...	...	...	
46,752	0 13 0	.....	38,962 0 1	38,962 0 1	0 3 2	0 3 2	.....	38,066 10 1	...	...	...	...	
13,046	1 0 7	2,472 13 0	11,115 11 2	13,588 8 2	1 0 2	0 14 10	5,844 4 0	19,381 4 1	...	...	...	...	
52	0 3 11	.....	12 14 0	12 14 0	...	...	.....	12 14 0	...	...	...	...	
32,891	0 7 0	1,103 10 10	1,033 1 3	2,136 12 1	0 2 11	0 0 1	77,191 8 8	91,600 4 0	...	...	...	...	
255,479	1 2 4	68,044 6 10	2,42,456 15 2	3,10,501 6 0	0 9 8	0 9 11	1,45,209 15 8	4,37,489 9 1	...	...	2	25,736	
106,449	9 5 3	71,946 8 3	8,34,873 4 4	9,06,819 12 7	4 1 0	3 15 9	2,41,700 8 1	12,34,468 13 2	106,449	11 9 6	1	37,281	
176,697	7 2 4	17,840 0 0	11,04,640 4 5	11,22,480 4 5	4 5 1	4 4 8	2,96,844 7 7	15,59,621 0 11	176,697	8 13 3	1	11,479	
283,146	7 15 5	89,786 8 3	19,39,513 8 9	20,29,300 1 0	4 3 6	4 2 5	5,38,544 15 8	27,94,089 14 1	283,146	9 13 11	2	48,760	
...	...	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	...	...	...	...	
6,503	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	70,430 11 8	88,312 11 5	...	...	...	...	
289,649	7 13 7	89,786 8 3	19,40,290 6 5	20,30,076 14 8	4 3 1	4 2 3	6,08,975 11 4	28,83,179 7 2	...	...	2	48,760	
592,682	3 13 11	66,444 2 0	21,32,477 15 6	21,98,922 1 6	3 4 9	3 3 6	3,06,308 9 9	26,01,364 8 5	592,682	4 6 3	2	123,073	
1,459	7 5 0	8 0 0	9,453 7 0	9,461 7 0	7 3 6	7 3 6	1,505 7 0	12,177 3 0	1,459	8 5 6	...	...	
1,130	0 15 0	.....	1,035 0 0	1,035 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	21 11 0	1,033 4 0	1,130	0 15 4	...	...	
595,271	3 14 0	66,452 2 0	21,42,966 6 6	22,09,418 8 6	3 4 11	3 3 8	3,07,835 11 9	26,14,624 15 5	595,271	4 6 3	2	123,073	
599	3 5 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,732 12 0	3,731 9 6	...	...	...	...	
3,515	5 4 3	.....	256 2 0	256 2 0	5 8 11	5 8 11	11,351 1 10	29,375 12 5	...	...	...	...	
2,774	1 10 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	19,710 12 0	24,293 14 2	...	...	...	...	
12,039	1 7 1	11 8 0	269 10 8	281 2 8	4 3 1	3 6 11	76,865 12 0	94,249 7 8	...	...	...	...	
614,198	3 13 2	66,463 10 0	21,43,492 3 2	22,09,955 13 2	3 4 11	3 3 8	4,17,496 1 7	27,66,775 11 2	...	...	2	123,073	
740,664	1 9 10	19,278 15 9	11,05,847 9 8	11,25,126 9 5	1 2 6	1 2 0	22,246 5 4	12,18,538 14 1	740,664	1 10 3	2	23,343	
6,063	2 15 4	0 5 0	15,251 10 6	15,251 15 6	2 3 3	2 3 3	981 13 11	18,918 13 8	...	...	...	...	
2,150	0 3 7	.....	479 7 9	479 7 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	.....	479 7 9	...	...	...	...	
5,715	1 6 3	82 3 7	7,389 10 9	7,471 14 4	1 6 3	1 6 3	8,629 3 7	16,581 1 5	...	...	...	...	
26,218	0 3 4	3 0 0	1,823 15 7	1,826 15 7	1 5 5	1 5 5	50,742 12 6	56,194 5 7	...	...	...	...	
26,557	0 3 6	.....	1,236 4 10	1,236 4 10	3 0 8	3 0 8	38,051 11 0	43,920 5 11	...	...	...	...	
807,367	1 8 5	19,364 8 4	11,32,028 11 1	11,51,393 3 5	1 2 6	1 2 0	1,20,651 14 4	13,54,633 0 5	...	...	2	23,343	
36,27,817	2 10 8	4,56,566 14 5	81,25,754 0 1	85,82,320 14 6	1 13 8	1 12 1	26,43,152 8 9	1,23,08,899 3 3	...	...	18	487,341	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,669,494 31 8	902,288 39 8	186,316 26 12	1 23 0	1,088,607 9 4	64,054 16 0	2,516,833 6 4	2,580,887 22 4	15,93,746 13 2
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	444,282 27 8	.....	444,282 27 8	.....	444,282 27 8	.....	.....	.....	50,398 4 2
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	.....	.....	14,763 7 4
	Total ...	4,220,099 12 12	902,288 39 8	736,921 8 0	1 23 0	1,639,211 30 8	64,054 16 0	2,516,833 6 4	2,580,887 22 4	16,59,408 8 8
Khándesh.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	4,674,105 39 0	1,204,679 36 0	226,419 2 0	5,069 37 0	1,436,168 35 0	448,672 9 0	2,789,264 35 0	3,237,937 4 0	34,71,827 5 5
	2. Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	475,360 2 0	471,771 28 0	3,476 33 0	.....	475,248 21 0	111 21 0	.....	111 21 0	34,537 2 9
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	316,422 9 0	315,256 35 0	925 14 0	240 0 0	316,422 9 0	.....	.....	.....	18,194 0 10
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	103,233 24 0	16,070 15 0	87,163 9 0	.....	103,233 24 0	.....	.....	.....	21,919 0 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	75,536 39 8	10,704 9 0	64,832 30 8	.....	75,536 39 8	.....	.....	.....	11,917 0 4
	Total ...	5,644,658 33 8	2,018,483 3 0	382,817 8 8	5,309 37 0	2,406,610 8 8	448,783 30 0	2,789,264 35 0	3,238,048 25 0	35,58,394 9 5
Násik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,395,317 32 15	1,108,083 37 15	157,702 7 4	515 39 4	1,266,302 4 7	109,925 28 0	2,019,090 0 8	2,129,015 28 8	14,66,526 11 11
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	25,262 17 0	23,172 34 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	25,211 32 0	.....	50 25 0	50 25 0	487 0 11
	4. Surveyed alienated villages.	168,073 15 8	.....	168,073 15 8	.....	168,073 15 8	.....	.....	.....	22,707 12 11
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	131,665 5 4	.....	131,665 5 4	.....	131,665 5 4	.....	.....	.....	45,495 8 3
	Total ...	3,720,318 30 11	1,131,256 31 15	457,538 6 0	2,457 19 4	1,591,252 17 3	109,925 28 0	2,019,140 25 8	2,129,066 13 8	15,35,217 2 0
Poona.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,860,031 15 5	753,026 22 1	197,128 30 4	273 23 0	950,428 35 5	32,807 17 8	1,876,795 2 8	1,909,602 20 0	12,52,126 4 7
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	1,660 2 8	45 12 8	158 17 8	.....	203 30 0	83 32 8	1,372 20 0	1,456 12 8	1,865 15 9
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	462,123 8 8	94,339 25 8	367,783 23 0	.....	462,123 8 8	.....	.....	.....	32,998 11 2
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	39,645 23 12	2,796 31 12	36,848 32 0	.....	39,645 23 12	.....	.....	.....	5,698 4 3
	Total ...	3,363,460 10 1	850,208 11 13	601,919 22 12	273 23 0	1,452,401 17 9	32,891 10 0	1,878,167 22 8	1,911,058 32 8	12,92,689 3 9
Sátára.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,461,757 3 8	656,501 17 8	382,652 1 8	0 33 0	1,039,154 12 0	31,216 6 0	1,391,386 25 8	1,422,602 31 8	14,34,985 6 4
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	401,867 27 0	59,419 37 0	342,447 30 0	.....	401,867 27 0	.....	.....	.....	87,722 13 1
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	219,690 26 0	70,682 9 0	149,008 17 0	.....	219,690 26 0	.....	.....	.....	59,376 2 1
	Total ...	3,083,315 16 8	786,603 23 8	874,108 8 8	0 33 0	1,660,712 25 0	31,216 6 0	1,391,386 25 8	1,422,602 31 8	15,82,084 5 6
Sholápur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,703,102 32 0	398,539 14 0	215,944 19 0	257 21 0	614,741 14 0	19,603 6 0	2,068,758 12 0	2,088,361 18 0	10,34,517 7 3
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	203,962 9 0	34,095 9 0	169,867 0 0	.....	203,962 9 0	.....	.....	.....	16,999 15 4
	Total ...	2,907,065 1 0	432,634 23 0	385,811 19 0	257 21 0	818,703 23 0	19,603 6 0	2,068,758 12 0	2,088,361 18 0	10,51,517 6 7
	Grand Total ...	22,938,917 24 8	6,121,475 12 12	3,439,115 32 12	8,300 36 4	9,568,892 1 12	706,474 16 0	12,663,551 6 12	13,370,025 22 12	1,06,79,311 3 11

TURE.—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1889-90.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
651,892	2 7 1	20,781 14 10	14,97,334 8 9	15,18,116 7 7	0 9 6	0 9 5	66,464 14 9	16,60,211 11 11	651,892	2 8 9	1	37,492	
75,841	0 10 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,78,688 1 0	2,29,586 5 2	75,841	3 0 5	...	...	
22,288	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	71,768 13 7	86,532 4 11	22,288	3 14 1	...	...	
750,021	2 3 4	20,781 14 10	14,97,334 8 9	15,18,116 7 7	0 9 6	0 9 5	3,16,921 13 4	19,76,330 6 0	750,021	2 10 2	1	37,492	
1,101,847	3 2 5	2,10,337 2 7	32,32,838 0 1	34,43,175 2 8	1 2 6	1 1 0	2,20,938 8 9	36,92,765 14 2	1,101,847	3 5 8	6	79,560	
22,556	1 8 6	30 5 0	.....	30 5 0	...	0 4 4	2,925 3 9	37,462 6 6	22,556	1 10 7	...	...	
47,447	0 6 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	381 9 4	18,575 10 2	47,447	0 6 3	...	...	
36,551	0 9 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	69,120 15 7	91,039 15 8	36,551	2 7 10	...	...	
28,830	0 6 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	57,014 14 0	63,931 14 4	28,830	2 6 3	...	...	
1,237,231	2 14 0	2,10,367 7 7	32,32,838 0 1	34,43,205 7 8	1 2 6	1 1 0	3,50,381 3 5	39,08,775 12 10	1,237,231	3 2 6	6	79,560	
676,072	2 2 8	43,658 12 5	13,77,642 11 1	14,21,301 7 6	0 10 11	0 10 8	80,592 0 0	15,47,118 11 11	676,072	2 4 7	2	34,723	
4,106	0 1 11	.....	41 10 0	41 10 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	43 12 0	530 12 11	4,106	0 2 1	...	...	
42,831	0 8 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,02,771 10 3	1,25,479 7 2	42,831	2 14 10	...	...	
58,197	0 12 6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	92,384 12 6	1,37,880 4 9	58,197	2 5 11	1	17,685	
781,206	1 15 5	43,658 12 5	13,77,684 5 1	14,21,343 1 6	0 10 11	0 10 8	2,75,792 2 9	18,11,009 4 9	781,206	2 [illegible] 1	3	52,408	
629,601	1 15 10	13,688 1 0	11,85,351 14 1	11,99,039 15 1	0 10 1	0 10 0	86,742 10 3	13,38,868 14 10	629,601	2 2 0	2	147,376	
706	2 10 3	132 1 10	1,619 8 8	1,751 10 6	1 2 10	1 3 2	180 7 2	2,046 6 11	706	2 14 5	...	...	
112,896	0 4 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,26,380 1 11	2,59,378 13 1	112,896	2 4 9	...	...	
21,622	0 4 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	35,448 13 9	41,147 2 0	21,622	1 14 5	...	...	
764,825	1 11 0	13,820 2 10	11,86,971 6 9	12,00,791 9 7	0 10 1	0 10 0	3,48,752 1 1	16,41,441 4 10	764,825	2 2 4	2	147,376	
795,575	1 12 10	7,638 3 0	12,18,908 14 0	12,26,547 1 0	0 14 9	0 13 9	2,93,958 15 0	17,28,944 5 4	795,575	2 2 9	4	61,688	
143,827	0 9 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,66,813 5 0	3,54,536 2 1	143,827	2 7 5	...	...	
122,948	0 7 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,02,717 7 0	2,62,093 9 1	122,948	2 2 1	...	...	
1,062,350	1 7 10	7,638 3 0	12,18,908 14 0	12,26,547 1 0	0 14 0	0 13 9	7,63,489 11 0	23,45,574 0 6	1,062,350	2 3 4	4	61,688	
552,947	1 13 11	7,506 3 9	9,75,099 9 5	9,82,605 13 2	0 7 6	0 7 6	64,987 8 8	10,99,504 15 11	552,947	1 15 10	3	94,317	
29,604	0 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	73,583 0 5	90,582 15 9	29,604	3 0 11	...	...	
582,551	1 12 10	7,506 3 9	9,75,099 9 5	9,82,605 13 2	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,38,570 9 1	11,90,087 15 8	582,551	2 0 8	3	94,317	
5,178,184	2 1 0	3,03,772 12 5	94,88,836 12 1	97,92,609 8 6	0 11 11	0 11 8	21,93,907 8 8	1,28,73,218 12 7	5,178,184	2 7 9	19	472,841	

B 898—20 *ap*

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,278,758 36 7	557,024 2 7	527,696 11 1	96 25 0	1,084,816 38 8	64,107 24 0	1,129,834 13 15	1,193,941 37 15	14,23,597 13 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	540,330 25 0	87,738 25 0	449,039 17 0	.....	536,778 2 0	24 15 0	3,588 8 0	3,612 23 0	83,155 14 5
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	28,125 9 14	87 5 6	27,661 37 0	.....	27,749 2 6	.....	376 7 8	376 7 8	5,243 13 7
	Total ...	2,847,274 31 5	644,849 32 13	1,004,397 25 1	96 25 0	1,649,344 2 14	64,131 39 0	1,133,798 29 7	1,197,930 28 7	15,11,997 9 1
Bijápur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,205,691 34 14	351,844 33 12	676,526 11 10	283 23 0	1,028,654 28 6	105,495 11 0	2,071,541 35 8	2,177,037 6 8	13,18,014 10 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,537 2 0	29,993 26 0	360,388 14 0	.....	330,382 0 0	557 25 0	4,597 17 0	5,155 2 0	70,331 14 2
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	212 37 12	4 17 0	.....	.....	4 17 0	13 16 12	195 4 0	208 20 12	1,893 4 7
	Total ...	3,601,441 34 10	381,842 36 12	1,036,914 25 10	283 23 0	1,419,041 5 6	106,066 12 12	2,076,334 16 8	2,182,400 29 4	13,90,239 12 10
Dhárwár.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,689,249 17 7	467,026 27 9	614,460 32 2	28 13 0	1,081,515 32 11	49,128 33 6	1,558,604 31 6	1,607,733 24 12	24,32,466 14 10
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,870 14 0	29,690 20 0	146,805 24 0	302 18 0	176,798 22 0	60 0 0	4,011 32 0	4,071 32 0	70,444 8 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	75,699 1 ¼	13,994 35 9	61,259 6 6¾	.....	75,254 1 15¾	36 10 0	408 29 ½	444 39 ½	2,840 6 7
	Total ...	2,945,818 32 7¼	510,712 3 2	822,525 22 8¾	330 31 0	1,333,568 16 10¾	49,225 3 6	1,563,025 12 6½	1,612,250 15 12½	25,05,751 13 5
Kánara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,519,930 28 12	2,134,149 5 2¼	494 26 2	760 14 6	2,135,404 5 10¼	62,897 31 6	321 628 31 11¾	384,526 23 1¾	10,05,868 8 8
Kolába.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ..	571,561 25 12	280,697 25 4	4,077 1 12	165 23 4	284,940 10 4	3,703 31 4	282,917 24 4	286,621 15 8	6,28,136 12 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	531,744 16 0	230,762 8 8	13,998 26 0	148 12 0	244,909 6 8	3 18 12	286,831 30 12	286,835 9 8	2,86,445 10 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	88 31 0	88 31 0	.....	.....	88 31 0	.....	.....	.....	66 11 2
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	3,436 0 4	1,262 4 12	2,198 27 8	.....	3,460 32 4	.....	5 8 0	5 8 0	310 4 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available...	26,995 14 4	348 2 0	26,570 5 12	.....	26,918 7 12	.....	77 6 8	77 6 8	11,051 13 7
	Total ...	1,133,856 7 4	513,158 31 8	46,844 21 0	313 35 4	560,317 7 12	3,707 10 0	569,831 29 8	573,538 39 8	9,26,011 3 4
Ratnágiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	133,215 4 0	50,482 5 8	2,901 28 0	2,199 24 8	55,583 18 0	324 28 4	77,306 37 12	77,631 26 0	84,904 2 11
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	1,617,915 11 12	475,347 22 4	6,218 3 0	3,082 6 8	484,647 31 12	562 0 0	1,132,705 20 0	1,133,267 20 0	5,84,931 15 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,052 4 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	33,723 18 0	10,082 14 4	23,350 22 0	.....	33,432 36 4	0 36 0	289 25 12	290 21 12	5,415 7 9
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,006 3 9
	Total ...	1,784,853 33 12	535,912 2 0	32,470 13 0	5,281 31 0	573,664 6 0	887 24 4	1,210,302 3 8	1,211,189 27 12	8,78,310 2 4
	Grand Total ...	14,833,176 8 2¼	4,720,624 31 5¼	2,943,647 13 5¾	7,066 39 10	7,671,339 4 5	286,916 0 12	6,874,921 3 1¼	7,161,837 3 13½	8,218,179 1 8
	Total for Presidency Proper	46,778,341 16 14¼	13,630,455 17 13	7,836,888 35 5	35,041 11 6	21,502,385 24 8	1,347,409 18 3¾	23,928,546 14 2½	25,275,955 32 6¼	28,563,237 0 1

TURE.—*continued.*

per acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1889-90.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 14 divided by Column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
689,741	2 1 0	18,877 2 0	10,93,700 15 0	11,12,578 1 0	0 15 6	0 15 0	3,34,096 5 1	17,57,694 2 2	689,741	2 8 9	3	54,769	
137,869	0 9 8	24 8 0	3,836 9 0	3,861 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	2,34,925 2 8	3,18,081 1 1	137,869	2 4 11	...	...	
34,496	0 2 5	6 10 10	307 7 0	314 1 10	0 13 1	0 13 5	69,732 14 5	74,976 12 0	34,496	2 2 9	...	...	
862,106	1 12 1	18,908 4 10	10,97,844 15 0	11,16,753 3 10	0 15 6	0 14 11	6,38,754 6 2	21,50,751 15 3	862,106	2 7 11	3	54,769	
551,683	2 6 3	23,096 10 0	11,05,669 0 0	11,28,765 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 4	2,47,430 15 3	15,65,445 9 4	551,683	2 13 5	3	34,923	
67,813	1 0 7	201 6 0	2,422 10 0	2,624 0 0	0 8 5	0 8 2	1,28,521 6 0	1,98,853 4 2	67,813	2 14 11	...	...	
7,425	0 4 1	32 0 0	345 11 5	377 11 5	1 12 4	1 13 0	17,806 10 3	19,699 14 10	7,425	2 10 5	...	...	
626,921	2 3 6	23,330 0 0	11,08,437 5 5	11,31,767 5 5	0 8 6	0 8 4	3,93,758 15 6	17,83,998 12 4	626,921	2 13 6	3	34,923	
819,421	2 15 6	37,989 11 0	19,02,449 1 0	19,40,438 12 0	1 3 6	1 3 4	3,80,019 1 5	28,12,486 0 3	819,421	3 6 11	4	64,910	
52,681	1 5 5	126 0 0	3,754 6 1	3,880 6 1	0 15 0	0 15 3	89,395 2 2	1,59,839 10 2	52,681	3 0 7	...	...	
21,453	0 2 1	78 4 0	785 14 6	865 2 6	1 14 10	1 15 1	51,056 10 0	53,897 0 7	21,453	2 8 2	...	...	
893,555	2 12 10	38,193 15 0	19,06,990 5 7	19,45,184 4 7	1 3 6	1 3 4	5,20,470 13 7	30,26,222 11 0	893,555	3 6 2	4	64,910	
421,840	2 6 2	66,857 4 11	9,78,200 4 5	10,45,057 9 4	3 0 8	2 11 6	4,973 8 6	10,10,842 1 2	421,840	2 6 4	...	...	
284,759	2 3 4	2,799 5 8	6,14,647 4 9	6,17,446 10 5	2 2 9	2 2 6	11,174 9 5	6,39,311 6 0	284,759	2 3 11	1	10,351	
172,026	1 10 8	8 15 6	2,81,460 14 9	2,81,469 14 3	0 15 8	0 15 8	15,482 9 2	3,01,928 3 2	172,026	1 12 1	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	66 11 2	...	...	...	...	
1,962	0 2 6	.....	24 13 0	24 13 0	4 12 4	4 12 4	4,124 14 3	4,435 2 3	1,962	2 4 2	...	...	
24,083	0 7 4	.....	181 7 0	181 7 0	2 5 7	2 5 7	55,385 13 11	66,437 11 6	24,083	2 12 2	...	...	
482,830	1 14 8	2,808 5 2	8,96,314 7 6	8,99,122 12 8	1 9 2	1 9 1	86,167 14 9	10,12,179 2 1	482,830	2 1 6	1	10,351	
101,698	0 13 4	211 2 9	67,320 6 10	67,531 9 7	0 13 11	0 13 11	6,912 6 6	91,816 9 5	101,698	0 14 5	2	30,398	
615,171	0 15 3	472 9 7	5,51,811 11 0	5,52,284 4 7	0 7 10	0 7 10	22,604 5 10	6,07,536 4 10	615,171	0 15 10	...	...	
222,703	0 14 3	.....	1,93,586 0 11	1,93,586 0 11	...	...	10,771 15 1	2,08,824 4 0	222,703	0 15 0	...	...	
21,008	0 4 1	0 3 0	129 6 0	129 9 0	0 7 2	0 7 2	13,096 2 2	18,511 9 11	21,008	0 14 1	...	...	
36,510	0 2 2	.....	573 6 3	573 6 3	...	...	22,374 12 4	27,381 0 1	36,510	0 12 0	...	...	
997,090	0 14 1	683 15 4	8,13,420 15 0	8,14,104 14 4	0 10 9	0 10 9	75,759 9 11	9,54,069 12 3	997,090	0 15 4	2	30,398	
4,284,342	1 14 8	1,50,781 13 3	68,01,208 4 11	69,51,990 2 2	0 15 10	0 15 6	17,19,885 4 5	99,38,064 6 1	4,284,342	2 5 1	13	195,351	
13,090,343	2 2 10	9,11,121 8 1	2,44,15,799 1 1	2,53,26,920 9 2	1 0 3	1 0 0	65,56,945 5 10	3,51,20,182 5 11	...	...	50	1,156,033	

A.—AGRICUL

(5A).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.				Total. Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Total.	
								Cultivated.	Fallow.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	669,676 37	232,658 30	295 29	66 30	233,021 9	32,025 15	159,562 32	245,067 21	436,655 28	4,54,844 12 4
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	120,531 11	35,327 26	.....	...	35,327 26	.....	12,190 16	73,013 9	85,203 25	28,057 1 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	770,893 35	616,055 32	7,545 0	19 38	623,620 30	.....	145,195 29	2,077 16	147,273 5	338,672 14 7
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	27,333 13	.....	27,333 13	...	27,333 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	548 1 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	13,385 0	.....	13,385 0	...	13,385 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,601,820 16	884,042 8	48,559 2	86 28	932,687 38	32,025 15	316,948 37	320,158 6	669,132 18	8,22,122 12 11
Shikárpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	4,064,040 30	2,626,093 25	56,629 35	455 5	2,683,178 25	136,147 39	913,586 36	331,127 10	*1,380,862 5	29,89,797 4 11
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	874,202 31	790,664 12	33,744 11	...	824,408 23	.....	49,794 8	.....	49,794 8	1,39,835 14 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	233,673 24	.....	233,673 24	...	233,673 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,094 15 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	45,411 30	.....	45,411 30	...	45,411 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182 11 0
	Total ...	5,217,328 35	3,416,757 37	369,459 20	455 5	3,786,672 22	136,147 39	963,381 4	331,127 10	1,430,656 13	31,39,910 12 11
Hyderabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	4,159,928 37	1,981,830 39	191,738 27	1,340 36	2,174,910 22	343,275 23	900,668 18	741,074 14	1,985,018 15	19,05,984 2 1
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,241,625 27	1,188,127 30	39,585 30	...	1,227,713 20	.....	13,912 7	.....	13,912 7	30,739 3 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	268,234 8	.....	268,234 8	...	268,234 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,127 4 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,669,788 32	3,169,958 29	499,558 25	1,340 36	3,670,858 10	343,275 23	914,580 25	741,074 14	1,998,930 22	19,55,850 9 1
Karáchi.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	5,040,438 34	2,224,336 16	112,728 21	3,321 39	2,340,386 36	53,222 14	402,923 4	243,906 20	700,051 38	10,75,327 15 0
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,912,352 20	1,904,749 19	1,920 39	...	1,906,670 18	.....	5,682 2	.....	5,682 2	15,175 15 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	125,790 18	.....	40,379 37	...	40,379 37	64 15	85,346 6	.....	85,410 21	1,05,654 13 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	20,900 25	.....	20,900 25	...	20,900 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284 3 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	14,259 32	.....	14,259 32	...	14,259 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0
	Total ...	5,113,742 9	4,129,085 35	190,189 34	3,321 39	4,322,597 28	53,286 29	493,951 12	243,906 20	791,144 21	11,97,443 6 9
Thar and Párkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	8,488,494 18	7,827,896 38	22,209 34	...	7,850,106 32	.....	638,387 26	.....	638,387 26	6,83,324 10 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	8,488,494 18	7,827,896 38	22,209 34	...	7,850,106 32	.....	638,387 26	.....	638,387 26	6,83,324 10 0
	Total ...	26,091,174 30	19,427,741 27	1,129,976 35	5,204 28	20,562,923 10	564,735 26	3,327,249 24	1,636,266 10	5,528,251 20	77,98,652 3 8

*This includes Rs. 55-11-0 on account of share given

NOTE.—Information to fill in columns 12 and 21 is not available

NOTE.—The population figures of the Upper Sind Frontier, Shikárpur and Karáchi Districts do not agree with those of the Census Returns of 1881. The difference is chiefly

TURE—*continued.*

per acre, respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1889-90.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.				Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.		Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).		Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns	Population.	
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.								
12	13	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
...	...	72,202 7 0	4,25,029 5 4	4,87,590 6 0	9,84,822 2 4	2 10 7	1 15 10	2 4 1	1,223 7 8	4,56,068 4 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	27,343 4 0	1,41,463 2 0	1,68,806 6 0	2 3 11	1 15 0	1 15 8	.....	28,057 1 0	..	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	3,05,978 6 4	4,629 1 0	3,10,607 7 4	2 1 9	2 3 8	2 1 9	4,929 13 7	3,43,602 12 2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	60,638 1 0	61,186 2 0	...	..	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	16,246 0 0	16,246 0 0	...	...	...	...	
145,810	5 10 3	72,202 7 0	7,58,350 15 8	6,33,682 9 0	14,64,235 15 8	2 6 3	1 15 8	2 3 0	83,037 6 3	9,05,160 3 2	1,45,810	6 3 4	1	11,352	
...	...	4,49,433 7 0	28,69,054 6 0	10,97,707 10 0	44,16,195 7 0	3 2 3	3 5 0	3 3 2	*1,84,374 4 0	31,74,171 8 11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	1,17,264 12 0	.....	1,17,264 12 0	2 5 8	...	2 5 8	58,609 8 0	1,98,445 6 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5,21,528 8 0	5,30,623 7 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	70,244 13 0	71,427 8 0	...	...	...	...	
820,549	3 13 3	4,49,433 7 0	29,86,319 2 0	10,97,707 10 0	45,33,460 3 0	3 1 7	3 5 0	3 2 8	8,34,757 1 0	39,74,667 13 11	8,20,549	4 13 6	4	93,297	
...	...	6,03,581 8 0	17,80,511 5 0	17,18,456 2 0	41,02,548 15 0	1 15 8	2 5 1	2 1 1	6,61,087 14 0	25,67,072 0 1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	25,221 13 0	.....	25,221 13 0	1 13 0	...	1 13 0	75,523 9 0	1,06,262 12 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	3,54,537 4 0	3,73,664 8 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	... ..	...	...	...	...	
754,624	2 9 6	6,03,581 8 0	18,05,733 2 0	17,18,456 2 0	41,27,770 12 0	1 15 7	2 5 1	2 1 0	10,91,148 11 0	30,46,999 4 1	7,54,624	4 0 7	1	48,153	
...	...	1,08,846 7 0	10,02,146 1 0	5,79,362 15 0	16,90,355 7 0	2 7 10	2 6 0	2 6 8	1,90,361 4 0	12,65,689 3 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	12,649 11 0	.....	12,649 11 0	2 3 7	...	2 3 7	1,210 7 0	16,386 6 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	33 12 0	83,333 13 0	.....	83,367 9 0	0 15 7	...	0 15 7	44,227 14 0	1,49,882 11 9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	44,965 0 0	46,249 3 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	15,806 8 0	15,807 0 0	...	...	...	...	
489,496	2 7 2	1,08,880 3 0	10,98,129 9 0	5,79,362 15 0	17,86,372 11 0	2 3 7	2 6 0	2 4 2	2,96,571 1 0	14,94,014 7 9	4,89,496	3 0 10	1	73,560	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	6,48,260 6 0	.....	6,48,260 6 0	...	...	...	3,550 8 0	6,86,875 2 0	2,03,344	3 6 1	...	...	
...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
203,344	3 5 9	.....	6,48,260 6 0	.....	6,48,260 6 0	1 0 3	...	1 0 3	3,550 8 0	6,86,875 2 0	2,03,344	3 6 1	...	...	
2,413,823	3 3 8	12,34,097 9 0	72,96,793 2 8	40,29,209 4 0	1,25,60,099 15 8	2 3 1	2 7 5	2 4 4	23,09,064 11 3	1,01,07,716 14 11	24,13,823	4 3 0	7	2,26,362	

to Pattádárs from Miscellaneous Land Revenue.
for settled and unsettled villages separately.
due to the territorial changes caused by the formation of the new tálukas of Johi and Shahdápur in the Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, respectively.

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1889-90.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Northern Division.													
		Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thána.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	15,001	9,063	31,336	35,361	7,015	2,584	9,541	13,256	27,644	9,683	44,000	1,301	134,567	71,248
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ..	23,263	8,115	24,930	16,979	11,328	1,924	14,806	6,461	27,586	3,138	26,723	642	128,636	37,259
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres..	4,796	1,068	2,113	1,410	1,214	376	4,676	1,015	5,805	320	8,224	334	26,828	4,523
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	285	148	113	117	13	57	314	141	256	10	903	58	1,884	531
5	Over 500 acres	16	37	3	10	1	4	14	6	2	....	19	1	55	58
	Total Number of Holdings ..	43,361	18,431	58,495	53,877	19,601	4,945	29,351	20,879	61,293	13,151	79,869	2,336	291,970	113,619
	Total Area ..	A. g. a. 529,224 13 0	A. g. a. 248,456 36 0	A. g. a. 400,652 19 0	A. g. a. 341,126 6 0	A. g. a. 191,091 33 0	A. g. a. 57,756 24 0	A. g. a. 461,374 32 0	A. g. a. 175,025 32 0	A. g. a. 647,998 38 12	A. g. a. 71,432 16 0	A. g. a. 955,363 7 4¼	A. g. a. 44,872 10 4	A. g. a. 3,185,705 23 ¼	A. g. a. 938,670 4 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent	Rs. a. p. 9,28,856 1 8	Rs. a. p. 1,37,463 2 0	Rs. a. p. 13,34,994 14 9	Rs. a. p. 5,51,193 14 0	Rs. a. p. 1,91,232 4 5	Rs. a. p. 17,851 0 0	Rs. a. p. 19,39,513 8 9	Rs. a. p. 2,11,777 14 2	Rs. a. p. 21,42,966 6 6	Rs. a. p. 1,04,542 14 5	Rs. a. p. 11,05,847 9 8	Rs. a. p. 25,814 15 3	Rs. a. p. 76,43,410 13 9	Rs. a. p. 10,18,613 11 10
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 12 8 0	A. g. a. 13 19 0	A. g. a. 6 33 0	A. g. a. 6 13 0	A. g. a. 9 30 0	A. g. a. 11 27 0	A. g. a. 15 29 0	A. g. a. 8 15 0	A. g. a. 10 22 14	A. g. a. 5 17 4	A. g. a. 11 38 6	A. g. a. 19 8 5	A. g. a. 10 36 7	A. g. a. 8 10 7
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 21 6 9	Rs. a. p. 7 7 4	Rs. a. p. 22 13 2	Rs. a. p. 10 3 8	Rs. a. p. 9 12 1	Rs. a. p. 3 9 9	Rs. a. p. 66 1 3	Rs. a. p. 10 2 3	Rs. a. p. 34 15 5	Rs. a. p. 7 15 2	Rs. a. p. 13 13 6	Rs. a. p. 11 0 10	Rs. a. p. 26 2 10	Rs. a. p. 9 3 8
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	1 12 1	0 8 10	3 5 3	1 9 10	1 0 0	0 4 11	4 3 3	1 3 4	3 4 11	1 7 5	1 2 6	0 9 2	2 6 5	1 1 10

No.	Details of Holdings.	Central Division.													
		Ahmednagar.		Khándesh.		Násik.		Poona.		Sátára.		Sholápur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	3,501	345	9,384	2,125	10,529	908	11,258	1,088	12,405	5,874	1,304	213	48,381	10,553
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ..	25,590	1,774	71,941	7,635	27,361	2,576	28,006	1,897	25,599	7,885	12,525	1,081	191,022	22,848
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres..	31,585	2,007	35,318	1,902	25,026	1,499	23,206	1,885	16,135	2,969	25,095	1,618	156,365	11,880
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	3,966	350	1,804	142	2,888	301	2,485	372	1,795	559	4,076	421	17,014	2,145
5	Over 500 acres	44	13	11	6	12	6	10	10	19	55	46	32	142	122
	Total Number of Holdings ..	64,686	4,499	118,458	11,810	65,816	5,290	64,965	5,252	55,953	17,342	43,046	3,365	412,924	47,548
	Total Area ..	A. g. a. 2,516,883 6 4	A. g. a. 186,316 26 12	A. g. a. 27,89,264 35 0	A. g. a. 226,419 2 0	A. g. a. 2,019,090 0 8	A. g. a. 157,702 7 4	A. g. a. 1,876,795 2 8	A. g. a. 197,128 30 4	A. g. a. 1,391,386 25 8	A. g. a. 382,632 1 8	A. g. a. 2,068,758 12 0	A. g. a. 215,944 19 0	A. g. a. 12,662,128 1 12	A. g. a. 13,66,163 6 12
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 14,97,334 8 9	Rs. a. p. 48,116 0 9	Rs. a. p. 32,32,838 0 1	Rs. a. p. 1,15,757 15 9	Rs. a. p. 13,77,642 11 1	Rs. a. p. 59,126 5 0	Rs. a. p. 11,85,351 14 1	Rs. a. p. 47,029 9 0	Rs. a. p. 12,18,908 14 0	Rs. a. p. 1,75,884 7 0	Rs. a. p. 9,75,099 9 5	Rs. a. p. 36,998 12 4	Rs. a. p. 94,87,175 9 5	Rs. a. p. 4,82,913 1 10
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 38 36 0	A. g. a. 41 20 6	A. g. a. 23 21 0	A. g. a. 19 7 0	A. g. a. 30 27 0	A. g. a. 29 32 0	A. g. a. 28 35 9	A. g. a. 37 21 6	A. g. a. 24 34 0	A. g. a. 22 2 0	A. g. a. 48 2 0	A. g. a. 64 7 0	A. g. a. 30 26 0	A. g. a. 28 29 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 23 2 4	Rs. a. p. 10 11 6	Rs. a. p. 27 4 8	Rs. a. p. 9 12 10	Rs. a. p. 20 14 11	Rs. a. p. 11 2 10	Rs. a. p. 18 3 11	Rs. a. p. 8 15 3	Rs. a. p. 21 12 6	Rs. a. p. 10 2 3	Rs. a. p. 22 10 5	Rs. a. p. 10 15 11	Rs. a. p. 22 15 7	Rs. a. p. 10 2 6
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre..	0 9 6	0 4 2	1 2 7	0 8 2	0 10 11	0 6 0	0 10 1	0 3 10	0 14 0	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 11 11	0 5 8

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1889-90—concluded.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Southern Division.													
		Belgaum.		Bijápur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	6,786	3,105	2,473	774	6,190	2,016	17,810	21	29,023	466	5,593	365	67,875	6,747
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres .	29,389	8,294	31,854	7,011	35,294	9,988	12,139	17	11,323	131	2,516	43	122,515	25,484
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	13,009	4,191	26,598	5,633	19,700	4,914	2,502	4	1,699	20	643	17	64,151	14,779
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	921	796	2,413	836	1,191	910	269	....	171	8	59	3	5,024	2,553
5	Over 500 acres	118	132	25	66	13	56	4	..	9	4	....	....	169	258
	Total Number of Holdings ..	50,223	16,518	63,363	14,320	62,388	17,884	32,724	42	42,225	629	8,811	428	259,734	49,821
	Total Area ..	A. g. a. 1,129,834 13 15	A. g. a. 527,696 11 1	A. g. a. 2,071,541 35 8	A. g. a. 592,200 24 10	A. g. a. 1,558,604 31 6	A. g. a. 614,460 32 2	A. g. a. 321,628 31 11½	A. g. a. 494 26 2	A. g. a. 282,917 24 4	A. g. a. 4,077 1 12	A. g. a. 77,306 37 12	A. g. a. 2,901 28 0	A. g. a. 5,441,834 14 8½	A. g. a. 1,741,831 3 11
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 10,93,700 15 0	Rs. a. p. 2,83,111 7 1	Rs. a. p. 11,05,669 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,59,941 9 4	Rs. a. p. 19,02,449 1 0	Rs. a. p. 4,86,557 10 6	Rs. a. p. 9,78,200 4 5	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 6,14,647 4 9	Rs. a. p. 3,818 12 9	Rs. a. p. 67,320 6 10	Rs. a. p. 1,029 14 2	Rs. a. p. 57,61,987 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,34,480 15 0
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 22 19 12	A. g. a. 31 37 13	A. g. a. 32 27 12	A. g. a. 41 14 3	A. g. a. 24 39 4	A. g. a. 34 14 5	A. g. a. 9 33 2	A. g. a. 11 31 2	A. g. a. 6 28 0	A. g. a. 6 19 4	A. g. a. 8 30 15	A. g. a. 6 31 3	A. g. a. 20 38 1	A. g. a. 34 38 8
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 21 12 5	Rs. a. p. 17 2 3	Rs. a. p. 17 7 2	Rs. a. p. 11 2 8	Rs. a. p. 30 7 11	Rs. a. p. 27 3 4	Rs. a. p. 29 14 3	Rs. a. p. 0 8 3	Rs. a. p. 14 8 11	Rs. a. p. 6 1 2	Rs. a. p. 7 10 3	Rs. a. p. 2 6 6	Rs. a. p. 22 2 11	Rs. a. p. 18 12 1
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 15 6	0 8 7	0 8 6	0 4 4	1 3 6	0 12 8	3 0 8	0 0 8	2 2 9	0 15 0	0 13 11	0 5 8	1 0 11	0 8 7

No.	Details of Holdings.	Sind Division.										Remarks.
		Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikárpur.		Hyderabad.		Karáchi.		Total.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
	Number of Holdings.											
1	Under and up to 5 acres ..	142	....	17,603	54	3,197	93	3,427	27	24,369	174	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres .	492	2	27,183	81	13,830	181	7,026	45	48,531	309	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres .	593	....	8,278	25	8,180	143	3,416	40	20,467	208	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres .	488	1	1,757	32	3,020	151	1,311	68	6,576	252	
5	Over 500 acres	222	....	191	28	486	104	130	49	1,029	181	
	Total Number of Holdings ..	1,937	3	55,012	220	28,713	672	15,310	229	100,972	1,124	
	Total Area ..	A. g. a. 404,697 3 0	A. g. a. 295 29 0	A. g. a. 1,245,169 11 0	A. g. a. 56,629 35 0	A. g. a. 1,643,083 28 0	A. g. a. 191,738 27 0	A. g. a. 650,151 23 0	A. g. a. 112,728 21 0	A. g. a. 3,943,101 25 0	A. g. a. 361,392 32 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 4,25,029 5 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 28,69,101 1 0	Rs. a. p. 7,100 14 0	Rs. a. p. 17,80,539 14 0	Rs. a. p. 26,267 12 0	Rs. a. p. 10,02,150 4 0	Rs. a. p. 6,115 9 0	Rs. a. p. 60,76,820 8 4	Rs. a. p. 39,484 3 0	
	Average Area of Holdings ..	A. g. a. 208 37 0	A. g. a. 98 23 0	A. g. a. 22 25 0	A. g. a. 257 16 0	A. g. a. 57 9 0	A. g. a. 285 13 0	A. g. a. 42 19 0	A. g. a. 492 10 0	A. g. a. 39 2 0	A. g. a. 321 21 0	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding .. .	Rs. a. p. 219 6 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 52 2 6	Rs. a. p. 32 4 5	Rs. a. p. 62 0 2	Rs. a. p. 39 1 5	Rs. a. p. 65 7 4	Rs. a. p. 26 14 3	Rs. a. p. 60 2 11	Rs. a. p. 35 2 1	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	1 0 10	....	2 4 10	0 2 0	1 1 4	0 2 2	1 8 8	0 0 10	1 8 8	0 1 9	

Note.—The total Government area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment, while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on cultivated area only. If the assessment on fallow area be added to that of cultivated area the figures will stand thus:—

	Rs. a. p.
Total assessment or quit-rent ..	99,59,937 9 4
Average assessment per holding	98 10 3
Average assessment per acre.	2 8 5

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1889-90.

Division.	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross area in Acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several Tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	343	439	1,182,816 31 0	3,448 18 0	3,55,204 10. 8	1,035 9 4	0 4 10
		C. Mewási	41	72	79,334 10 0	1,934 39 0	11,338 10 0	276 8 10	0 2 3
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	52	42	123,518 6 0	2,375 13 5	15,375 12 10	295 11 0	0 1 11
	Kaira	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	2	1	6,104 1 0	3,052 0 0	6,204 2 10	3,102 1 5	1 0 3
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	63	146	83,133 9 0	1,319 23 0	49,550 10 5	786 8 3	0 9 6
	Panch Mahás ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	185½	53	230,581 0 0	1,243 1 0	38,079 8 1	205 4 6	0 4 6
		C. Mewási	21	21	41,068 33 0	1,955 26 0	13,537 0 1	144 9 11	0 5 3
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	81½	487	129,811 25 0	1,592 31 3	15,360 11 7	188 7 7	0 1 9
	Broach	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	16	27	19,903 10 0	1,243 38 2	18,758 13 5	1,172 6 10	0 15 0
	Surat	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	42½	75	43,290 0 0	1,018 23 8	42,486 13 11	999 11 0	0 15 8
	Thána	A. Khoti	18	14	19,725 9 8	1,095 33 14	18,415 15 6	1,023 1 9	0 14 11
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	116	244	137,053 21 8	1,181 19 13	19,174 7 11	165 4 9	0 2 2
	Total ...	A. Khoti	18	14	19,725 9 8	1,095 33 14	18,415 15 6	1,023 1 9	0 14 11
		B. Tálukdári	530½	493	1,419,501 32 0	2,675 31 0	3,99,488 5 7	752 15 5	0 4 6
		C. Mewási	62	93	120,403 3 0	1,941 39. 0	24,875 10 1	401 3 6	0 3 4
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	371	1,021	536,709 31 8	1,716 7 15	1,60,707 6 1	433 2 9	0 4 4
		Total, A., B., C. and D. ...	981½	1,621	2,096,339 36 0	2,135 34 2	6,03,487 5 3	619 13 8	0 4 7
Central Division.	Násik	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	195	187	324,570 37 12	1,664 18 10	68,690 6 1	352 4 1	0 3 4
	Khándesh ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	577½	6,059	970,552 34 8	1,680 24 7	86,567 4 0	149 14 4	0 1 5
	Ahmednagar ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	151	196	550,604 21 4	3,646 15 8	64,936 7 1	430 0 8	0 1 10
	Poona	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	209½	431	503,428 34 12	2,405 34 14	40,562 15 2	193 13 7	0 1 3
	Sholápur ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	52	719	169,867 0 0	3,266 26 14	16,999 15 4	326 14 9	0 1 7
	Sátára	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	397	7,052	491,456 7 0	1,237 36 15	1,47,098 15 2	370 8 5	0 4 9
	Total ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	1,581¾	14,644	3,010,480 15 4	1,903 10 5	4,24,855 14 10	268 9 5	0 2 3
		Total, A., B, C. and D. ...	1,581¾	14,644	3,010,480 15 4	1,903 10 5	4,24,855 14 10	268 9 5	0 2 3

A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwári with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1889-90—concluded.

Division.	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross area in Acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payments to Government on area of the several Tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Southern Division.	Belgaum ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	241	196	568,515 34 14	2,358 39 7	88,399 12 0	366 12 10	0 2 5
	Dhárwár ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	183	147	256,569 15 0½	1,402 0 11	68,837 15 7	376 2 7	0 4 3
	Bijápur ...	A. Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	165	189	436,564 33 13¾	2,645 33 14	72,230 10 9	437 12 2	0 2 7
	Kánara... ...	A Khoti	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri ...	A. Khoti	1,213½	31,764	1,782,069 23 0	1,468 21 8	7,82,980 3 11	645 3 7	0 7 0
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	62	153	98,994 30 0	1,596 27 9	10,421 11 6	168 1 5	0 1 8
	Kolába... ...	A. Khoti	459	1,508	488,664 16 12	1,064 25 12	2,65,726 7 10	578 14 10	0 8 0
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	122	213	73,630 4 12	603 21 0	32,144 14 11	263 7 8	0 6 10
	Total ...	A, Khoti	1,672½	33,272	2,270,733 39 12	1,357 27 9	10,48,706 11 9	627 0 6	0 7 5
		B. Tálukdári	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		C. Mewási	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	773	898	1,434,274 38 8	1,855 18 10	2,72,035 0 9	351 14 8	0 3 0
		Total, A., B., C. and D. ...	2,445½	34,170	3,705,008 38 4	1,515 1 3	13,20,741 12 6	540 [illegible] 3	0 5 8
Sind Division.	Karáchi	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	10	10	35,160 17 0	3,516 1 11	1,284 11 0	128 7 6	0 0 7
	Hyderabad ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	30	30	268,234 8 0	8,941 5 9	19,127 4 0	637 9 0	0 1 1
	Shikárpur ...	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	10	10	279,085 14 0	27,908 21 6	10,277 10 0	1,027 12 2	0 0 6
	*Thar and Párkar.	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier	Udhad Jamábandi, &c.	7	7	40,718 13 0	5,816 36 2	548 1 0	78 4 8	0 0 2
		Total ...	57	57	623,198 12 0	10,933 12 2	31,237 10 0	548 0 5	0 0 10
		Grand Total ...	5,065¾	50,492	9,435,027 21 8	1,863 24 7	23,80,322 10 7	469 14 5	0 4 0

* Unsettled.

Note.—Ináms and Jághirs of all the Collectorates of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamábandi, &c.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1889.

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the Shade.												Cloud Proportion. 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1889.																				
Jacobabad	2·47	3·91	0·00	6·38	109·7	80·3	120·5	68·3	107·9	85·3	116·1	77·7	79·3	43·4	84·5	39·1	2·79	1·45	0·91	
Hyderabad	4·70	2·84	0·00	7 54	108·7	79·2	117·7	73·8	100·2	81·9	103·2	76·1	81·0	52·9	88·7	49·2	2·44	4·25	0·33	
Karáchi	1·88	2·97	0·03	4·88	93·8	79·7	104·7	75·8	91·8	81·9	96·0	79·7	81·8	55·3	85·2	49·1	2·24	4·24	0·34	
Deesa	1·80	25·21	0·00	27·01	107·2	76·7	114·0	65·3	91·5	77·8	98·8	73·8	89·9	51·5	93·3	47·0	2·65	7·02	1·40	
Mount Abu	5·53	53·16	0·00	58·69	87·4	71·0	94·2	58·9	75·2	66·7	80·2	63·4	71·8	55·5	75·6	49·0	1·80	7·50	0·33	
Neemuch	1·90	30·61	0·08	32·59	104·4	76·4	110·6	64·7	88·5	74·7	93·3	71·6	82·1	47·5	87·3	42·9	2·20	6·75	1·00	
Indore	0·89	23 51	2·23	26 63	104·2	76·4	110·8	66·5	85·7	73·4	91·1	72·0	81·5	47 1	87·1	42·3	1·14	7·75	1·00	
Rájkot	0·49	25·32	0·13	25·94	107·0	73·5	111·4	64·4	90·1	76·0	99·9	72·8	87·6	52·2	92·9	45·5	0·82	6·50	1·00	
Surat	0·29	36·48	3·47	40·24	101·9	74·3	110·9	70·5	88·8	74·2	97·2	69·0	88·7	53·6	93·7	49 2	1·58	5·75	2·00	
Akola	0·71	28·00	3·70	32·41	109·2	81·1	113·5	72·7	90·5	75·4	96·9	73·2	84·9	47·4	88·0	41·2	2·71	8·15	1·94	
Amráoti	2·99	24·35	3·26	30·60	106·8	80·7	111·0	70·3	89·3	74·8	96·1	72·8	85·2	57·1	88·6	49·9	1·62	7·00	2·00	
Chikalda	2·86	61·56	4·08	68·50	94·9	75·1	100·6	61·2	76·0	66·9	81·3	65·0	75·0	57·3	80·2	53·5	3·19	8·22	2·46	
Buldána	1·27	28·74	3.22	33·23	103·6	79·5	107·8	68·1	85·0	71·4	90·1	69·5	81·4	58·5	84·9	54·6	2·23	6·68	1·67	
Malegaon	0·34	13·89	2·07	16·30	105·8	76·5	110·3	69·2	90 1	73·8	95·9	72·1	85·9	48·9	89·4	42·4	1·22	7·75	2·33	
Bombay	0·67	63 03	4·05	67·75	90·8	81·2	92·9	75·0	84·1	78·0	87·4	75·5	83·6	68·4	87·9	66·0	2·42	8·50	2·00	
Poona	1·71	22·30	6·30	30·31	103·0	72·9	109·8	64·9	84·7	71·3	92·6	68·9	85·8	50·5	88·6	45·0	1·87	8·08	2·39	
Sholápur	1·56	23·58	7·94	33·08	107·5	78·0	110·7	68·0	89·2	72·0	99·2	70·0	87·8	53·8	90·7	47·1	2·31	7·94	3·31	
Ratnágiri	0·27	105·34	7·35	112·96	92·5	80·6	94·4	73·9	83·9	75·0	87·9	71·9	90·4	64·5	96·4	60·4	1·00	5·95	0·95	
Belgaum	5·36	42 41	9·83	57·60	95·0	69·2	103·9	68·4	76·4	67·2	82·3	65·8	82·8	56·7	85·8	49·9	2·19	9·08	2·63	
Kárwár	0·84	172·42	12·01	185·27	91·7	80·6	92·8	73·7	82·9	74·2	86·7	71·8	87·8	64·0	91·3	58·6	1·24	7·01	2·07	
Calicut	7·77	97·81	17·84	123·42	92·0	79·0	94·4	75·0	82·5	74·4	86·3	72·1	86·5	69·5	88·8	64·7	3·30	7·75	3·00	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1889-90.

No.	Districts.	Per Maund of 40 Sers each equal to 80 Tolas.																		Per Cubic Foot.			
		Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, common.		Bájri.		Jowári.		Gram.		Salt.		Flour (Wheat).		Tur (Dál).		Ghí.		Firewood.		Cotton, (cleaned).		Timber (Teak).		Timber (Jungle).	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Bombay	3	13 4	2	2 6	4	10 8	3	2 8	2	6 6	2	13 8	3	15 6	8	0 6	3	12 4	41	15 8	0	9 9	15	11 0	2	4 0	1	4 0
	Northern Division.																												
2	Ahmedabad	3	4 0	2	4 0	5	0 0	2	4 0	2	8 0	2	10 0	2	15 0	3	12 0	3	12 0	40	0 0	0	8 0	20	0 0	2	4 0	1	8 0
3	Kaira	3	2 0	1	12 0	3	8 0	2	4 0	2	4 0	2	10 0	3	2 0	3	6 0	3	1 0	32	0 0	0	6 6	18	0 0	3	0 0	1	0 0
4	Panch Mahals...	3	12 0	2	12 0	3	12 0	2	5 0	2	0 0	2	10 0	3	4 0	4	8 0	4	2 0	32	0 0	0	4 0	17	4 0	1	10 0	0	6 0
5	Broach	3	0 0	2	10 0	4	0 0	2	12 0	2	6 0	3	0 0	3	0 0	4	0 0	3	4 0	50	0 0	0	6 0	21	0 0	2	8 0	1	8 0
6	Surat	3	4 0	3	0 0	4	6 0	2	8 0	2	6 0	3	0 0	3	8 0	4	6 0	3	4 0	39	0 0	0	7 3	24	0 0	1 to 2 Rs.		1 to 1½ Rs.	
7	Thána	4	1 5		...	4	10 8	2	10 8	2	6 1	3	4 1	3	0 0	5	0 0	4	1 5	40	0 0	0	8 0		...		...		...	
	Central Division.																												
8	Khándesh	2	14 6		...	4	4 3	1	15 0	1	10 7	2	15 5	3	8 3	3	10 2	3	12 11	40	0 0	0	6 0	18	0 0	2	6 0	1	8 0
9	Násik	2	8 3		...	3	4 0	2	2 3		...	2	8 4	3	0 0	3	10 0	2	14 0	32	0 0	0	6 0	20	0 0	2	8 0	2	0 0
10	Ahmednagar	2	12 4		...	4	6 6	2	2 2	2	2 10	2	2 3	3	1 2	3	5 8	2	7 8	35	8 10	0	7 0	22	0 0	3	8 0	2	0 0
11	Poona	3	2 6	2	15 0	4	1 3	2	10 9	2	4 9	2	7 7	3	4 3	4	2 6	2	15 11	33	11 11	0	10 5	16	13 5	2	8 0		...	
12	Sholápur	2	10 1		...	4	0 7	1	13 8	1	14 3	2	1 4	3	8 11	3	3 2	2	3 2	35	0 0	0	7 6	19	2 8	3	4 0	2	0 0
13	Sátára	3	14 3		...	3	12 11	2	14 4	2	13 0	2	12 5	3	0 0	4	10 9	2	11 7	30	12 3	0	5 5		...	3	0 0	1	0 0
	Southern Division.																												
14	Belgaum	2	4 3	1	13 7	3	1 3	1	14 1	1	14 1	2	9 1	3	1 1	2	15 4	2	13 8	28	13 6	0	9 9	16	2 5	2	4 0	1	3 0
15	Bijápur...	2	11 5	2	15 9	3	8 11	1	10 3	2	2 6	2	4 7	4	1 8	3	4 3	2	15 5	36	14 0	0	8 0	20	0 0	2	12 0	1	4 0
16	Dhárwár	2	4 5		...	2	13 3	1	13 7	1	14 4	2	12 7	3	10 9	3	1 3	3	1 6	29	1 5	0	5 9	17	12 5	2	0 0	1	8 0
17	Kolába	5	0 0		...	3	14 0	3	4 0	3	8 0	3	6 0	3	1 9	6	1 6	5	8 0	39	0 0	0	5 4	19	8 0	2	12 0	2	0 0
18	Ratnágiri	3	14 2		...	3	4 10	2	14 11	2	4 1	2	14 5	3	6 1	5	15 0	3	14 5	36	2 9	0	5 8	15	9 1	3	10 2	2	10 4
19	Kánara	3	5 0		...	3	6 0	2	0 0	2	4 0	3	0 0	3	6 0	5	0 0	3	7 9	33	12 0	0	3 0		...	2	12 0	1	4 0
	Sind.																												
20	Karáchi	3	8 0	2	2 0	3	8 0	2	6 0	2	2 0	2	8 0	2	12 0	3 10 0 to 4 8 0		5	0 0	35 to 39 Rs.		0	7 0	16 to 20 Rs.		2	8 0	1	12 0
21	Hyderabad	3	1 0	2	0 0	4	0 0	2	0 0	2	2 0	2	13 0	3	2 0	3	14 0	4	7 1	33	0 0	0	4 0	16	0 0	2	8 0	1	0 0
22	Shikárpur	2	10 0	2	0 0	3	0 0	2	0 0	1	9 0	4	0 0	3	2 0	3	4 0	3	8 0	34	0 0	0	4 0	20	0 0	3	0 0	0	10 0
23	Upper Sind Frontier	2	14 0	2	8 0	5	0 0	1	10 6	1	8 0	2	8 0	3	10 0	3	10 0	3	10 6	33	0 0	0	3 0	20	0 0		...	1	3 2
24	Thar and Párkar	3	1 0		...	3	1 0	2	8 0		...		...	3	5 0	4	5 0		...	32	8 0	0	4 6	16	0 0		...		...	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

3.—Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1888-89.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1889-90.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1888-89.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1889-90.	Carts per diem. 1888-89.	Carts per diem. 1889-90.	Camels per diem. 1888-89.	Camels per diem. 1889-90.	Pack bullocks per diem. 1888-89.	Pack bullocks per diem. 1889-90.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1888-89.	Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem. 1889-90.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kaira	4 to 12 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.	
Panch Mahâls ...	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 6	0 12 6	.....	.....	Do. 0 5 0	Donkeys 0 5 0	
Broach	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	
Surat	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to 14 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 Re. to 2 Rs.	1 Re. to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thâna	6 ans. to Re. 1.	6 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to 2 Rs.	12 ans. to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Asses 0 4 0 Horses—12 ans. to 1 Re. Oxen—4 to 10 ans.	Asses 0 4 0 Horses—8 ans. to 1 Re. Oxen—4 to 10 ans.	
Central Division.													
Násik	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses 0 8 0	Horses 0 8 0	
Khándesh	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 0 2 0	Donkeys 0 2 0	
Poona...	10 to 12 ans.	0 11 0	3 to 4 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	0 13 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sholápur	6 ans. to Re. 1 4.	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	.....	.....	2 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans.	
Sátára	4 to 14 ans.	5 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	to 2 6 ans.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4.	.....	.....	2 to 8 ans.	5 to 8 ans.	Donkeys—2 ans. 3 pies to 6 ans. Horses—6 to 12 ans.	Donkeys—2 ans. 3 pies to 6 ans. Horses—6 to 12 ans.	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhárwár	0 12 0	12 ans. to Re. 1.	0 4 0	3 to 6 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	
Bijápur	0 12 9	0 12 9	0 4 0	0 4 5	0 15 6	0 15 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	
Kánara	3 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boats—12 ans. to Rs. 3	Boats-12 ans. to Rs. 3	
Ratnágiri	0 9 5	0 9 5	0 3 9	0 3 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 9	0 6 9	Do. 1 2 2	Boats 1 2 0	
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	2¼ ans. to 4 ans.	3 ans. to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1.	12 ans. to Re. 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Machwás—Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.	Machwás-Rs. 5 to 8.	
Sind.													
Karáchi	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats—Rs. 2 0 0	Boats—Rs. 2 0 0	
Shikárpur	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	*15 0 0 †6 8 0	*14 0 0 †6 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	* For riding purposes. † For baggage purposes.
Thar and Párkar ...	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	ans. 8 to Re. 1-4.	3 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos per Re.	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos. per Re.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures. Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed.	Average number of hands employed.
						Cwts.	
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay ...	65	1	.....	1,895,660	13,785	2,226,819	59,139
Do. do. Up-country ...	21	...	.....	455,068	3,950	405,132	14,070
Total ...	86	1	.....	2,350,728	17,735	2,631,951	73,209

D.—TRADE.

D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1888-89

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fr	
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	.....	59,111	.....	30,024	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	2,873	.....	3,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No. Bombay	21	136	60	19,372	24	23,550	3	2,400	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	8	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	.....	21,22,480	.....	20,04,497	...	6,05,703	...	5,77,405	...	4,07,003
	Sind	.....	2,92,829	.....	2,90,461	...	9,882	...	7,201	...	740
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Bombay	.....	5,20,435	.....	6,23,998	...	1,976	...	1,893	...	868
	Sind	.....	2,91,304	.....	51,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	5,771	8,10,073	4,780	8,19,864	50	7,717	17	3,558	23	3,471
	Sind	390	71,769	413	89,785	1	37	...	...	lbs. 17	40
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	80,830	1,86,473	63,344	1,59,336	182	480	...	...	17,911	32,909
	Sind	2,899	5,750	26,092	63,193	...	...	...	...	2,100	4,350
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	.....	3,43,746	.....	2,92,819	...	152	...	82	...	25,881
	Sind	.....	25,190	.....	12,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	285,767	84,747	461,334	1,41,574	...	...	1	1	27,582	7,625
	Sind	25,796	10,557	100,826	32,861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	22,777	1,60,896	12,393	1,12,253	2,603	29,420	5,187	45,430	35,149	3,25,572
	Sind	1,068	15,691	926	9,832	...	...	3	575	60	487
Coal—											
Coal	Tons. Bombay	636,938	1,49,36,444	428,601	92,55,872	500	12,000	...	...	...	...
	Sind	41,387	8,80,400	31,427	7,01,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	Bombay	4,593	1,58,454	4,555	1,56,954	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	933	30,879	683	23,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coral, real	Lbs. Bombay	79	1,321	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	452	64,243	419	59,320	4	403	...	70	54	10,357
	Sind	146	21,949	64	7,995	...	...	...	...	lbs. 25	48
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	698	14,559	42	1,895	...	...	210	6,060	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	lbs. 53	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	14,844,473	98,75,569	13,598,363	94,32 831	59,740	49,324	74,500	67,926	...	...
	Sind	2,595,241	17,52,013	1,964,571	13,33,260	10	10	1,210	984	...	...
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards. Bombay	324,974,641	3,72,56,705	323,375,943	3,72,06,442	8,717	4,113	5,897	3,437	8,000	3,906
	Sind	89,914,487	1,10,90,984	71,829,129	80,17,783	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,, Bombay	176,017,058	2,14,80,823	138,086,298	1,75,91,495	375,499	1,17,541	211,214	59,747	134,962	49,007
	Sind	19,513,465	23,09,368	24,219,932	29,84,985	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	148,562,785	2,12,81,954	157,212,630	2,28,29,090	400,847	1,02,052	251,159	74,014	426,433	2,73,817
	Sind	24,958,226	36,14,847	42,170,388	55,59,814	137,574	32,469	10,509	7,755	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	11,891,244	12,80,520	9,982,530	10,32,739	99,582	24,363	24,005	6,078	1,596	996
	Sind	.....	42,109	.....	49,267	...	3,580	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	308,928	4,63,490	308,613	4,36,824	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Sind	26,797	37,986	25,579	37,896	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	,, Bombay	.....	9,30,368	.....	8,66,819	...	1,00,445	...	60,160	...	7,834
	Sind	.....	20,327	.....	17,385	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	.....	6,99,900	.....	6,72,986	...	41,413	...	25,491	...	51,988
	Sind	.....	84,763	.....	84,293	..	365	...	30	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	16,900	15,89,971	18,084.068	15,26,372	472	1,09,254	1,051,072	1,64,495	289	5,37,054
	Sind	1,303	59,959	2,034	1,26,642	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. Bombay	.....	5,96,363	.....	5,45,504	...	6,496	...	5,164	...	17,258
	Sind	.....	54,673	.....	54,034	...	750	...	50	...	...
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	503,560	1,53,740	803,369	2,19,049	330	134	7,923	1,621	...	...
	Sind	1,662	1,099	796	457	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,, Bombay	240,945	1,62,779	221,825	2,15,026	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	43,199	19,085	2,430	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	56,822	39,695	68,014	59,209	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	8,047	16,468	8,503	17,703	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	.....	6,670	.....	2,850	...	8,028	...	9,090	...	1,000
	Sind	.....	610	.....	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	554	2,18,857	77	91,880	1,379	2,57,132	796	1,38,128	174	2,02,050
	Sind	40	11,918	111	15,897	57	13,784	70	17,768	...	...
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	.....	5,81,194	.....	4,65,535	...	2,90,818	...	2,34,310	...	11,868
	Sind	.....	1,04,032	.....	1,21,147	...	129	...	2,080	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	6,436	28,003	10,386	51,451	I	280	...	...	...	...
	Sind	31	1,560	307	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	.....	45,76,698	.....	39,52,914	...	2,27,615	...	2,01,956	...	39,369
	Sind	.....	4,35,462	.....	4,02,801	...	1,864	...	7,831	...	400
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	.....	7,82,187	.....	7,30,534	...	1,24,124	...	1,23,703	...	32,530
	Sind	.....	1,28,277	.....	1,25,195	...	3,225	...	1,885	...	1,510
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,, Bombay	.....	3,91,672	.....	5,29,419	...	...	...	...	...	587
	Sind	.....	41,834	.....	1,94,098	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	.....	3,48,851	.....	2,37,322	...	79,864	...	1,06,783	...	44,103
	Sind	.....	22,143	.....	10,231	...	157	...	157	...	...
Leather, Manufactures of	,, Bombay	.....	13,61,122	.....	15,23,660	...	30,575	...	15,666	...	15,200
	Sind	.....	1,08,209	.....	1,08,184	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	396,534	6,01,231	490,487	6,76,963	3,366	9,217	3,542	7,764	172	467
	Sind	225,892	3,46,824	214,919	3,02,877	200	630	...	...	40	120
Spirits	,, Bombay	196,129	12,34,611	162,041	11,11,693	5,694	14,271	2,845	9,911	69,305	4,97,346
	Sind	95,445	10,68,974	106,338	9,16,533	2	218	1	40	36-70 oz.	550
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	68,478	6,13,916	63,049	6,48,884	4,415	22,520	3,359	24,834	28,784	2,04,443
	Sind	32,632	4,39,106	26,826	3,34,178	266	1,545	51	600	1,697	10,028
Other sorts	,, Bombay	891	2,821	917	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	753	2,962	526	1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value. Bombay	.....	1,12,40,494	.....	1,39,57,511	...	12,939	...	14,884	...	...
	Sind	.....	5,67,506	.....	3,47,649	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	.....	6,38,741	.....	5,08,229	...	17	...	12	...	...
	Sind	.....	1,02,390	.....	1,91,662	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE.

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1889-90.

ANCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	206	63,000
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	120
...	5,61,834	...	98,140	...	97,089	...	...	...	425	...	2,136	...	3,608	..	6,296
...	16	...	2,300	...	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	415	...	162	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	4,146	44	3,418	16	1,785	...	...	...	...	94	15,658	52	10,564	...	4
lbs. 48	90	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,253	51,514	1,041	1,985	332	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,633	...	84,403	...	3,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,052	17,970	30	9	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,528	2,83,362	5,819	63,302	12,641	1,51,597	...	...	...	...	14,925	88,667	13,601	68,889	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	2,287	...	...
150	3,000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	162
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,444	13,368	13,077	24,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	726	6,550	392	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	17,628	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lbs. 9	24	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	40	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	38,200
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,100	18,054	23,736	21,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420	892
...	...	54,500	47,088	69,000	60,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	2,169	39,746	21,650	35,416	19,688	...	...	...	...	2,528,800	5,48,333	2,062,351	424,646	10,433	2,226
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,200	16,477	...	...
53,265	11,805	793,783	2,30,179	646,674	2,00,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600	890
...	...	...	...	1,056	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
332,010	1,97,579	920,869	1,78,801	1,817,419	4,08,171	5,430	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,219	16,834
..	...	26,305	6,879	60,197	7,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	65,856	15,876	1,17,128	13,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10,470	...	9,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
625	1,813	...	...	...	.....	...	...	150	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,933	...	37,548	...	55,085	...	...	...	922	...	37	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38,120	...	1,552	...	1,391	...	3,964	...	2,191	...	3,390	...	6,312	...	10,210
...	25	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,270
160,707	7,26,183	1,016	69,149	656,007	99,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,752	28,813
...	...	2	204	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	719
...	11,329	...	11,795	...	2,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23,355	...	15,165	...	7	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	33,471
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48
268	3,77,088	9,316	3,53,062	9,582	3,35,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4,787	...	...	23	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,583	...	30,596	...	11,057	...	...	...	...	...	6,990	...	9,135	...	893
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	10,670	...	...	...	.....	...	...	11	132	...	...	...	...	20,731	2,50,580
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	71,450	...	57,780	...	22,004	...	...	...	100	...	48,740	...	30,530	...	2,059
...	733	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,578	...	...
...	38,138	...	11,609	...	3,365	...	...	...	...	...	2,763	...	2,712	...	500
...	125	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...
...	12,946	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,769	...	39,165	...	36,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,85,275
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,125	...	3,416	...	892	...	...	...	50	...	24	...	432	...	300
...	148	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	224	106	228	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	619
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,843	6,93,715	271	4,178	271	3,533	2,723	4,419	4,910	5,584	615	5,577	...	1	84	489
,389-53 oz.	22,415	1,799	22,714	912	9,217	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
33,543	2,42,137	7,842	41,023	5,259	25,216	88	774	...	...	...	..	...	...	112	1,088
2,872	24,136	2,885	20,861	2,450	18,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,236	...	1,528	...	8,110	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	4,160	...	...
...	25	...	1,095	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,726	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1888-89

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—*continued.*		Ceylon.				China.			
		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No. Bombay	14	3,930	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	94	2,980	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	...	2,520	...	10,208	...	19,228	...	2,06,580	.....	2,01,082
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	.....	.....	.....
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	10	.....	187
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	3	225	1	60	3	549	2	189	25	2,004
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Building and Engineering Materials— Cement	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	2,101	...	...	...	...	...	173	.....	.....
	Sind	...	370	...	...	...	250	...	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	3,607	1,162	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	21	136	61	2,608	1	20
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coal— Coal	Tons Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	6,000	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coral, real	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Cotton— Raw	Cwt. Bombay	8,478	58,194	...	...	10	218	...	.....	87	2,000
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	1,255	665	1,510	1,075	...	...	2,480	2,817	2,455	1,180
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods— Grey	Yards. Bombay	10,808	958	...	...	...	...	44,029	7,778	600,716	97,443
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
White	,, Bombay	...	...	3,580	1,495	60	30	3,191	630	1,777	639
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	,, Bombay	26,017	12,058	1,932	869	180	30	1,610	514	17,073	3,868
	Sind	5,310	835	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	72	.....	.....
	Sind	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	7,206	1,328	4,821	949	...	.....	725	600
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	,, Bombay	...	90	...	146	...	1,828	...	177	.....	520
	Sind	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	...	16,336	...	203	...	303	...	5,50,595	.....	4,77,998
	Sind	...	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	279	4,654	...	...	...	...	...	.....	19,042	833
	Sind	53	621	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. Bombay	...	24	...	60	..	2,258	...	78,163	.....	36,372
	Sind	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Flax—											
Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	...	...	...	..	...	...	72	52	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	...	50,755	...	91,825	...	9,137	...	566	.....	20
	Sind	...	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	10	300	8	175	727	25,952	512	22,926
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	...	100	...	102	...	4,539	...	7,63,104	.....	9,08,312
	Sind	...	258	...	...	...	1,000	...	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	23,026	3,15,063	5	85	...	...	...	7	33	421
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	...	1,956	...	240	...	1,840	...	7,317	.....	8,303
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	...	...	...	924	...	1,445	...	941	.....	928
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,293	.....	3,117
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	...	6,61506	...	1,500	...	9,438	...	71,181	.....	59,335
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Leather, Manufactures of	,, Bombay	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1,321	.....	1,476
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Liquors —											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	8	19	583	1,335	7	18
	Sind	...	...	10,257	10,600	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,, Bombay	...	...	1	4	6	113	486	3,091	251	1,663
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4	52
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	...	...	95	340	281	1,760	755	6,640	79	627
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sind	...	...	...	...	22	200	...	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value. Bombay	...	800	...	2,772	...	...	...	1,104	.....	222
	Sind	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,698	.....	20
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

-continued.

mported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the nd 1889-90.—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	59,111	.....	30,224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,873	.....	3,178
797	3,52,500	810	2,09,962	...	...	...	...	2,312	7,55,250	2,627	9,67,615	3,360	11,94,436	3,515	12,03,579
7	2,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	626	50	1,168	38	3,181	152	4,948
...	3,958	...	15,194	...	5,924	...	11,636	...	3,39,702	...	4,46,207	.....	38,08,157	.....	3,940,725
...	449	...	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	7,949	...	42,464	.....	3,14,149	.....	3,42,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020	...	2,077	.....	5,27,471	.....	6,78,347
...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,094	...	4,196	.....	3,28,473	.....	55,566
45	3,595	24	3,260	3	710	7	1,675	106	14,873	137	19,930	6,139	8,59,768	5,041	8,67,560
...	...	lbs. 5	10	...	...	...	...	1	120	Cwts. 5-67 lbs.	871	Cwts. 392-17 lbs.	71,966	Cwts. 419-8 lbs.	90,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	845	943	1,944	100,337	2,22,692	94,872	2,13,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	843	4,999	10,100	26,432	64,036
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	.....	4,56,078	.....	3,17,097
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	.....	25,202	.....	13,199
...	...	112	35	...	...	2,312	692	274,841	85,974	645,705	1,87,738	591,827	1,79,517	1,159,026	3,48,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,374	9,295	119,807	33,516	58,170	19,352	220,633	66,377
10	270	...	...	1,259	7,767	263	1,283	3,156	12,189	1,755	10,339	85,759	6,90,691	75,390	6,73,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	140	1,128	16,178	1,443	12,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	9,620	2,449	46,450	638,159	1,49,64,226	431,200	93,05,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	2,505	169	4,240	41,515	8,82,905	31,596	7,05,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	1,58,454	4,555	1,56,954
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	30,879	683	23,290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	75	63	800	7,563	14,764	13,140	25,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	6,550	392	3,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	192	3	202	512	75,195	556	77,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 5	10	Cwts. 146-25 lbs.	21,997	Cwts. 64-14 lbs.	8,029
54,013	13,46,954	96,320	24,41,776	12	516	...	...	8,378	1,04,760	15,104	1,58,725	64,581	15,05,029	115,251	26,68,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	289	...	...	25	289	lbs. 53	10
800	535	260	129	...	...	30	22	74,395	58,819	48,855	40,965	15,004,918	1,00,07,085	13,548,954	95,65,137
300	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,417	27,231	5,231	4,071	2,683,468	18,26,567	2,040,012	13,98,596
3,615	280	22,258	3,217	2,157	327	120	20	46,340	9,869	356,979	33,461	327,666,478	3,78,55,182	326,475,488	3,77,91,481
12,340	993	...	...	...	...	..	...	480	45	3,954	308	89,927,307	11,09,20,022	71,912,283	8,034,568
4,600	835	7,536	1,327	4,138	692	657	121	10,452	1,467	15,396	2,787	177,351,863	2,18,83,559	139,022,867	1,78,68,684
3,204	293	800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,516,669	23,09,661	24,221,788	29,35,821
36,054	7,790	30,902	6,940	43,996	8,242	15,981	2,911	236,399	65,486	351,604	86,697	150,665,574	2,19,36,902	160,054,975	2,36,21,358
146	32	1,430	341	...	...	...	...	195,384	33,539	32,658	8,959	25,317,695	36,87,766	42,280,992	55,35,155
3604	606	636	80	2,616	436	3,396	338	27,283	22,172	23,564	12,832	12,092,069	13,45,041	1,0151,259	10,65,912
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	54	.....	57,563	.....	58,551
70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,866	3,354	6,710	8,307	319,070	4,68,242	321,645	4,48,589
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	1,227	...	...	27,935	39,215	25,579	37,996
...	547	...	22	...	8	...	274	...	59,962	...	74,680	.....	11,37,072	.....	10,62,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	...	1,099	.....	22,848	.....	18,484
...	4,81,511	...	4,63,251	...	70,684	...	68,033	...	90,081	...	97,873	.....	20,05,991	.....	18,70,285
...	2,931	...	3,033	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	398	.....	91,356	.....	2[illegible]
2,358	21,503	3,146	34,873	1,249	8,263	4,780	35,154	15,148	10,34,578	28,946,756	15,66,118	40,194	33,98,690	48,925,857	41,58,208
3,964	46,594	232	3,570	...	...	...	...	121	4,146	532	48,094	5,482	1,11,622	2,851	1,78,927
...	220	...	291	...	59	...	950	...	76,568	...	1,01,481	.....	7,86,986	.....	7,08,074
...	1	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	16,985	...	6,628	.....	72,414	.....	61,032
24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,18	1,312	503,986	1,53,938	813,710	2,21,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,099	796	457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	40	...	...	241,080	1,62,819	221,825	1,15,026
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,199	19,085	2,430	1,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	756	4,162	4,057	57,632	40,451	72,176	63,266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,047	16,463	8,503	17,703
...	785	...	990	...	21,905	...	2,682	...	6,40,291	...	5,03,378	.....	8,28,403	.....	5,94,152
...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	6,161	...	1,024	.....	8,328	.....	2,992
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	438	19,884	931	30,975	12,598	10,77,237	12,174	9,96,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,120	5	2,460	100	30,822	212	41,923
...	165	...	410	...	285	...	380	...	3,35,142	...	3,68,909	.....	20,21,157	.....	20,20,470
...	98	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	49,309	...	16,832	.....	1,53,568	.....	1,41,347
3,580	60,310	4,433	51,921	9,184	3,26,834	7,922	2,66,311	20,180	6,54,628	10,401	2,13,555	60,057	13,20,727	56,368	9,09,524
165	3,260	131	2,250	...	...	...	...	29	517	77	1,211	225	5,337	515	17,321
...	506	...	777	...	2,033	...	1,552	...	3,35,458	...	4,06,273	.....	52,97,815	.....	46,99,655
...	218	...	271	...	...	...	...	...	17,655	...	25,389	.....	4,56,099	.....	4,38,603
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	45	...	27,433	...	38,954	.....	9,83,011	.....	9,39,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	...	1,180	.....	1,34,942	.....	1,28,862
...	...	...	...	...	25,657	...	9,427	...	25,58,421	...	15,33,026	.....	29,78,248	.....	20,87,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	41,334	.....	1,94,098
...	6,67,860	...	5,60,125	...	2,884	...	1,655	...	2,52,565	...	1,47,082	.....	21,93,248	.....	18,93,725
...	33,906	...	13,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	56,266	.....	24,088
...	290	...	88	...	24	...	135	...	14,755	...	17,298	.....	14,27,052	.....	15,77,822
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	727	...	206	.....	1,08,936	.....	1,08,542
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,175	37,284	28,101	71,534	416,137	6,50,381	522,245	7,56,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	3,195	5,119	10,166	237,833	3,61,369	220,038	3,13,043
4	20	7	46	588	4,118	13	146	19,382	78,357	42,567	1,20,222	295,282	18,46,461	309,754	19,52,633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,299	24,406	2,914-132	12,304	100,581-70oz.	11,16,362	113,559-25oz.	9,60,561
185	906	181	946	2	10	...	...	10,841	70,936	12,452	80,250	121,597	9,62,596	118,203	10,24,654
5	27	12	163	...	...	...	...	4,155	32,669	2,870-27	25,700	41,640	5,04,236	35,103-27 oz.	4,03,518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	2,824	917	2,894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	2,962	526	1,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	26,448	...	15,389	.....	1,12,86,385	.....	1,40,02,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	...	500	.....	5,69,911	.....	3,48,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,821	...	1,59,257	.....	6,69,003	.....	6,67,518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,291	...	6,496	.....	1,32,681	.....	1,98,158

D.—TRAD

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasu
two official years 1888-8

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fra	
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper—											
Unwrought	Cwt. Bombay	189	11,172	8,684	3,28,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	2,247	82,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,, Bombay	27,382	13,87,831	259,903	1,00,98,372	532	1,13,912	637	1,28,229	212	47,545
	Sind	1,681	87,584	11,397	4,45,441	8	1,460	2	290	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	6	270	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—											
Wrought	,, Bombay	1,443,351	87,60,638	979,851	65,94,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	118,236	8,35,800	125,970	9,49,761	lbs. 3	1	lbs. 10	2	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	42,993	99,011	27,630	62,565	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	7,245	19,683	3,104	10,515	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,, Bombay	12,106	142,157	6,752	84,983	3	117	1	88	15,687	1,82,871
	Sind	2,590	35,343	2,395	29,833	...	...	...	...	101	1,412
Steel	,, Bombay	148,033	10,24,975	225,711	16,37,185	...	...	...	...	300	2,550
	Sind	151,151	8,00,651	53,022	3,21,658	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—											
Unwrought	,, Bombay	331	31,645	481	35,644	189	13,249	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	6	305	9	459	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sind	lbs. 4	5	13	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or Spelter	,, Bombay	29,213	3,36,314	25,163	3,37,902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	9,003	98,774	903	9,503	..	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,, Bombay	5,587	4,89,510	3,736	2,05,396	535	1,09,365	235	97,520	17	4,125
	Sind	248	10,786	670	43,546	lbs. 10	4	lbs. 30	42	...	...
Oils	Gals. Bombay	314,032	4,56,996	284,457	4,29,226	93	945	1	57	256	383
	Sind	11,124	18,715	17,018	25,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value. Bombay	.....	12,93,860	.....	9,49,951	...	8,866	...	7,220	...	11,136
	Sind	.....	46,363	.....	46,408	...	202	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-board	,, Bombay	.....	12,54,445	.....	11,51,370	...	7,51,025	...	8,18,630	...	2,411
	Sind	.....	66,914	.....	55,364	...	1,316	...	7,924	...	...
Provisions	,, Bombay	.....	15,06,392	.....	14,40,587	...	7,067	...	6,075	...	65,046
	Sind	.....	6,15,668	.....	6,68,659	...	...	...	...	...	1,057
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,, Bombay	.....	1,95,91,581	.....	1,02,74,233	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	17,607	.....	20,643	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons. Bombay	87	20,678	87	21,010	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sind	22	2,403	21	2,049	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	1,072	4,908	3,079	10,221	...	...	...	...	404	1,443
	Sind	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	325,316	3,70,038	215,255	2,56,446	246,779	2,32,002	208,614	1,66,968	2,179,235	20,40,070
	Sind	16,257	23,598	7,581	11,641	...	...	...	...	3,886	2,364
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	.....	69,788	.....	1,21,313	...	2,504	...	6,024	...	1,375
	Sind	.....	885	.....	981	...	...	...	95	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	8,428	3,192	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. Bombay	237	4,061	13,704	1,75,015	132	2,591	276	4,709	498	8,481
	Sind	26	584	983	17,386	63	1,071	862	14,701	259	4,403
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	14,122	10,268	8,269	6,262	...	...	50	25	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	6,331	10,513	7,567	18,637	10	10	3	4	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	98,697	1,12,275	68,148	90,394	2,959	9,022	1,006	5,012	15	38
	Sind	186,553	1,33,317	92,011	75,507	2	5	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value. Bombay	.....	3,63,098	.....	2,59,863	...	1,30,637	...	1,14,275	...	36,611
	Sind	.....	68,729	.....	79,184	...	...	...	2,485	...	...
Umbrellas	No. Bombay	831,676	9,01,949	680,601	7,17,845	1,174	3,807	1,134	3,274	1,898	8,529
	Sind	18,711	20,459	5,163	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value. Bombay	.....	1,69,082	.....	2,37,953	...	12,838	...	3,863	...	793
	Sind	.....	70,654	.....	68,407	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Wool—											
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	85,559	61,170	8,961	7,760	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—											
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	3,768,447	36,41,876	2,588,615	26,98,843	444,803	4,74,645	523,173	6,30,107	123,065	89,461
	Sind	104,023	1,39,226	104,605	1,38,461	12,265	14,352	11,409	13,739	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	.....	5,47,129	.....	3,92,591	...	33,308	...	17,057	...	6,602
	Sind	.....	48,233	.....	32,503	...	...	...	...	...	100
All other Articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	.....	67,51,451	.....	77,07,005	...	4,72,554	...	5,34,332	...	88,251
	Sind	.....	7,97,777	.....	6,56,216	...	5,388	...	13,686	...	5,562
Merchandise — Free	Bombay	.....	18,43,58,376	.....	17,42,76,847	...	46,44,108	...	44,91,043	...	46,99,009
	Sind	.....	2,60,95,499	.....	2,48,71,423	...	89,593	...	1,00,480	...	23,773
Dutiable	Bombay	.....	29,10,823	.....	28,20,456	...	48,322	...	44,771	...	7,03,222
	Sind	.....	20,60,103	.....	15,93,297	...	2,393	...	640	...	10,698
Total	Bombay	.....	18,72,69,199	.....	17,70,97,303	...	46,92,430	...	45,35,814	...	54,02,231
	Sind	.....	2,81,55,602	.....	2,64,64,720	...	92,386	...	1,01,120	...	34,471
Treasure — Gold	Bombay	.....	1,03,00,437	.....	2,27,08,817	...	45,905	...	7,834	...	7,07,515
	Sind	.....	113,050	.....	1,04,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	.....	5,90,63,035	.....	9,28,69,536	...	13,24,271	...	10,81,035	...	4,93,820
	Sind	.....	16,19,250	.....	10,72,570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	.....	6,93,63,472	.....	11,55,78,353	...	13,70,176	...	10,88,869	...	12,01,335
	Sind	.....	17,32,300	.....	11,76,970	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	.....	25,66,32,671	.....	29,26,75,656	...	60,62,606	...	56,24,683	...	66,03,566
	Sind	.....	2,98,87,902	.....	2,76,41,690	...	92,386	...	1,01,120	...	34,471
Government — Stores	Bombay	.....	71,53,230	.....	57,41,828	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	72,11,607	.....	79,29,351	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	.....	71,53,230	.....	57,41,828	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	72,11,607	.....	79,29,351	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1889-90—continued.

FRANCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
547	1,03,871	128	28,416	5	1,082	35	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,571
...	...	2	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	7,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80	800	...	...	...	...	19	152	...	...	2	14	7	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,159	97,438	2,111	23,921	61	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
660	8,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	952	7	794	1	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	2,464
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	1,661	...	...	2	226	193,512	2,41,166	122,596	1,41,945	2,220,293	11,63,646	3,003,789	15,23,801	2,505	1,179
lbs. 80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065,338	5,20,191	...	...
...	3,463	...	1,764	...	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	6,804
...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,746	...	15,741	...	9,497	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,118	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38,649	...	56,520	...	52,154	...	2,901	...	11,612	...	2,782	...	9,481	...	11,71,867
...	2,572	...	2,634	...	546	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	400	...	1,14,561
...	565	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	1,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,011
829	5,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	2,165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	400
2,886,662	26,87,518	606,026	5,08,369	433,649	4,21,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,982	31,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	2,400
...	4,487	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	1,155	23,520	4,200	...	...	...	...	113,904	9,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	400
3,643	50,945	6	95	...	...	956,817	1,11,20,286	999,781	1,28,92,313	...	...	...	2	1	18
310	5,482	...	...	...	...	187,686	24,98,047	175,703	25,14,769	...	...	...	...	49	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	35	632	1,815	28	28	...	...	...	...	190,294	1,32,491	144,280	1,18,367	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,632	30,746	40,462	24,451	...	...
...	43,499	...	6,153	...	1,643	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	2,196	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,986	8,870	179	934	13	123	...	...	132	352	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118	...	3,726	...	60	...	80	...	...	...	366	...	817	...	1,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,432	5,978
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	40
57,894	52,578	6,425	8,169	20,654	20,587	...	...	948	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,010	...	3,525	...	1,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,11,141	...	1,82,216	...	1,71,148	...	9,966	...	11,370	...	19,954	...	11,633	...	1,74,801
...	2,519	...	29,256	...	31,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,441
...	58,03,413	...	22,09,698	...	22,15,217	...	1,13,81,818	...	1,30,69,671	...	8,91,819	...	7,07,038	...	26,05,475
...	25,293	...	1,07,126	...	1,15,154	...	24,98,047	...	25,14,781	...	31,246	...	45,555	...	1,48,180
...	9,36,492	...	45,591	...	29,199	...	5,193	...	5,584	...	11,53,516	...	15,20,415	...	3,938
...	46,551	...	43,575	...	27,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,20,191	...	...
...	67,39,905	...	22,55,289	...	22,44,416	...	1,13,87,011	...	1,30,75,255	...	20,45,335	...	22,27,453	...	26,09,413
...	71,844	...	1,50,701	...	1,42,912	...	24,98,047	...	25,14,781	...	31,246	...	5,65,746	...	1,48,180
...	12,43,262	...	1,02,380	...	72,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,17,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,33,259	...	17,72,100	...	2,00,000	...	1,03,800	...	4,200	...	92,57,244	...	18,87,300	...	23,21,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400
...	31,76,521	...	18,74,480	...	2,72,780	...	1,03,800	...	4,200	...	92,57,244	...	18,87,300	...	44,39,016
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400
...	99,16,426	...	41,29,769	...	25,17,196	...	1,14,90,811	...	1,30,79,455	...	1,13,02,579	...	41,14,753	...	70,48,429
...	71,844	...	1,50,701	...	1,42,912	...	24,98,047	...	25,14,781	...	31,246	...	5,65,746	...	1,66,580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1888-89

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—*continued.*		Ceylon.				China.			
		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—											
Copper—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	602	22,278	...	.....	860	30,084
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	Bombay ...	1	60	2	602	24,093	245	29,596	241	33,102
		Sind ...	1	118	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ...	144	4,587	3	120	401	16,028	...	22	4	125
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Iron—											
Wrought	,,	Bombay ...	30	255	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Sind ...	16	50	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ...	2	4	560	840	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	71	200	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	10
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Tin—											
Unwrought	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4,030	34	3,420
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay ...	4	60	...	54	462	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	1	40	...	...	86	2,166	.....	255
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	Bombay ...	817	464	43,866	57,346	63,520	83,768	583	10,132	585	11,775
		Sind ...	81	60	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value.	Bombay ...	...	3,932	...	230	...	735	...	57,273	.....	54,041
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Paste-board	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	52,231	.....	40,656
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	Bombay ...	...	13,19,458	...	744	...	2,182	...	58,175	.....	52,119
		Sind ...	...	1,40,885	...	...	...	150	...	.....	.....	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	Bombay ...	31	415	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	9
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay ...	...	80,952	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	2,761	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Silk—											
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay ...	886	709	...	...	224	1,232	1,484,478	62,73,220	1,743,453	75,55,666
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ...	13,475	14,999	548	548	...	...	3,398,652	37,70,012	4,876,040	51,61,168
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	3,414	...	...	...	1,415	.....	8,037
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay ...	2,768	1,136	134,522	1,09,064	540,870	3,10,121	90,257	8,843	17,678	3,389
		Sind ...	...	...	1,854	1,835	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	Bombay ...	15	114	...	...	116	1,518	105,320	12,52,700	125,028	17,56,375
		Sind ...	242	2,030	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay ...	136	96	21,486	15,502	3,23,591	1,84,338	4,134,042	28,50,466	4,218,180	29,91,694
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	50	25	...	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay ...	20	6	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	Bombay ...	...	...	89	450	1	5	1,873	4,250	1,950	4,010
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	480	...	76	...	46,277	.....	14,814
		Sind ...	...	120	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay ...	...	...	12	71	21	40	375,606	1,92,847	177,676	1,05,139
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fire-wood)	Value.	Bombay ...	...	1,996	...	1,741	...	1,742	...	2,567	.....	396
		Sind ...	..	29	...	9,034	...	6,251	...	.....	.....	.....
Wool—											
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay ...	69,665	19,036	16,464	5,880	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay ...	217	434	862	1,731	1,237	1,612	4	6	218	286
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay ...	...	2,646	...	241	...	...	...	966	.....	97
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	Bombay ...	...	1,18,908	...	2,24,126	...	2,48,575	...	6,40,414	.....	7,39,960
		Sind ...	...	20,148	...	210	...	1,000	...	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise — Free	...	Bombay ...	...	27,01,787	...	5,36,969	...	9,51,290	...	1,69,91,452	.....	2,03,96,256
		Sind ...	...	1,75,802	...	11,399	...	8,876	...	.....	.....	.....
Dutiable	...	Bombay ...	..	415	...	354	...	2,219	...	11,092	.....	2,509
		Sind ...	...	...	...	10,600	...	200	...	.....	.....	52
Total	...	Bombay ...	...	27,02,202	...	5,37,323	...	9,53,509	...	1,70,02,544	.....	2,03,98,765
		Sind ...	...	1,75,802	...	21,999	...	9,076	...	.....	.....	52
Treasure — Gold	...	Bombay ...	...	14,97,896	...	...	...	94,900	...	74,39,284	.....	1,04,86,518
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Silver	...	Bombay ...	...	39,83,325	...	3,217	...	15	...	1,65,58,725	.....	63,97,506
		Sind ...	...	8,750	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	Bombay ...	...	54,81,221	...	3,217	...	94,915	...	2,39,98,009	.....	1,68,84,024
		Sind ...	...	8,750	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay ...	...	81,83,423	...	5,40,540	...	10,48,424	...	4,10,00,553	.....	3,72,82,789
		Sind ...	...	1,84,552	...	21,999	...	9,076	...	.....	.....	52
Government — Stores	...	Bombay ...	...	50	...	323	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Treasure— Gold	...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Silver	...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total Treasure	...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total Stores and Treasure	...	Bombay ...	...	50	...	323	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

—continued.

imported from Foreign countries into the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind during the and 1889-90—concluded.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,208	1,65,462	189	11,172	14,354	5,46,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,247	82,153
6	440	2	108	...	...	...	...	1,276	61,975	4,918	1,91,016	29,849	16,73,038	266,856	1,05,79,883
...	...	1	70	...	...	...	...	524	24,091	763	27,612	2,215	1,13,785	12,164	4,73,531
45	1,810	4	140	1	50	1	25	505	19,757	623	20,396	741	28,906	1,183	41,571
1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lbs. 41	10	1	39	lbs. 41	10
7	45	3	24	...	...	...	...	138,104	7,69,130	271,890	15,60,424	1,586,549	95,30,663	1,251,795	81,55,785
6	18	22	84	...	...	...	...	59,226	2,89,898	63,682	3,32,952	177,468-3 lbs	11,25,717	189,690-10lbs	12,82,849
6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	61	59	187	43,603	99,972	27,691	62,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	12	27	7,324	19,904	3,116	10,542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	1,494	527	6,393	30,024	3,50,560	16,500	1,89,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	9,085	750	9,492	3.416	45,840	3,805	48,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,142	1,21,624	28,214	1.91,756	165,476	11,49,166	253,926	18,28,951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,444	3,17,660	40,089	2,13,418	212,595	11,18,311	93,111	5,35,076
...	...	...	...	13,575	9,80,651	13,484	9,25,497	11	770	...	...	14,106	10,26,315	13,965	9,61,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4,335	45	4,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs 4	5	13	1,218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,908	49,825	3,021	59,842	32,121	3,86,139	28,182	3,98,256
5	550	...	40	1,135	62,762	...	...	27	555	102	1,842	9,030	99,329	1,005	11,345
...	...	2	85	...	...	...	...	637	32,694	213	21,405	8,091	7,11,470	4,188	3,25,777
98	179	256	374	524	2,088	341	1,045	...	...	6	1,105	248-10 lbs.	10,790	678-30 lbs.	44,778
400	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,718,509	48,06,660	10,743,126	49,17,860	12,494,271	67,40,720	14,219,965	71,12,202
...	18,231	...	9,421	...	3,818	...	6,639	2,232,951	11,09,686	1,326,881	6,29,433	2,244,475	11,28,651	2,409.318-80o	z. 11,75,082
...	1,810	...	875	...	...	...	...	..	97,377	...	1,25,601	.....	14,99,359	.....	11,61,962
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	...	3,615	.....	50,734	.....	50,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	1,10,213	...	1,55,624	.....	21,86,098	.....	21,79,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	4,380	.....	69,308	.....	67,668
...	13,64,167	...	16,06,442	...	95,972	...	1,27,607	...	16,45,920	...	18,72,080	.....	59,72,553	.....	65,38,396
...	6,29,065	...	5,59,246	...	...	...	...	...	8,83,478	...	9,69,182	.....	2,46,483	.....	23,41,652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	1,95,92,983	.....	1,02,75,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,064	.....	17,607	.....	28,707
50	682	104	3,724	...	2	...	...	2	112	...	12	1,086	23,183	222	25,170
...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 3	12	...	...	Ts 22-3 cwt.	2,415	22	2,149
...	21,614	...	22,439	...	77	...	...	...	59,872	...	68,282	.....	1,27,986	.....	1,71,673
...	1,020	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	.....	5,831	.....	2,769
26,249	1,32,071	18,199	84,426	114,566	2,30,209	149,123	3,00,145	58,760	1,52,304	41,053	2,22,276	1,685,962	67,96,320	1,956,846	81,80,274
870	5,420	1,120	7,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,820	1,120	7,320
7,374	9,337	8,447	9,686	19,520	14,059	15,861	10,014	2,75,935	2,98,537	2,44,738	2,74,318	7,088,367	72,69,219	8,902,741	90,02,699
8,650	14,815	14,135	25,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	800	32,293	43,177	22,391	38,417
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	...	736	.....	79,938	.....	1,41,337
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	885	.....	1,076
...	...	392	117	4,291,885	8,19,813	3,715,517	10,06,683	72,81,675	28,60,525	6,162,643	18,56,977	11,923,023	38,11,988	10,463,388	31,82,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,702	545	41,247	4,730	6,396	2,780	44,247	4,730
18	216	18	335	201	3,451	254	3,574	339	5,435	14,103	1,83,708	1,063,569	1,23,97,334	1,156,988	1,50,68,608
50	292	92	416	...	...	...	...	1,146	18,646	1,103-2 lbs	16,638	189,279	25,23,363	179,295-2 lbs	25,71,422
421	383	221	357	116,928	1,00,870	189,238	1,42,932	29,812	28,191	158,726	1,40,574	4,316,811	30,05,680	4,900,427	34,67,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	.....	.....	64	43
3,606	1,097	15,124	4,429	...	...	2,298	971	28,496	10,094	16,114	10,708	38,477	21,720	41,126	34,755
10,024	939	5,600	400	...	...	...	...	15,076	1,442	3,024	200	25,100	2,381	8,624	600
...	...	...	...	9,352	7,813	1,151	2,377	28,706	78,054	22,530	97,177	332,617	3,46,208	239,0855	3,17,405
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,794	8,191	1,751	4,310	238,981	1,72,259	134,224	1,04,268
...	...	...	2,042	...	652	...	65	...	94,146	...	81,503	.....	6,78,507	.....	5,19,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,643	...	3,118	.....	79,378	.....	84,907
...	...	...	..	186	73	4	100	1,184	671	901	917	1,211,915	11,08,851	862,468	8,36,660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,711	20,459	5,163	6,365
...	...	...	...	...	2,07,994	..	1,18,776	...	2,54,544	...	3,95,480	.....	6,55,167	.....	7,61,201
...	532	...	676	...	...	...	...	...	4,464	...	10,335	.....	84,684	.....	86,918
2,736,160	7,82,976	3,338,379	9,40,719	...	...	...	...	142,352	44,325	59,024	16,398	2,921,408	8,39,159	3,467,068	9,76,153
292,868	1,23,691	238,724	96,500	...	...	...	...	1,190,783	2,24,671	1,323,578	2,33,840	1,578,602	4,09,572	1,571,263	3,38,100
7,855	12,355	1,414	1,865	388	370	119	134	667,932	6,98,156	915,699	8,57,337	5,019,781	49,26,769	4,110,188	42,66,202
10,521	6,871	19,753	12,456	...	...	...	...	35,866	38,588	10,865	14,770	162,675	1,99,087	146,632	1,79,426
...	2,08,071	...	77,749	...	270	...	107	...	1,36,061	...	1,49,453	.....	9,36,214	.....	6,56,906
...	8,975	...	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	2,609	...	5,865	.....	59,917	.....	42,468
...	6,91,547	...	5,77,427	...	8,16,515	...	9,03,326	...	15,36,328	...	19,33,430	.....	1,16,08,123	.....	1,30,68,255
...	82,536	...	37,559	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,886	...	2,74,938	.....	12,05,056	.....	10,37,544
...	61,96,053	...	71,32,340	...	38,30,712	...	39,55,827	...	1,68,07,934	...	1,79,66,316	.....	25,51,53,423	.....	25,36,67,545
...	9,67,088	...	7,70,629	...	...	...	...	...	23,60,323	...	23,54,134	.....	3,23,32,674	.....	3,09,82,127
...	1,761	...	4,716	...	4,175	...	167	...	49,96,530	...	51,95,715	.....	98,84,517	.....	1,05,62,658
...	352	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	11,69,530	...	6,77,093	.....	32,97,251	.....	28,66,045
...	61,97,814	...	71,37,556	...	38,34,887	...	39,55,994	...	2,18,04,464	...	2,31,62,031	.....	26,50,37,940	.....	26,42,30,203
...	9,67,440	...	7,70,892	...	...	...	...	...	35,29,853	...	30,31,227	.....	3,56,29,925	.....	3,38,48,172
...	41,208	...	51,235	...	1,25,915	...	72,022	...	70,61,614	...	89,39,458	.....	2,79,42,167	.....	4,51,74,722
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,14,250	.....	1,04,400
...	7,49,279	...	12,54,148	...	37,759	...	39,995	...	14,61,255	...	38,99,322	.....	9,31,45,612	.....	11,35,49,641
...	8,000	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	...	1,800	.....	16,50,700	.....	10,87,320
...	7,90,487	...	13,05,383	...	1,63,674	...	1,12,017	...	85,22,869	...	1,28,38,780	.....	12,10,87,779	.....	15,87,24,363
...	9,200	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	...	1,800	.....	17,64,950	.....	11,91,720
...	69,88,301	...	84,42,939	...	39,98,561	...	40,68,011	...	3,03,27,333	...	3,80,00,811	.....	38,61,25,719	.....	42,29,54,566
...	9,76,640	...	7,75,092	...	...	...	...	...	35,34,903	...	30,33,027	.....	3,73,94,875	.....	3,50,39,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,970	...	1,70,599	.....	72,44,523	.....	59,12,477
...	600	...	1,579	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,525	...	14,503	.....	74,50,732	.....	79,45,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,000
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,970	...	1,70,599	.....	72,44,523	.....	59,12,477
...	600	...	3,579	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,525	...	14,503	.....	74,50,732	.....	79,47,433

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	20,051	...	17,600	...	23,996	...	10,298
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	475	...	247	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	30	2,618	115½	6,558	3	155	11	775
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	300	600	1,187	3,590	...	...	7½	220
Other sorts	Value	...	1,078	...	650	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	18,315	6,428	20,170	6,754	84	35	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	48	2,175	77	850	5	400	...	...
Coals—									
Coal	Tons	196,521	49,72,972	164,522	40,84,621	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	4½	70	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...	450	15,400	...	...
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	370	560	550	1,010	...	...	317	697
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn E.	Lbs.	701,669	1,67,844	18,590	11,010	204,625	1,68,666	94,670	71,697
Twist and Yarn C.	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey E.	Yards	662,010	90,305	484,125	73,417	...	...	...	...
Grey C.	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White E.	,,	...	...	905,669	1,36,787	700	300	400	70
White C.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E.	,,	504,524	85,238	453,350	67,473	26,400	5,550	500	100
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts— Handkerchiefs	No.	18,480	1,990	7,920	880	1,200	300	636	350
Sewing Thread	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross	956	3,400	515	1,550	...	...	...	...
	Value	...	1,03,206	...	79,363	...	18,720	...	481
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	6,650	...	6,036	...	...	...	1,840
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	2½	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	8,273	...	8,563	...	680	...	400
Feathers	Lbs.	220	420	64½	13,500	...	...	...	...
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	2,066	3,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	4,309	2,056	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	65
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	792	...	2,357	...	12,458	...	12,815
Glass and Glassware— Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	5	700	2	240	197	8,525	245	7,975
Other Ware	Value	...	12,477	...	10,012	...	450	...	8,922
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	126	1,219	136½	1,308	18	211	81½	1,778
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	135	8,820	41½	2,550	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	8,548	...	11,240	...	6,188	...	7,658
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	2½	150	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	4,566	...	14,427	...	236	...	...
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	430	...	1,005	...	...	...	850
Jute, Raw, and Manufactures of	,,	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, Manufactures of	,,	...	16,244	...	13,124	...	2,400	...	2,163
Liquors— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	8,883	23,830	7,466	21,550	1,532	3,046	465	980
Spirits	,,	4,165	30,159	3,090	25,710	236	700	8	50
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	1,523	15,719	1,448	15,226	159	270	190	450
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value	...	12,320	...	60,241	...	310	...	2,345
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	15,385	...	8,665	...	3,245	...	6,420
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	108	6,683	105½	4,763	...	...	2	85
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron— Wrought	Cwt.	5,767	46,915	5,787	48,174	...	...	3½	700
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	350	4,200	1,544	20,880	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	1,454	13,541	1,787	15,936	25	250	100	800

NOTE.—E and C denote English-made

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,654	.....	6,021	.....	6,418	.....	4,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	150	4	290	25	1,840	12¾	560	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,065	5,720	861	2,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,576	14,320	138,102	33,624	135	25	1,357	675	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	850	60	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	2,175	.....	.....	469	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	900	700	13,180	11,940	88,984	31,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,636	1,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	392	2,730	410	.....	.....	3,240	540	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324	108	600	200	90	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	120	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	598	.....	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	325	.....	4,053	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	502	.....	800	.....	3,390	.....	9,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,226	.....	15,196	.....	6,315	.....	2,934	.....	4,268	.....	3,268
.....	.....	.....	.....	482	25,997	490	21,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	880	.....	1,453	.....	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	1,747	67	763	19	172	22	282	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,235	.....	3,751	.....	300	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,060	.....	1,590	.....	100	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,720	.....	3,596	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	519	1,184	2,480	1,040	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,952	15,699	2,021	14,412	64	402	21	210	4,547	6,046	3,259	6,513
2,984	7,572	4,306	8,803	1,642	3,250	632	2,508	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,599	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	3,215	25½	1,012	16	695	½	10	1	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and Country-made respectively.

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	465	29	807
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,280	.....	10,276
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25¾	1,460	57	2,890
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,204	.....	7,298
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	60	.....	.....
Clocks and Watches	No.	68	500	.....	.....	60	320	.....	.....
Coals—									
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	724	731	477	614
Coffee	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,711	39,03,103	86,888	54,86,382
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1,118	42¾	791
Twist and Yarn E.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn C.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	60
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey E.	Yards.	7,567,130	12,55,827	4,548,400	820,132	.....	.....	11,838	2,099
Grey C.	Yards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	50
White E.	„	.....	.....	15,000	3,000	8,520	1,518	2,400	500
White C.	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	28	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E.	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,284	3,168	500	100
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C.	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,161	2,634	20,397	3,530
Other sorts—									
Handkerchiefs	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,397	1,405	7,524	1,895
Sewing Thread	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50
	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,62,186	.....	1,55,075
Drugs and Medicines	„	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	17,115	.....	15,805
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400½	3,826	154⅔	3,712
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	.....	1,296
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	2,193	165½	2,255
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	„	.....	560	.....	420	.....	5,414	.....	15,476
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	120	1	30
Other Ware	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	172
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,259½	16,554	5,780½	24,905
Gums and Resins	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,782	1,29,103	9,095	1,85,958
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	205	.....	655	.....	215	.....	95
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319	29,759	426¾	7,472
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,012		4,269	
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,076		15,598¾	
Skins, raw	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125,762	7,98,349	1,248,520	10,07,480
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Jewellery	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,890	.....	1,11,059
Jute, Raw, and Manufactures of	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,558	.....	19,363
Leather, Manufactures of—	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	327
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and Liqueurs	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	946	50⅔	1,784
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	117	26	228
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
68,054	3,09,034	70,805	3,39,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,757	.....	1,373	.....	627	.....	308	.....	100	.....	320
.....	282	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	730	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	90	4	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	959	.....	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,104	950	2,060	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,888	2,074	2,363½	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,614	6,14,491	9,397	5,60,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
664	600	1,800	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,760	3,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,360	1,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,096	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	23,680	4,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	55	20,308	2,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13,100	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,645	.....	2,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,867	.....	5,850
.....	274	.....	382	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2,181	.....	3,393
9,550¼	13,070	83⅝	13,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	271	.....	255	.....	12,190	.....	7,320	.....	.....	.....	20
2,909	81,616	2,528¾	59,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,551	.....	1,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,722	.....	2,859
9	2,200	.....	.....	110	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	109	.....	1,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,375	95,510	1,443	5,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	2,131	69	396
42,082	16,27,409	34,243¾	8,78,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	7,481	155	2,827
.....	356	.....	455	.....	280	.....	438	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,324		24,676		.....		.....		.....		.....	
146,259	3,76,570	249,705	5,59,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,299		15,840¾		.....		.....		.....		.....	
1,226,785	7,93,793	1,267,882	9,23,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,96,009	.....	2,12,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	.....	11,931	.....	5,595	.....	6,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,041	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	855	.....	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,32/112	300	4	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	2,835	107⅝	1,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	200	9½	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	800	17	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animal, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	264	9	345
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	1,900	.....	2,450	.....	12,929	.....	12,924
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	2	150	¾	40	22	2,200	44½	2,410
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	25	7,557	2,195
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	180	.....	.....
Coals—									
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	6,585	2,13,839	3,478	1,12,012	651	6,180	536	7,367
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn E.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn C.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey E.	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	1,240
Grey C.	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850	237
White E.	,,	4,000	500	.....	.....	1,200	600	1,760	298
White C.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E.	,,	7,800	1,875	.....	.....	88,580	16,493	480	130
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C.	,,	317,600	93,830	300,970	85,710	18,500	4,050	32,600	6,500
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	100
Sewing Thread	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	1,400	.....	.....
	Value	.....	1,800	.....	3,150	.....	4,572	.....	5,165
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	37,357	.....	29,660	.....	7,065	.....	15,030
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	2	1,200	18	6,660	244½	2,222	2	300
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	270	.....	1,190	.....	14,599	.....	9,862
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	21,606	.....	20,982
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	12	500
Other Ware	Value	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	3,391	.....	1,847
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,328	64,683	1,871	7,863
Gums and Resins	,,	1,645	47,991	583	16,732	60	2,120	166¾	1,910
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,705	.....	1,382
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	152	4,000	11	248	1	20
Hides, raw	No.	.....	.....	1,520	.....	115	.....	10	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,178	23	1,218
Skins, raw	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	1,880	.....
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	,,	.....	2,050	.....	7,003	.....	2,314	.....	59
Leather, Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	.....	794
Liquor— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,028	14,683	8,153	17,728
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	4,995	670	2,633
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	1,007	184	718
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Mill gear	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	385
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,425	.....	.....
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¾	84
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	16	2	50
Iron— Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	134	3,300	9½	528	¾	10
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

Total, Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
63,126	3,09,763	70,843	3,40,384	1	1,000	.....	.....	63,127	3,10,763	70,843	3,40,384
.....	86,712	.....	66,050	.....	1,02,584	.....	47,623	.....	1,89,296	.....	1,13,673
.....	757	.....	625	.....	381	.....	.....	.....	1,138	.....	625
119¾	9,303	246¼	13,588	271	12,357	252½	13,417	390¾	21,660	498¾	27,005
2,427	6,410	2,127	6,817	40	110	35½	146	2,467	6,520	2,162½	6,963
.....	7,241	.....	8,417	.....	136	.....	1,889	.....	7,377	.....	10,306
86,482	21,843	169,246	44,048	6,162	2,133	1,374	613	92,644	23,976	170,620	44,661
257	4,425	139	1,565	107	501	46	513	364	4,926	185	2,078
196,521	49,72,972	164,522	40,84,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,521	49,72,972	164,522	40,84,621
2,612	2,805	2,845	3,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,612	2,805	2,845	3,164
82,061	47,53,013	100,299	61,66,096	967	49,987	470	19,839	83,028	48,03,000	100,769	61,85,935
.....	.....	.....	4,437	.....	2,013	.....	2,538	.....	2,013	.....	6,975
1,874	3,009	885½	1,732	200	232	.....	.....	2,074	3,241	885½	1,732
56	1,146	55¾	2,191	13	260	78	2,008	69	1,406	133¾	4,199
918,138	3,49,050	154,944	1,15,857	186,715	1,51,610	54,540	45,730	1,104,853	5,00,660	209,484	1,61,587
.....	.....	5,870	3,730	1,422,201	6,57,405	1,816,290	8,13,898	1,422,201	6,57,405	1,822,160	8,17,628
8,229,140	13,46,132	5,060,923	8,98,883	481,226	55,924	518,602	56,949	8,710,366	14,02,056	5,579,525	9,55,832
.....	.....	14,296	1,387	14,647,115	18,26,656	13,711,670	17,08,822	14,647,115	18,26,656	13,725,966	17,10,209
25,056	4,890	948,909	1,45,025	2,269,136	3,15,170	1,468,907	2,00,085	2,294,192	3,20,060	2,417,816	3,45,110
140	28	.....	.....	21,809	4,010	10,950	2,595	21,949	4,038	10,950	2,595
657,308	1,12,771	481,108	71,686	1,008,205	1,78,739	766,809	1,34,556	1,665,513	2,91,510	1,247,917	2,06,242
350,261	1,00,514	367,067	97,100	1,394,595	2,18,012	1,515,766	2,22,357	1,774,854	3,18,526	1,882,833	3,19,457
24,491	4,003	18,180	3,475	155,354	21,820	110,244	14,515	179,845	25,823	128,424	17,990
.....	.....	120	50	2,940	1,716	2,583	1,939	2,940	1,716	2,703	1,989
1,606	4,800	540	1,600	3,375	7,234	3,075	6,576	4,981	12,034	3,615	8,176
.....	3,01,589	.....	2,52,118	.....	4,21,103	.....	3,42,381	.....	7,22,692	.....	5,94,499
.....	71,134	.....	76,599	.....	20,526	.....	16,966	.....	91,660	.....	93,565
10,199¾	20,382	150⅝	24,462	3,626	37,854	3,397	39,506	13,825¾	58,236	4,047⅜	63,968
.....	40,789	.....	39,346	.....	20,738	.....	16,279	.....	61,527	.....	55,625
3,260	84,229	2,758¾	74,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,260	84,229	2,758¾	74,994
2,166	3,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,166	3,170	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,309	2,056	.....	.....	360	110	.....	.....	4,669	2,166
.....	350	.....	65	.....	305	.....	724	.....	655	.....	789
.....	73,912	.....	77,773	.....	83,527	.....	72,489	.....	1,57,439	.....	1,50,262
807½	40,842	750	29,944	32	1,215	18	1,132	839½	42,057	768	31,076
.....	18,352	.....	23,642	.....	18,070	.....	9,983	.....	36,422	.....	33,625
48,707½	1,82,227	9,420⅓	43,182	679,231	29,30,461	689,399½	32,52,307	727,938½	31,12,688	698,819½	32,95,489
49,996¼	18,16,654	44,378½	10,94,879	576	18,085	305⅞	10,125	50,572¾	18,34,739	44,684⅜	11,05,014
.....	22,082	.....	26,034	.....	22,081	.....	15,162	.....	44,113	.....	41,196
15,685		25,255¾		.....		.....		15,685		25,255¼	
163,386	4,11,577	255,504	5,70,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,386	4,11,577	255,504	5,70,589
28,405		31,465		33		15		28,438		31,480	
	15,93,320		19,32,440		1,620		910		15,94,940		19,33,350
2,354,927		2,518,482		2,690		1,220		2,357,617		2,519,702	
.....	8,962	.....	22,217	.....	750	.....	2,105	.....	9,712	.....	24,322
.....	2,97,809	.....	2,12,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,97,809	.....	2,12,749
.....	74,913	.....	1,32,086	.....	2,630	.....	903	.....	77,543	.....	1,32,989
.....	22,613	.....	21,102	.....	51,204	.....	27,564	.....	73,817	.....	48,666
.....	25,118	.....	28,096	.....	14,399	.....	12,198	.....	39,517	.....	40,294
17,691	44,154	17,268	42,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,691	44,154	17,268	42,738
11,939	58,001	9,069	49,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,939	58,001	9,069	49,578
6,664	27,818	6,720	27,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,664	27,818	6,720	27,705
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,479	.....	63,591	.....	1,120	.....	800	.....	16,599	.....	64,391
.....	21,965	.....	17,331	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	22,015	.....	17,331
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122 38/112	7,583	115	5,697	318	19,013	660	33,143	440 38/112	26,596	775	38,840
120½	3,797	158½	3,433	20	598	11	680	140½	4,395	169½	4,113
5,335½	52,490	6,008¾	54,038	4,553	41,064	4,410	43,927	9,938½	93,554	10,413¾	97,965
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	4,218	1,544	20,880	.....	.....	142	365	351	4,218	1,686	21,245
1,479	13,791	1,887	16,736	655	6,823	313	3,042	2,134	20,614	2,200	19,778

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	5	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	37	985	3⅜	65	25	350	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	41	1,425	85½	4,670	.....	.....	125	1,350
Oils	Gallons	3,992	6,73	3,394	6,404	2,071	3,692	1,774	3,508
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	11,996	.....	10,031	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	3,694	.....	1,644	.....	15,719	.....	27,837
Provisions	,,	.....	1,44,284	.....	1,63,357	.....	45,774	.....	61,124
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	1/16	202	¾	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	6	323	4½	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	220	1,100	.....	.....	800	550	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	112	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	19	435	1	30	437	6,595	1,082	17,283
Tea	Lbs.	400	400	402	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	E. Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	160
Manufactured	C. ,,	3,389	2,684	18,262	11,946	24	22	2,113	695
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	4,265	.....	7,187	.....	790	.....	560
Wax (including Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	48	83	144	150	.....	.....
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value	.....	87	.....	3,215	.....	44,767	.....	42,158
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	8,374	3,967	2,462	2,824	950	700	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	133	.....	2,005	.....	1,100	.....	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	74,373	.....	1,10,074	.....	20,375	.....	18,788
Total, Merchandise	.....	.....	59,50,648	.....	51,30,658	.....	4,20,625	.....	3,14,597
Treasure— Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,275	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Silver	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	43,018	.....	66,500
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	1,100	.....	31,275	.....	43,018	.....	69,500
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	59,51,748	.....	51,61,933	.....	4,63,643	.....	3,84,097

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
313	4,250	275	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,009	808	16½	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,064	15,320	2,464	4,320
.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,135	.....	1,350	.....	340	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,802	.....	27,466	.....	6,541	.....	6,726	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
½	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	1,240	100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,648	6,510	3,412	2,410	900	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,256	1,822	1,232	332
1,441	20,595	2,166	35,893	.....	.....	4	100	16,827	2,11,775	20,145	2,81,939
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	252	.....	.....	2,480	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	839	.....	1,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	80	180	240	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	330	.....	2,297	.....	685	.....	624	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
540	571	258	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,250	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
.....	32,951	.....	15,503	.....	7,732	.....	20,944	.....	197	.....	322
.....	1,94,417	.....	1,97,801	.....	85,951	.....	1,07,003	.....	2,40,248	.....	2,97,219
.....	3,000	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
.....	3,000	.....	1,850	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
.....	1,97,417	.....	1,99,651	.....	86,951	.....	1,07,003	.....	2,40,998	.....	2,97,219

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	15	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	400	.....	.....
Oils	Gallons	391,230	1,68,534	4,18,840	1,83,087	471	759	1,614½	7,376
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....	506
Provisions	,,	.....	1,445	.....	9,848	.....	2,11,953	.....	2,32,751
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¾	20
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093	8,215	1,065½	8,635
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	2,595	479¼	4,171
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,453	.....	170,915
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	800
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	580
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,780	.....	2,104
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,104	5,489	918	985
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	197	150	1,850
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209,610	2,22,621	1,279,180	2,83,929
Manufactured E.	,,	8,460	6,100	2,916	1,652	336	150	.....	.....
Manufactured C.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (including Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	4,556	.....	6,307
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	900	150	310
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,288	.....	3,633
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	7,536	.....	11,625	.....	40,984	.....	29,251
Total, Merchandise	.....	.....	1,4,40,707	.....	10,31,119	.....	5,784,680	.....	7,825,774
Treasure—Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.31,418	.....	50,908
Treasure—Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,75,008	.....	798,964
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,06,426	.....	849,872
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	14,40,707	.....	10,31,119	.....	65,91,106	.....	8,675,646

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	60	27½	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	1,540	104	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,38,823	.....	1,76,381	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....	9,297	.....	44,344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28,763	2,22,212	21,076	1,91,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
199	1,050	384½	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,64,662	.....	,51,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	480	.....	.....	120	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	900	3,890	4,390	300	375	4,010	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	.....
77,952	27,674	1,03,992	36,234	72,464	10,148	134,848	20,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	2,150	2½	42	4,078	56,007	2,939	49,357	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	420	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	83	16,912	2,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,88,528	1,26,530	5,84,080	68,878
.....	.....	1,336	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	400	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	2,577	4	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26,911	.....	18,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	696	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,619	.....	13,115
.....	1,19,832	.....	1,71,632	.....	6,747	.....	8,479	.....	452	.....	3,042
.....	49,41,107	.....	43,59,305	.....	98,061	.....	96,380	.....	1,84,180	.....	1,45,294
.....	3,25,016	.....	1,36,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,22,770	.....	12,13,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,47,786	.....	13,49,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55,88,893	.....	57,09,204	.....	98,061	.....	96,380	.....	1,84,180	.....	1,45,294

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	150	13,250	137	10,330	2	100	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	20	400	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 1 4	1,000	.....	.....
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	610
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,562	.....	6,605
Provisions	,,	.....	1,516	.....	685	.....	4,59,799	.....	5,13,676
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	450	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	22	1,050	.....	.....	6	372	190½	1,355
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034	.....	110
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	64	200	856	7,150	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	1,000	1,000	2,020	1,712	2,541	3,011	1,200	650
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	610
Spices	Lbs.	11,536	3,213	35,560	12,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	50	1,000	1½	14	7	265
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	502	1,600	1,205
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,720	1,000	25,629	9,560
Manufactured (E)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,914	17,144	15,841	10,297
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	75
Wax (including Candles)	Cwt.	220	190	.....	.....	500	200	800	500
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553	.....	493
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	700	10,060	10,790
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,840	.....	2,440
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	5,760	.....	16,385	.....	55,124	.....	85,264
Total, Merchandise	.....	.....	4,29,141	.....	3,25,437	.....	7,62,460	.....	7,72,483
Treasure—Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,510	.....	2,03,445
Treasure—Silver	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	68,155	.....	9,200
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,61,665	.....	2,12,645
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	4,31,141	.....	3,25,437	.....	10,24,125	.....	9,85,128

E.—Signifies Europe. C.—Signifies Country.

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—concluded.

Total, Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
167¼	14,480	137	10,330	187	5,709	21	1,492	354¼	20,189	158	11,822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151¾	2,991	3⅜	65	101	1,548	11	90	252¾	4,539	14⅜	155
1,516	13,685	512¾	12,557	30½	1,479	145	6,862	1,546	15,164	657¼	19,419
401,545	1,97,388	4,28,346½	2,06,079	18,700	37,059	31,737	55,723	420,245	2,34,447	460,083¾	2,61,802
.....	12,005	.....	10,448	.....	18,876	.....	21,357	.....	30,881	.....	31,805
.....	25,970	.....	37,998	.....	10,034	.....	9,831	.....	36,004	.....	47,829
.....	10,40,364	.....	12,36,383	.....	10,11,819	.....	9,15,105	.....	20,52,183	.....	21,51,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
⅛	202	⅛	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	202	⅛	162
29,356	2,30,427	22,591½	2,02,820	1,961	17,778	4,287	39,657	31,317	2,48,205	26,878½	2,42,477
840½	5,393	1,059¼	6,668	5,917	37,575	6,496½	49,595	6,757½	42,968	7,555¾	66,263
.....	2,62,149	.....	3,22,412	.....	288	.....	2,033	.....	2,62,437	.....	3,24,445
1,276	10,070	464	1,500	19,532	76,798	19,190	68,265	20,808	86,868	19,654	69,765
10,859	14,946	15,024	12,642	1,83,657	2,18,923	1,64,275	1,82,101	194,516	2,33,869	1,79,299	1,94,743
.....	6,505	.....	4,019	.....	58,445	.....	35,046	.....	64,950	.....	39,065
186,424	48,346	276,662	70,669	18,16,640	3,27,627	16,73,364	3,06,251	2,050,552	3,75,973	1,950,026	3,76,920
23,019⅔	2,97,768	26,546¾	3,87,759	32,449	3,48,377	30,048	3,62,301	55,468½	6,46,145	56,594¾	7,50,060
1,798	1,252	2,002	1,450	27,094	18,015	20,257	13,071	28,892	19,267	22,259	14,521
2,245,024	3,50,234	1,906,137	3,64,628	26,31,552	3,53,687	3,592,960	6,16,286	4,876,576	7,03,921	5,499,097	9,80,914
57,829	30,152	40,468	25,005	.....	.....	4,614	3,103	57,829	30,152	45,082	28,108
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,328	6,435	2,437	1,308	10,328	6,435	2,437	1,308
.....	6,574	.....	9,462	.....	1,457	.....	2,942	.....	8,031	.....	12,404
876	620	1,040	838	4,481	5,090	2,088	2,336	5,357	5,710	3,128	3,174
47	2,577	4	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2,577	4	300
.....	77,889	.....	81,034	.....	25,779	.....	52,887	.....	1,03,668	.....	1,33,921
.....	.....	.....	.....	265	592	43	118	265	592	43	118
11,122	6,838	13,626	15,298	26,586	30,561	18,669	22,998	37,708	37,399	32,295	38,296
.....	42,830	.....	22,607	.....	36,898	.....	12,430	.....	79,728	.....	35,037
.....	3,69,713	.....	4,91,309	.....	1,76,742	.....	1,90,839	.....	5,46,455	.....	6,82,148
.....	2,05,32,225	.....	2,06,03,070	.....	1,01,50,817	.....	1,01,73,446	.....	3,06,83,042	.....	3,07,76,516
.....	7,52,944	.....	4,27,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,52,944	.....	4,27,165
.....	10,13,799	.....	20,87,876	.....	2,92,592	.....	6,72,018	.....	13,06,391	.....	27,59,894
.....	17,66,743	.....	25,15,041	.....	2,92,592	.....	6,72,018	.....	20,59,335	.....	31,87,059
.....	2,22,98,968	.....	2,31,18,111	.....	1,04,43,409	.....	1,08,45,464	.....	3,27,42,377	.....	3,39,63,575

D.—TRADE—

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	906	608	640	555	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	56	60	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yds. Bombay	13,821	1,520	2,979	346	..	..	..	..
	Yds. Sind	7,131	777	5,332	741	..	..	..	..
White	,, Bombay	14,475	2,380	6,369	1,572	180	150	..	..
	,, Sind	70	40	854	150	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	47,873	8,129	38,393	11,992	110	50	..	..
	,, Sind	2,600	771	2,609	932	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. Bombay	..	..	47,869	5,412	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	575	..	2,908	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	23,275	8,86,796	22,624	6,37,881	659	11,668	487	4,552
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value Bombay	..	18,58,395	..	10,37,913	..	..	..	..
	Value Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	1,836	15,477	294	2,407	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	8	50	..	..	..	..
All others, unenumerated	,, Bombay	197	8,271	224	11,773	35	4,968	1	300
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	1	15	28,351	4,01,190	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	Lbs. 5	1	..	..	..	..
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	42,14,078	..	42,27,561	..	42,580	..	1,02,863
	Value. Sind	..	44,43,423	..	45,39,847	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.. Bombay	..	69,96,244	..	63,41,510	..	59,416	..	1,07,715
	.. Sind	..	44,45,011	..	45,41,785	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	12	2,950	..	..	..	..
	No. Sind	..	..	2	200	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	94,980	..	78,156	..	3,553	..	3,328
	Value. Sind	..	31,355	..	47,370	..	..	..	375
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	215	11,050	241	15,869	10	504	..	..
	,, Sind	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	29,119	2,23,432	57,878	4,79,027	91	1,830	106	2,120
	,, Sind	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	,, Bombay	1,185,331	3,41,09,929	1,349,011	4,10,25,540	720,376	2,10,15,135	695,071	2,12,76,679
	,, Sind	51,334	12,70,610	49,008	12,44,470	385	9,900	385	8,800
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	550	239	100,767	43,466	..	..	..	..
	Lbs. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	103,296	18,839	130,888	12,190	..	..	..	..
	Yds. Sind	9,274	1,993	6,455	4,288	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	70,037	..	84,771	..	150	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	256	..	515	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	11,692	..	16,081	..	585	..	1,860
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	1,266	2,72,252	564	92,624	56	18,585	48	14,927
	Cwt. Sind	15	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	422,995	18,30,140	512,385	22,60,676	43,162	1,62,496	86,394	3,51,474
	,, Sind	396	1,302	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	2,259	11,547	2,101	10,712	6	40	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,, Bombay	4,831,166	2,24,73,425	2,821,283	1,27,25,300	5,042	20,168	1	4
	,, Sind	1,755,129	75,35,877	3,582,309	1,46,48,410	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	18,380	58,216	10,474	38,360	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	41,115	1,19,025	19,160	55,726	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	1,704	13,632	..	..	..	..	..	..
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	56,033	5,27,530	23,161	2,16,761	..	..	21	168
	,, Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins— Hides, raw — Bombay	Cwt. or No.	34,195 / 342,626	6,90,541	16,048 / 162,689	2,92,843	.. / ..	..	7 / 150	300
Hides, raw — Sind	Cwt. or No.	16,175 / 162,700	4,05,212	9,142 / 91,401	2,16,258	.. / ..	..	65 / 700	1,735
Hides, dressed or tanned — Bombay	Cwt. or No.	12,505 / 163,985	8,02,340	14,209 / 187,404	8,28,636	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned — Sind	Cwt. or No.	57 / 639	4,290	3 / 80	300	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Skins, raw — Bombay	Cwt. or No.	56 / 2,100	1,350	25 / 900	1,250	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Skins, raw — Sind	Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	185 / 7,645	3,520	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned — Bombay	Cwt. or No.	28,322 / 3,100,729	3,902,369	27,524 / 30,90,850	39,84,206	44 / 5,000	6,531	38 / 2,894	5,660
Skins, dressed or tanned — Sind	Cwt. or No.	109 / 11,975	9,050	5 / 640	550	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value .. Bombay	..	35,303	..	38,130	..	14,069	..	4,205
	Value .. Sind	..	4,420	..	2,007	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. .. Bombay	21	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. .. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. .. Bombay	250	75	5	2	..	..	1,700	459
	No. .. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt. .. Bombay	..	220	..	735	..	..	..	..
	Cwt. .. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588,490	2,46,693	1,309,371	1,99,290
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,465	1,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	817,857	1,44,570	1,008,876	1,79,407
200	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
498	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,492,482	2,79,375	1,105,930	2,22,790
200	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466,340	89,144	269,688	50,279
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	5,234	..	7,199
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
913	36,729	244	7,008	..	..	50	1,250	24	894	29	1,621
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8,454	..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	80,560	1,61,100	150,280	2,35,282	2,114	21,733	2,276	22,828
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	200	..	..	..	..	159	12,374	311	15,757
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	11	229	6	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,79,640	..	2,76,832	..	1,31,367	..	93,577	..	1,13,416	..	1,92,615
..	43,930	..	9,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,575
..	5,26,724	..	2,85,090	..	2,92,485	..	3,80,609	..	9,13,662	..	8,91,918
..	44,130	..	9,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,575
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2,400	31	1,400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,855	..	20,414	..	906	..	210	..	15,029	..	17,065
..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
371	15,740	1	100	..	..	2	84	3,829	1,56,981	2,875	1,42,233
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,525	19,855	1,449	11,115	110	773	328	2,018	1,331	7,987	1,188	8,142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
486,533	1,44,94,820	538,370	1,71,12,740	665,235	1,88,33,227	837,525	2,44,15,103	252	3,044	108	1,143
20,113	5,03,060	12,087	3,23,970	11,375	2,60,500	11,619	2,64,600	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	17	600	206
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	240	125	..	..	147,835	31,952	364,922	71,476
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	..	5,059
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	800	..	876	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	272
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	12,478	87	11,389	486	1,54,411	523	1,56,259	..	..	1	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,393	66,532	3,745	13,891	3,598	13,348	10,943	45,082	155	935	211	1,786
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,488	2,28,821	56,844	2,13,296
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,381	50,369
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	426	2,282	178	1,004	251	1,533	6,381	27,622	22,103	1,11,827
560	2,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	3,500
2 735,901	1,17,44,114	1,001,063	44,55,111	1,118,852	48,22,062	403,246	18,05,318	18,377	84,580	4,886	23,134
148,274	6,37,524	249,106	9,80,154	..	..	..	..	2,929	12,000	3,368	13,800
985	2,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,662	2,21,147	70,286	2,80,035
85,628	2,43,715	4,300	11,490	..	..	..	..	196	800	2,778	8,593
515	4,320	1,080	14,800	563	6,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,017	10,019	699	7,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	65	870	26	761	41	950	..	..	..	..
..	..	580		1,000		500		..		..	
9,882	2,57,580	16,500	3,87,440	2,133	62,268	1,961	53,506	..	..	..	..
104,025		190,175		23,975		23,275		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				..		..		..		..	
.16	38			..		..		..		..	
1,000	1,035	5,250	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164		470		79		25		..		..	
4,200	4,060	14,000	13,450	2,500	2,266	940	725	..	..	..	..
17		18		3		..		..		2	
1,315	1,988	2,436	1,894	238	357	..	..	..	..	50	200
..				..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,701	..	7,222	..	355	..	1,805	..	1,737	..	14,453
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35,506	11,177	5,020	1,506	..	..	3,903	1,051	579,300	1,05,459	332,900	62,276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	630
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE—

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during

ARTICLES.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	165,025	1,12,083
	Sind	..	..	..	..	250	175
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,616,082	3,01,747
	Sind	..	..	..	..	4,734	610
White	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,784,762	2,46,313
	Sind	..	..	..	..	2,620	342
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Bombay	..	..	..	..	5,691,838	10,17,572
	Sind	..	..	..	..	73,285	10,914
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	42,346	13,888
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	90
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	3,791
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	151
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	2	150	662	18,775
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay	..	16,604	..	4,553	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	96,400	1,66,700	43,000	81,750	6,657	47,257
	Sind	..	..	..	..	36	210
All others, unenumerated	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	3,990	1,15,119
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	39,110	4,66,502
	Sind	..	..	..	..	550	6,570
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value. Bombay	..	20,644	..	54,866	..	6,57,847
	Sind	..	19,425	..	9,750	..	41,053
Total of Foreign Merchandise	.. Bombay	..	2,03,948	..	1,41,319	..	30,00,894
	Sind	..	19,425	..	9,750	..	60,115
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	..	2,405	..	628	..	11,099
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	75
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	12,313	5,70,686
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	454	3,175
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	839	4,998
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	..	..	..	..	261,255	1,25,245
	Sind	..	..	..	..	300	150
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,679,880	4,73,906
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	..	491	..	..	..	37,866
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	..	1,573	..	127	..	8,491
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	..	60	2	410	290	45,496
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,936	10,925
	Sind	..	..	..	..	7	40
Grain and Pulse—Gram	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	309	1,264
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	229,686	11,36,737
	Sind	..	..	..	..	522	2,212
Wheat	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	60,111	2,83,565
	Sind	..	..	..	..	251	1,025
Other sorts	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	128,314	4,27,263
	Sind	..	..	..	..	20,566	59,883
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	170
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	..	..	..	..	2,799	26,077
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	645 / 6,240	17,182	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	3,882 / 36,500	1,15,000	560 / 2,600	13,900	229 / 1,047	5,240
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	1 / 20	100
	Sind Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
	Sind Cwt. or No.	112 / 4,100	2,650	117 / 5,850	2,800	.. / ..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay Cwt. or No.	63 / 7,080	8,524	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
	Sind Cwt or No.	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..	.. / ..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value .. Bombay	..	175	..	1,334	..	11,502
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	..	..	..	..	57,750	11,220
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other kinds	Cwt. Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	639
	Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
151,852	1,07,759	3,241	2,347	4,005	2,487	..	..	5	8
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,688,757	2,10,183	237,543	41,080	273,187	47,805	115,180	24,271	30,450	4,922
99,801	12,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,454,997	1,92,200	389,592	77,465	404,000	86,992	23,176	3,987	33,715	6,639
116,527	15,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,681,867	6,15,965	890,906	1,90,592	684,315	1,60,691	71,532	14,380	84,463	19,055
382,268	51,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37,307	13,335	207,378	49,500	187,634	43,264	16,486	1,743	8,088	1,193
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,443	..	27,301	..	33,697	..	4,401	..	15,170
..	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
690	12,246	137	1,304	180	1,916	6,596	73,205	2,094	23,259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	100	..	89,142	..	70,331
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,391	28,373	2,288	14,825	2,259	14,900	36,654	61,640	77,334	1,14,740
1,139	6,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,276	65,381	262	8,345	1,160	9,002	955	11,832	1,306	13,266
2	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,080	3,66,526	2,844	34,088	2,883	38,646	110	1,980	..	..
385	5,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,96,113	..	5,05,537	..	4,74,713	..	9,65,116	..	10,52,468
..	18,334	..	7,121	..	8,825	..	...	..	..
..	21,10,524	..	9,52,384	..	9,14,213	..	12,51,700	..	13,20,451
..	1,10,921	..	7,121	..	8,825	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,704	..	22,748	..	11,004	..	5,204	..	5,390
..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,344	5,00,276	..	..	81	4,050	1	70	5	310
8	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,254	8,587	..	..	..	..	1	8	10	233
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
907	5,368	..	..	7	210	37,655	10,09,899	45,847	18,02,565
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,891	2,84,300	4,651	1,32,700
2,80,525	1,33,556	7,530	3,272	800	536	96,354,525	3,87,66,787	104,802,015	4,19,70,448
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,622,751	2,96,175	85,359	15,627	133,524	27,821	14,571,321	19,76,050	1,260,892	1,48,431
3,110	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29,253	..	29,479	..	31,447	..	8,768	..	5,819
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,529	..	6,057	..	4,264	..	2,41,398	..	88,309
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	10,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,329	10,446	4	20	2	12	7,81	37,905	42	337
3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
586	2,228	4,295	16,855	8,393	33,404	21	81	5	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
308,957	16,38,428	7,891	42,356	6,565	36,948	29	156	47	283
14,020	62,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73,639	3,33,851	5,106	24,804	3,725	18,219	382	1,796	348	1,690
863	3,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177,144	6,25,829	18,466	71,896	27,950	1,09,571	157	843	162	904
20,028	53,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,659	16,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42		..		..		..		..	
118	2,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
597		..		..		..		..	
40	1,260	..	..	2	128	..	..	..	..
360		..		16		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..		..		..		..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,878	..	38,300	..	32,575	..	31,090	..	16,287
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85,400	17,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,500	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,346	..	44	..	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs. Bombay	945,788	5,87,787	862,773	6,14,576	1,200	1,049
	Lbs. Sind	606	253	650	324	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. Bombay	12,233,213	17,49,254	12,751,511	20,03,493	110,914	13,690
	Yds. Sind	367,740	44,683	587,653	71,780	...	...
White	,, Bombay	3,177,204	5,74,718	4,776,777	8,08,834	1,074,048	1,63,019
	,, Sind	24,110	3,546	86,737	11,291	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,, Bombay	19,160,848	43,29,647	18,767,616	42,55,257	7,555,332	16,88,291
	,, Sind	375,837	63,925	283,263	51,126	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. Bombay	104,733	29,654	263,153	1,20,257	126,322	15,803
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value Bombay	...	58,344	...	58,041	...	9,262
	Value Sind	...	572	...	200	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	501	7,645	521	5,934	76	2,404
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	10,970
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay	13,936	96,422	16,583	1,10,298	215	1,181
	Cwt. Sind	665	1,964	984	2,685	...	...
All others, unenumerated	,, Bombay	3,897	1,90,839	18,172	6,28,203	4	240
	,, Sind	1	10	67	2,038	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	73,271	8,55,116	82,902	11,27,124	...	...
	,, Sind	1,489	21,389	540	8,392	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	Value Bombay	...	25,82,981	...	23,09,362	...	4,56,667
	Value Sind	...	88,146	...	68,570	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	... Bombay	...	1,10,62,407	...	1,20,41,879	...	23,62,576
	... Sind	...	2,24,488	...	2,16,406	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value Bombay	...	8,692	...	19,387	...	30,724
	Value Sind	...	1,019	...	1,048	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,, Bombay	5,565	2,36,987	5,801	3,01,338	...	...
	,, Sind	11	500	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, Bombay	108	776	425	3,222	7	150
	,, Sind	...	...	3	45	...	...
Cotton—Raw	,, Bombay	115	1,070	141	950	...	...
	,, Sind	103	1,400	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	139,026	67,914	151,811	74,103	1,593,735	7,42,885
	Lbs. Sind	600	206	140	50	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds. Bombay	1,118,826	2,99,161	1,142,526	2,61,055	236,538	30,890
	Yds. Sind	40,877	6,630	33,260	6,806	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	12,651	...	13,626	...	12,907
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,, Bombay	...	24,399	...	35,247	...	11,126
	,, Sind	...	1,243	...	515	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay	2,532	4,94,229	4,061	8,48,679	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	2,222	2,87,978	5,821	7,25,635	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	2,835	16,293	1,351	10,035	632	3,337
	,, Sind	5	125	15	411	...	...
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	39	150
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,, Bombay	52,864	2,50,940	75,984	3,98,054	22	96
	,, Sind	6,818	26,949	34,484	1,55,264	...	...
Wheat	,, Bombay	514	2,342	406	1,863	40	210
	,, Sind	1,701	6,215	746	3,033	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	1,004	4,214	1,169	5,148	189	1,090
	,, Sind	1,187	3,922	2,229	6,347	...	...
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	,, Bombay	...	...	2	127	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw	,, Bombay	1,267	12,678	967	9,817	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	34 / 200	800	109 / 830	2,997	... / ...	...
	Sind Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No.	17 / 200	960	37 / 303	1,705	... / ...	...
	Sind Cwt. or No.	19 / 194	625	22 / 236	710	... / ...	...
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
	Sind Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No.	3 / 160	120	... / ...	...	2 / 200	200
	Sind Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c. ...	Value Bombay	...	260	...	1,520	...	9,484
	Value Sind	...	25	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags	No. Bombay	366,402	83,212	313,804	68,356	...	...
	No. Sind	22,461	5,000	34,830	7,042	...	...
Other kinds	Value Bombay	...	15,205	...	20,338	...	13
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Qunatity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
16,293	10,919	407,141	3,47,308	131,582	98,152	1,523,301	10,51,182	1,167,150	8,34,456
...	...	325	249	540	340	1,181	677	1,246	724
252,938	38,087	6,612,406	8,30,339	6,756,899	8,47,533	23,527,649	32,08,594	23,066,092	33,51,059
...	...	607,094	79,340	494,717	63,758	986,699	1,25,910	1,187,503	1,48,325
979,578	1,62,357	3,897,879	5,78,511	3,162,181	4,63,798	11,195,698	17,92,882	11,826,493	19,01,799
...	...	167,670	19,262	157,921	18,353	194,670	23,290	362,039	44,797
6,053,649	14,91,593	17,026,700	32,87,944	19,944,106	38,74,305	51,938,119	1,08,16,112	50,360,389	1,06,51,648
...	...	431,558	63,973	383,454	57,712	883,480	1,39,683	1,051,594	1,61,763
97,344	10,942	824,460	1,31,815	634,660	1,04,104	1,788,065	3,31,547	1,545,743	3,48,786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	4
...	16,865	...	73,270	...	85,780	...	1,82,178	...	2,22,603
...	...	...	5	...	411	...	728	...	1,006
45	3,357	3,371	54,628	2,349	32,230	36,219	10,94,048	29,315	7,31,404
...	...	3	34	...	...	3	34	...	...
...	7,219	...	1,11,847	...	1,38,048	...	20,95,412	...	12,59,214
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,906	1,32,290	15,886	1,27,234	257,566	7,18,625	312,303	7,87,812
...	...	1,131	6,035	68	614	1,832	8,209	2,199	10,194
...	...	5,487	2,18,755	5,631	1,34,574	14,986	5,70,743	29,082	8,78,456
...	...	25	1,061	9	76	26	1,071	78	2,169
...	...	50,841	6,02,484	51,504	7,03,984	166,189	19,60,432	192,726	26,37,602
...	...	1,226	14,712	1,352	18,881	3,265	42,671	Cwts. 2,277-5 lbs.	33,024
...	5,21,873	...	20,96,983	...	20,32,557	...	1,22,66,859	...	1,18,35,400
...	...	...	1,27,823	...	1,06,230	...	47,70,921	...	47,62,680
...	22,63,212	...	84,66,174	...	86,42,299	...	3,60,88,614	...	3,54,40,239
...	...	...	3,12,994	...	2,66,375	...	51,13,284	...	51,64,686
...	...	41	2,625	391	19,360	79	5,025	434	23,710
...	...	41	309	345	1,905	41	309	347	2,105
...	24,132	...	2,24,859	...	2,47,487	...	4,25,054	...	4,42,405
...	50	..	3,474	...	11,285	...	35,923	...	60,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13,739	6,68,807	9,029	5,13,971	36,043	16,60,825	27,379	14,78,231
...	...	4	201	56 lbs.	30	15	701	Cwts. 8-56 lbs.	430
15	80	1,952	14,113	2,070	17,654	35,698	2,72,099	64,723	5,32,198
...	...	3	35	4	31	3	35	7	76
...	...	1,101,921	3,16,76,692	1,352,032	4,04,32,493	4,198,262	12,11,48,814	4,819,019	14,55,72,791
...	...	37,180-56 lbs.	9,14,471	66,753	17,27,355	Cwt. 130,381-56 lbs.	32,44,241	144,503	37,01,895
1,513,289	6,85,050	24,666,065	1,00,05,746	25,179,794	1,08,23,729	123,022,742	4,97,12,105	132,029,601	5,37,31,094
...	...	60	45	341	164	960	401	481	214
914,429	1,14,372	38,624,977	44,64,473	40,972,725	46,45,856	57,568,272	73,11,023	4,65,42,657	55,77,376
...	...	1,061,141	1,21,555	1,310,505	1,50,032	1,111,292	1,30,178	13,53,330	1,61,552
...	7,355	...	59,797	...	66,363	...	2,36,757	...	2,43,715
...	...	...	128	...	1,068	...	384	...	1,583
...	19,696	...	25,525	...	19,002	...	3,31,675	...	1,93,263
...	...	...	621	...	194	...	1,876	...	727
...	...	562	1,22,503	252	52,493	5,231	11,20,014	5,556	1,187,071
...	...	13	1,665	15	1,521	2,250	2,92,143	5,886	7,27,156
26	141	37,168	1,63,093	33,988	1,56,495	539,689	23,05,022	6,50,416	28,50,375
...	...	182	597	57	259	590	2,064	75	690
...	...	5,484	21,294	8,735	35,588	72,636	268,465	74,564	2,84,544
...	...	11	70	192	665	11	78	15,573	51,034
...	...	...	...	17	60	...	...	17	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
12	72	289,508	13,91,913	382,525	20,64,259	589,384	28,65,171	798,971	42,64,398
...	...	12,007	48,262	20,589	87,700	19,347	77,423	69,828	3,09,039
13	66	1,878,672	31,92,922	838,271	37,62,098	10,654,163	4,76,49,988	5,146,881	2,31,26,654
...	...	2,095,755	35,47,729	3,263,890	1,31,21,271	4,004,039	1,67,40,370	7,100,282	2,87,70,161
71	421	253,457	9,12,208	584,644	20,85,098	477,614	16,99,595	871,900	31,45,366
...	...	100,835	3,01,632	Cwts. 165,825-41 lbs.	4,52,739	249,527	7,28,977	Cwts.214382-41 lbs.	5,88,181
...	...	14	574	1,020	11,025	2,799	24,796	2,108	26,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22,739	1,76,867	26,735	2,16,626	83,855	7,53,171	53,242	4,66,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	474	80	1,783	34,928	7,09,758	17,258	2,99,869
...	...	290		382		350,356		165,173	
...	...	2,113	62,944	191	4,605	34,414	9,08,244	28,537	6,80,204
...	...	22,157		1,500		350,404		310,248	
...	...	99	5,788	86	4,787	12,622	8,09,188	14,374	8,36,516
...	...	1,398		870		165,603		188,953	
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4,915	25	1,010
...	...	...		...		833		316	
...	...	...	10	...	...	66	2,395	63	4,250
...	...	12		...	...	3,112		6,150	
...	...	52	1,890	23	920	407	10,806	820	21,415
...	...	2,810		1,114		13,610		29,549	
...	...	5	500	3	388	28,459	39,20,589	27,585	39,92,348
...	...	576		403		3,115,298		3,096,633	
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	9,050	5	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,975		640	
...	7,441	...	96,374	...	67,427	...	2,52,350	...	1,97,277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,445	...	2,007
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	98	17	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,026,995	2,62,270	1,198,259	2,79,995	2,066,203	4,73,413	1,940,991	4,31,024
...	...	31,620	7,220	53,830	12,818	54,081	12,220	93,660	20,935
...	...	...	17,918	...	16,222	...	36,289	...	39,792
...	...	35	530	...	...	35	530	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	294	7,820	327	8,653	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, Bombay	9	252	320	7,007	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	123	2,544	13	310	...	...	...	..
	,, Sind	593	14,690	87	1,900	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	87	140	11,537	14,668	204	289	...	...
	Gals. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	822	24,296	1,006	17,295	362	8,026	405	11,536
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay	4 / 5	5,000	3 / 3-34lbs.	3,929	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
	Chests or Cwt. Sind	... / ...	..	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	1,92,977	...	1,74,125	...	46	...	65
	Value Sind	...	63,798	...	50,040	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	4,425	36,783	2,978	21,450	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	698,515	45,45,093	332,567	22,75,437	1,999	11,996	2,000	15,008
	Cwt. Sind	675	4,210	9,442	56,293	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	404,701	26,97,162	71,404	5,26,133	15	82	...	...
	,, Sind	39,321	2,31,518	9,278	52,449	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, Bombay	6,602	49,264	3,000	24,691	600	4,050	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	8,004	64,227	4,008	32,062	2,199	16,693	1	12
	,, Sind	11,005	75,444	3,013	24,474	200	1,700	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	141,920	4,30,742	122,132	7,26,322	...	10	...	...
	,, Sind	2	109	8 lbs	30	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	2,881	2,941	3,550	6,632	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	45,214	...	98,511	...	...	...	175
	Value Sind	...	80	..	60	...	..	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	2,301,612	4,18,632	1,327,367	2,20,323	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	374	556	2	30	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	22,907	21,163	27,162	27,657	805	1,112	2,070	2,422
	Lbs. Sind	160,603	1,28,503	158,290	1,27,449	100	75	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. Bombay	41	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	18,151	20,484	11,775	11,504	1,044	578	1,450	834
	,, Sind	110	152	214	324	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	101	8,686	,123	9,265	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	7	565	4	450	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	421	35,407	91	6,503	13	896	8	1,300
	Cubic Tons. Sind	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	53,696	...	13,557	...	...	...	10
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	14,652,904	68,63,746	17,355,085	81,19,002	...	...	10,080	4,200
	Lbs. Sind	6,464,416	25,35,664	5,245,632	22,45,240	...	...	9,744	4,350
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	3,263	88,643	3,869	1,52,469	...	...	...	...
	No. Sind	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	1,91,753	...	1,79,943	...	1,180	...	2,989
	Value Sind	...	7,223	...	3,440	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	47,15,630	...	39,68,056	...	2,39,021	...	1,85,613
	,, Sind	...	8,54,928	...	9,64,291	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	Bombay	...	8,56,25,945	...	7,88,52,952	...	2,15,27,585	...	2,18,35,348
	Sind	...	1,33,47,377	...	1,97,80,169	...	11,675	...	15,260
Dutiable	Bombay	...	11,547	...	10,712	...	40	...	...
	Sind	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	8,56,37,492	...	7,88,63,664	...	2,15,27,625	...	2,18,35,348
	Sind	...	1,33,47,382	...	1,97,80,174	...	11,675	...	15,260
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	...	9,26,33,736	...	8,52,05,174	...	2,15,87,041	...	2,19,93,063
	Sind	...	1,77,92,393	...	2,43,21,959	...	11,675	...	15,260
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	26,76,207	...	43,43,978	...	31,205	...	13,507
	Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	2,27,246	...	67,045	...	1,720	...	1,793
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	29,03,453	...	44,11,023	...	32,925	...	15,300
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	9,55,37,189	...	8,96,16,197	...	2,16,19,966	...	2,20,08,363
	Sind	...	1,77,92,393	...	2,43,21,959	...	11,675	...	15,260
Government—Stores	Bombay	...	52,825	...	55,020	...	...	...	8
	Sind	...	2,200	...	25,833	...	...	...	...
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	52,825	...	55,020	...	...	...	8
	Sind	...	2,200	...	25,833	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	976	1,124	...	...	39	54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
776	15,405	1,005	26,076	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,546	...	748	...	312	...	376	...	4,69,817	...	6,27,591
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,330,909	85,89,854	911,739	62,86,640	137,181	8,79,021	328,743	23,40,120	52	328	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,168,388	75,95,203	749,680	55,55,749	83,528	5,33,085	63,731	4,35,977	57	345	43	255
158,669	9,36,306	61,963	3,72,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244,920	16,97,813	135,952	10,77,008	19	136	...	...	6	44	15	126
...	...	791	5,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
468,883	38,43,057	569,193	43,44,941	121,211	9,42,730	232,920	18,82,190	128	1,255	...	...
283,914	19,36,062	216,119	14,47,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725,698	42,72,746	857,433	54,76,637	60,505	3,41,580	123,892	7,89,324	358	3,914	288	4,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	10lbs	15	...	...	...	...
5,598	4,436	606	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,681	...	6,727
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,300	7,241	51,814	19,684	...	...	...	...	57,326	21,159	51,380	14,855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	146	2	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	107	254	212	137	164	709	695	...	...	2,160	930
1,579	1,623	1,680	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	397	200	6	7	414	245	357	335
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	234	...	...	...	...	21	1,260	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	23,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,295	...	9,610	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,800	6,750	24,864	10,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99,720	33,750	388,080	1,69,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	5,403	23	1,080	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,029	...	4,821	...	570	...	...	...	...	...	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,60,209	...	8,89,208	...	7,373	...	7,800	..	25,804	...	64,316
...	3,371	...	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	5,34,35,449	...	4,53,67,301	...	2,65,38,770	...	3,18,85,192	...	13,91,021	...	15,86,707
...	45,60,991	...	37,13,834	...	3,25,034	...	3,18,846	...	12,800	...	73,407
...	2,760	...	2,282	...	1,004	...	1,533	...	27,622	...	1,11,827
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
...	5,34,38,209	...	4,53,69,583	...	2,65,39,774	...	3,18,86,725	...	14,18,643	...	16,83,534
...	45,60,991	...	37,13,834	...	3,25,034	...	3,18,846	...	12,800	...	76,907
...	5,39,64,933	...	4,56,54,673	...	2,68,32,259	...	3,22,67,334	...	23,32,305	...	25,90,452
...	46,05,121	...	37,22,883	...	3,25,034	...	3,18,846	...	12,800	...	78,482
...	23,000	...	31,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,25,281	...	9,14,050	...	14,000	...	2,000	...	13,94,498	...	11,53,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,48,281	...	9,45,750	...	14,000	...	2,000	...	13,94,498	...	11,53,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,45,13,214	...	4,66,00,423	...	2,68,46,259	...	3,22,69,334	...	37,26,803	...	37,43,452
...	46,05,121	...	37,22,883	...	3,25,034	...	3,18,846	...	12,800	...	78,482
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,300	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	9,300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Arabia.			
			1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—										
Dye	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	122
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	16	565	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—										
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	40,109	53,085	50,559	70,863
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	141	197	816	1,235
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	11	700	2,499	50,743	1,707	29,994
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	½ Lbs 70	576	...	...
	Chests or Cwt. ...	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions...	Value ...	Bombay...	...	972	...	1,608	...	5,00,673	...	6,52,616
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	...	3,193
Saltpetre	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	400	3,913	152	1,558
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Seeds—										
Linseed	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	7	50	141	858
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, ...	Bombay...	900	6,000	885	7,650	2	14	5	35
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	27	199	17	134
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly...	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	5,158	38,433	4,882	38,671
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	22	180	31	224
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	3,846	34,190	4,975	46,736
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	18	155	127	1,892
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	415	1,660	596	2,534
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	92,152	...	1,38,136
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	...	...	25	41	1,265,925	2,62,542	936,112	1,89,577
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	84	35
Stone, Jade	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	8,117	66,043	9,510	84,121
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	65
Tea	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	...	...	350	300	5,498	3,538	15,886	10,882
		Sind ...	...	...	210	157	200	125	52	32
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	65,390	8,405	35,550	4,382
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	261	296	2	5
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	233	169	661	355
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—										
Teak	Cubic Tons...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	23	1,416	85	10,805
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Other sorts	Value...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	15,407	...	10,990
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	694
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	24,528	10,392	11,424	4,284	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	8,736	3,750	128,352	57,300	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Shawls	No. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	1,108	9,547	999	7,654
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ...	Bombay...	...	8,126	...	5,408	...	40	...	100
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	,, ...	Bombay...	...	10,694	...	8,158	...	1,49,168	...	1,76,046
		Sind ...	...	...	...	150	...	6,111	...	14,860
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Free ...	...	Bombay...	...	66,594	...	30,648	...	33,46,342	...	34,96,295
		Sind ...	...	1,21,400	...	74,307	...	75,289	...	83,938
Dutiable ...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	11,36,737	...	16,38,428
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,212	...	62,575
Total ...	...	Bombay...	...	66,594	...	30,648	...	44,83,079	...	51,34,723
		Sind ...	...	1,21,400	...	74,307	...	77,501	...	1,46,513
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	Bombay...	...	2,70,542	...	1,71,967	...	74,83,973	...	72,45,247
		Sind ...	...	1,40,825	...	84,057	...	1,37,616	...	2,57,434
Treasure ... ... Gold ...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	11,32,290	...	13,14,683
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,300	...	9,740
Total ...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	11,32,290	...	13,14,683
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,300	...	9,740
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay...	...	2,70,542	...	1,71,967	...	86,16,263	...	85,59,930
		Sind ...	...	1,40,825	...	84,057	...	1,62,916	...	2,67,174
Government ... Stores	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	11,698	...	3,112
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure— Gold	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total, Treasure ...	...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total, Stores and Treasure ...	...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	11,698	...	3,112
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	210	...	...	2	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,540	3,175	680	1,070	8,015	10,105
2	216	2	126	584	23,596	508	16,442	2,699	3,992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	530
...	...	...	...	30,399½	4,08,92,761	29,159½	3,74,09,393	...	...
...	...	...	...	37,999-42 lbs.		36,449-42 lbs.		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,22,784	...	4,29,781	...	2,42,156	...	2,00,319	...	26,437
...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	...	...	1,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	153	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
24	183	34	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,307	38,298	3,168	34,740	825	6,319	487	3,331	157	1,181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	2,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	1,328
...	3,773	...	4,524	...	1,543	...	435	...	38,986
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
224	120	16,324	2,251	...	...	...	...	4,55,092	1,42,598
...	...	...	...	2,001	349	2,485	505	3,673	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	198	1,357	...	...	...	...
319	4,778	88	1,416	...	...	...	...	1,167	17,381
...	...	...	...	158	2,468	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,385	2,96,566
...	...	...	...	170	170	...	...	21,103	16,034
288	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	31	...	...
683	3,494	592	1,550	...	...	...	...	47	42
...	...	...	...	417	238	441	229	1,752	1,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	224	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	13,920	...	50	...	...	37	4,782
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,160	..	7,458	...	2,62,074	...	4,01,495	...	1,945
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
215	3,204	17	180	2	100	12	120	1,026	98,820
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33,638	...	41,555	...	2,353	...	471	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
...	53,449	...	54,722	...	1,53,018	...	95,900	...	77,547
...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	11,886
...	7,02,234	...	8,65,731	...	8,36,71,991	...	8,16,71,214	...	20,02,493
...	...	...	60	...	2,90,943	...	1,32,700	...	3,51,518
...	42,356	...	36,948	...	156	...	288	...	2,50,940
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,949
...	7,44,590	...	9,02,679	...	8,36,72,147	...	8,16 71,497	...	22,53,433
...	...	...	60	...	2,90,943	...	1,32,700	...	3,78,467
...	16,96,974	...	18,16,892	...	8,49,23,847	...	8,29,91,948	...	1,33,15,840
...	7,121	...	8,885	...	2,90,943	...	1,32,700	...	6,02,955
...	20,000	...	14,700	...	...	...	...	...	5,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37,76,000	...	38,60,210	...	3,87,675	...	2,86,557	...	12,18,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,27,120
...	37,96,000	...	38,74,910	...	3,87,675	...	2,86,557	...	12,23,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,27,120
...	54,92,974	...	56,91,802	...	8,53,11,522	...	8,32,78,505	...	1,45,39,684
...	7,121	...	8,885	...	2,90,943	...	1,32,700	...	12,30,075
...	1,402	...	3,523	...	...	...	...	...	15,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
...	1,402	...	3,523	...	...	...	...	...	15,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,515

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.* 1889-90. Quantity.	Persia—*continued.* 1889-90. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1888-89. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1888-89. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1889-90. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1889-90. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals Bombay	4,173	5,923	168	168	...	...
	Gals Sind	1,686	2,201	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	124	1,291	102	4,098	49	2,060
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chests or Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	19,876	...	91,925	...	95,615
	Value Sind	...	565	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	37	390	3	21
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	14	82	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	...	...	56	332	148	1,015
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, Bombay	...	...	37	286	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	...	...	...	4	...	...
	,, Sind	129	1,085	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	473	3,859	10,924	80,870	5,581	64,722
	,, Sind	191·0 lbs.	55	...	..	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	30,985	...	23,032	...	21,471
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	1,074,176	3,42,188	1,135	136	112	25
	Lbs. Sind	4,344	1,390	...	...	...	675
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	900	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	1,269	19,159	..	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	854,158	6,79,302	110	79	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	263,669	1,22,510	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	744	1,013	3	4	39	57
	,, Sind	4,828	3,434	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	778	58,145	742	53,772
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood...							
Teak	Cubic Tons. Bombay	39	4,157	...	...	...	...
	Cubic Tons. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	2,021	...	10	...	...
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No. Bombay	896	1,10,381	25	240	...	...
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	...	...	596	...	844
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	1,28,648	...	2,79,344	...	2,34,258
	,, Sind	...	17,920	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	Bombay	...	30,27,816	...	13,82,907	...	13,33,289
	Sind	...	9,00,802	...	...	...	50
Dutiable	Bombay	...	3,98,054	...	96	...	72
	Sind	...	1,55,264	..	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	34,25,870	...	13,83,003	...	13,33,361
	Sind	...	10,56,066	...	...	...	50
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	...	1,54,67,249	...	37,45,579	...	35,96,573
	Sind	...	12,72,472	...	...	...	50
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	21,662	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	5,90,000	...	7,65,400	...	11,20,186
	Sind	...	4,37,225	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	6,11,662	...	7,65,400	...	11,20,186
	Sind	...	4,37,225	...	...	...	...
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	1,60,78,911	...	45,10,979	...	47,16,759
	Sind	...	17,09,697	...	...	...	50
Government—Stores	Bombay	...	4,072	...	...	...	16,065
	Sind	...	15,146	...	...	...	...
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	2,020	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	2,020	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	4,072	...	...	...	16,065
	Sind	...	17,166	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	..	... 1	... 19	... 294	... 7,820	... 323	... 8,672
... 9	... 372	...	...	42	1,474	324	7,129
...	...	...	...	... 123	... 2,544	... 13	... 310
...	...	...	...	593	14,690	87	1,900
35,498	49,556	46,180	66,214	87,686	1,17,696	113,129	1,58,738
2,515	3,463	3,989	5,473	5,355	7,652	6,491	8,909
4,671	87,508	4,450	69,412	9,895	2,14,435	9,268	1,75,014
... 27	...	... 17½	...	... 30,431	...	... 29,180	..
33¾	34,215	21-98 lbs.	20,870	38,038¾	4,09,32,552	36,475	3,74,34,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,02,773	...	15,78,434	...	30,53,418	...	37,81,154
...	26,067	...	21,580	..	99,813	...	75,778
... 133	1,440	69	810	... 649	6,401	224	2,389
1,143	7,740	...	...	5,568	44,523	2,978	21,450
6,28,544	39,30,566	437,979	29,89,305	2,797,246	1,79,57,143	2,013,169	1,39,07,368
...	...	...	...	675	4,210	9,442	56,293
5,16,083	34,07,855	1,360,116	1,01,96,437	2,173,730	1,42,40,078	2,246,011	1,67,23,253
456,555	26,45,472	523,693	31,47,742	649,545	38,13,296	594,934	35,72,666
1,76,559	11,56,547	140,962	11,13,779	428,794	29,08,522	279,980	22,15,988
40 Lbs.	4	5	59	40 lbs.	4	796	5,639
102,886	8,27,767	121,488	9,72,740	708,469	57,34,166	9,82,492	72,70,616
164,251	11,69,890	122,517-41 lbs.	8,66,057	459,549	31,84,457	341,809 cwt. 41 lbs	23,39,195
68,307	4,21,985	216,098	13,3[illegible]103	1,017,144	56,32,946	1,334,527	84,82,928
78	561	251-1 lbs.	1,124	104	860	397-29 lbs.	3,116
977	4,120	1,270	4,643	10,203	14,485	6,022	16,081
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	71,218	...	73,522	...	2,80,599	...	3,74,486
...	130	...	220	...	240	...	280
2,490,295	5,46,564	2,222,083	5,28,762	6,587,910	13,99,341	5,681,878	13,18,211
6,134	1,481	24,961	4,919	9,807	1,862	29,389	6,344
231	545	550	500	931	3,202	1,452	1,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,596	1,67,919	11,834	1,29,567	27,369	2,58,735	22,703	2,34,297
75	656	1,094	1,094	75	656	150	1,159
70,002	57,353	75,497	67,515	481,110	3,80,254	978,246	7,89,915
4,078	3,292	871	719	187,663	1,49,652	424,772	2,52,127
2,811,290	3,38,825	3,780,159	4,73,728	2,887,009	3,47,273	3,815,772	4,78,141
15,907	1,231	26,700	2,072	15,907	1,231	26,700	2,072
12,781	10,149	21,203	14,703	34,198	35,730	36,609	30,237
599	282	1,137	681	2,694	1,765	6,840	4,794
76	5,635	55	4,400	958	72,700	948	68,861
...	...	...	...	7	565	4	450
390	45,823	711	81,838	884	88,374	1,373	1,42,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
...	25,693	...	76,446	...	3,87,280	...	5,21,795
...	3,351	...	3,767	...	3,859	...	4,461
215.712	1,19,700	32,088	10,990	14,909,944	70,00,588	17,433,541	81,48,966
6,825	2,550	40,992	17,175	6,570,697	25,75,714	5,812,800	24,93,140
1,265	33,991	598	12,371	7,080	2,39,998	6,414	2,84,255
...	...	...	...	80	4,000	3	12
...	6,902	...	9,391	...	2,51,187	...	2,45,823
...	443	...	20	...	7,709	...	3,460
...	7,69,524	...	10,55,870	...	74,41,679	...	68,68,033
...	23,178	...	82,606	...	8,99,474	...	10,81,442
...	7,04,39,977	...	8,43,62,318	...	35,01,31,308	...	35,43,64,811
...	1,38,54,907	...	1,96,42,189	...	3,29,51,934	...	4,47,35,562
...	13,91,913	...	20,64,319	...	28,65,171	...	42,64,458
...	48,262	...	87,700	...	77,428	...	3,08,044
...	7,18,31,890	...	8,64,26,637	...	35,29,96,479	...	35,86,29,269
...	1,39,[illegible]3,169	...	1,97,29,889	...	3,30,29,362	...	4,50,44,606
...	3,02,98,064	...	9,50,68,926	...	38,90,85,093	...	39,40,69,508
...	1,42,16,163	...	1,99,96,264	...	3,81,42,646	...	5,02,09,292
...	96,125	...	28,447	...	28,51,881	...	44,53,994
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,56,879	...	19,04,387	...	1,16,99,489	...	1,12,13,911
...	96,045	...	33,200	...	7,48,465	...	4,80,165
...	23,53,004	...	19,32,834	...	1,45,51,370	...	1,56,67,905
...	96,045	...	33,200	...	7,48,465	...	4,80,165
...	8,26,51,068	...	9,70,01,770	...	40,36,36,468	...	40,97,37,413
...	1,43,12,208	...	2,00,29,464	...	3,88,91,111	...	5,06,89,457
...	1,81,107	...	1,88,287	...	2,72,248	...	2,70,087
...	25,108	...	28,642	...	36,023	...	69,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,73,000	...	6,00,000	...	7,73,000	...	6,00,000
...	31,700	...	32,000	..	35,500	...	44,020
...	7,73,000	...	6,00,000	...	7,73,000	...	6,00,000
...	31,700	...	32,000	...	35,500	...	44,020
...	9,54,107	...	7,88,287	...	10,45,248	...	8,70,087
...	56,808	...	60,642	...	71,523	...	1,13,661

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	7	1,700	21	119
Apparel(including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	11,706	...	15,284	...	...	...	2,370
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	2	500	1	50	...	...	2	100
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	16,247	12,74,303	14,086	10,82,032	6,071	4,47,669	5,288	3,87,514
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	E. / C. Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. / C. Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	E. / C. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	E. / C. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	23,900	...	31,272	...	390	...	1,130
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	...	...	2	125	6	300	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Feathers	Lbs.	2,434	11,050	2,073	13,850	168	700	14	30
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ware	Value	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	...	...	4	30	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	6,451	4,25,600	9,593	4,22,066	7,837	3,92,092	8,737	1,76,861
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	390	...	750	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw	Cwt.	1,758	58,225	2,631	78,620	2,543	1,03,904	4,048	1,40,011
	No.	23,880		32,890		35,210		55,105	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1,353	71,085	9,150	6,98,733	22	1,570	18	950
	No.	106,170		735,677		1,900		1,300	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	6,020	...	12,782	...	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	600	...	27,100	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	450
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	...	440	...	210	...	...	...	...
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	50	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	235	...	212	...	230	...	4,200	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,686	19,80,881	32,747	25,41,674	1,423	1,04,544	1,887	1,46,011	23	1,486	8½	581
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
								1,900	231	1,330	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	620	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	300	...	640	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3½	120	19	1,630	...	...	...	...
14	150	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,544	100	2	50	...	...	...	...	1½	10	15	100
...	7,16,960	5,002	2,26,358	168	6,700	503	20,380	...	...	...	...
326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	10,150	232	5,698	2,347	72,710	2,808	74,869	...	...	...	...
4,285		2,330		32,520		50,380		...		...	
115		129		30		...		...		...	
4,510	3,575	18,290	13,488	880	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1½	23	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	94	1,836	320	5,043
Apparel(including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	1,000	...	...	...	41,391	...	18,727
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	31½	1,815	24	1,302
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	458	900	148	518
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	145
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	36,004	2,572	90,425	25,980
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	51	212	4	69
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	27,836	22,25,567	39,773	29,84,961	9,710¼	2,76,645	9,941	2,38,364
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	142¾	2,927	52	1,008
Twist and Yarn	E. Lbs.	...	...	...	...	143,990	120,595	126,694	88,423
	C.					493,183	233,807	300,365	3,80,380
Manufactures— Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. Yards	...	...	...	...	1,905,513	321,558	3,664,196	3,26,024
	C.					4,944,130	735,305	7,131,802	9,69,967
White	E. ,,	...	...	...	...	718,190	103,374	1,287,879	1,76,435
	C.					6,420	842	13,480	1,783
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	E. ,,	...	...	...	...	636,141	93,736	521,261	88,441
	C.					451,349	95,946	649,459	1,25,600
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	...	...	...	...	16,642	3,778	32,928	4,310
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,016
	Gross	...	...	...	...	650	1,945	673	2,050
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,265	...	1,74,884
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	29,428	...	26,998
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,561	77,357	42,914½	81,094
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	17,419	...	18,211
Feathers	Lbs.	...	28	100	28	100	...	...	...	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	...	36,141
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	21½	864	2½	88
Other Ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,156	...	12,432
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	81,728¾	4,44,125	66,286½	3,41,145
Gums and Resins	,,	...	204	19,080	251	11,595	2,787¾	61,410	959¾	70,295
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,577	...	3,728
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	5,760	1,81,490	4,055	1,39,540	78	1,745	161	3,936
	No.	...	60,415		50,780		830		1,650	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	35,946	23,71,556	23,760	17,26,310	81½	2,136	246	4,365
	No.	...	2,813,320		1,917,260		6,324		19,455	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	445
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	200
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,781	...	76
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	100	...	...	9,135	...	9,277
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	3,852	...	4,205
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	80	217	24	72
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	...	1,770
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	5,937	...	5,750
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	7¾	459	105	5,219
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	20¼	962	23	1,113
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,036	30,151	4,380½	40,329
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	269¾	1,830	140	297
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	406	5,047	742	9,304
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	1,022	10,332	384	3,365

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,070	28,484	2,177	46,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57,689	...	24,367	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	...
...	5	...	5,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1,698	65	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
936	2,796	872	4,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,146	...	7,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,192	4,726	15,373	5,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	72	9	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,137	29,490	1,208	32,254	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
25	68	188	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,430⅛	1,42,263	6,933½	2,39,914	178	7,989	74	5,185	108	3,780	211	7,581
...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	550	412½	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11¼	249	98½	2,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245,859	1,96,935	23,570	21,776								
39,581	22,617	33,033	19,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,40,918	9,37,276	3,757,809	6,95,320					11,250	2,500	38,250	7,151
22,283,161	21,23,329	8,061,968	7,07,498	...	...	...	...				
1,113,067	1,49,926	593,732	86,531					...	...	...	...
8,432	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340,561	61,314	152,722	27,819								
320,733	45,065	501,478	62,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,001	2,181	11,614	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
389	262	211	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	651	241	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,56,333	...	1,50,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	6,970	...	9,374	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	335
135⅜	2,009	1,127	3,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	1¼	260
...	17,299	...	8,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	5,410	282	6,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28,613	...	24,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
756¼	12,152	374	12,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,344	...	12,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551,033½	25,51,575	561,042	26,84,781	...	...	...	...	1,335½	6,136	277	1,566
1,828⅜	18,119	893¾	9,122	114	4,810	23	180	14¾	165	24	656
...	15,370	...	8,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
72½	1,000	80¾	1,519	...	...	...	...	16	240	...	...
1,219		938		...	...	...	...	160		...	
3¾		163		...		...		...		...	
215	153	12,930	7,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,532	...	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	905	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,507	...	3,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
...	7,637	...	8,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,100	2,674	2,033	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
508	2,510	662	2,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	954	1,357	3,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,415	...	3,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,309	...	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	2,823	88½	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	40
97¼	3,411	60	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,523⅛	25,921	1,038¼	13,081	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
76½	519	34	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	100
1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
268	2,504	232½	2,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	4	1,600	735	3,733	745	4,099
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	2,450	.....	2,000	.....	2,994	.....	13,918
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	25	750	48	2,080	½	20	5	553
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	70
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	896	600	578	236	469	162
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	46
Coffee	Cwt.	4	252	.....	.....	4,631	2,33,330	6,683½	3,69,283
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	24
Corks	Gross.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn E.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	160	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn C.				1,500	950	.....	.....	28	6
Manufactures— Piece-goods—									
Grey E.	Yards	21,750	3,59[illegible]	13,995	2,770	46,255	8,443	82,230	14,683
Grey C.		.....	.....	.....	.....	2,788	353	8,952	887
White E.	,,	2,400	620	.....	.....	400	62	1,670	515
White C.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E.	,,	3,225	685	4,800	1,100	746	112	24	4
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C.		.....	.....	.....	.....	300	60	.....	.....
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	.....	240	.....	175	.....	396	.....	715
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	460	.....	1,030	.....	3,622	.....	1,086
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13½	337	4	34
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	419
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	3,354	162	4,730
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	.....	200	.....	364	.....	2,418	.....	2,005
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	4	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Ware	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	406
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	.....	.....	13	118	3,222½	16,740	2,720½	13,844
Gums and Resins	,,	200½	2,685	364	6,030	5,399¼	1,66,372	8,501	1,83,878
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	360	.....	595
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,472½	1,14,355	5,047	1,49,493
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,781		65,630	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	5	92¼	4,696
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10		7,940	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	2,350
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Jewellery	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	.....	3,352
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880	.....	419
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	517	857	756	1,993
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	259	211	1,236
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	433	155	583
Machinery and Mill-gear	Value	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	112
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	160	5	365
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	.....
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	80	37	318
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	2	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,910	35,753	3,267	57,591	1	100	216	2,683	2,911	35,853	3,483	60,274
.....	1,18,395	.....	81,078	.....	19,308	.....	6,060	.....	1,37,703	.....	87,138
.....	175	.....	5,240	.....	725	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	5,240
96	4,783	145	7,246	18	828	3	100	114	5,611	148	7,346
1,394	3,696	1,026	5,004	5	30	.....	.....	1,399	3,726	1,026	5,004
.....	1,245	.....	7,944	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,245	.....	7,946
57,774	7,534	107,163	32,611	1,120	500	840	100	58,894	8,034	108,003	32,711
63	284	14	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	284	14	411
1,137	29,490	1,208	32,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137	29,490	1,208	32,254
25	68	236	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	68	236	243
97,346⅞	66,98,659	117,632½	80,03,100	304	13,098	791	30,588	97,650⅞	67,11,757	118,423¼	80,33,688
.....	203	.....	24	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	24
762	552	428½	157	100	112	.....	.....	862	662	428½	157
153¾	3,176	150½	3,809	.....	.....	6	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
390,548	3,17,810	152,264	1,10,199	9,592	8,160	1,758	1,500	400,140	3,25,970	154,022	1,11,699
532,464	2,56,304	834,926	4,00,424	300	250	4,610	3,068	532,764	2,56,554	839,536	4,03,492
7,127,586	12,73,598	7,557,810	10,46,141	38,600	8,130	15,250	2,860	7,166,186	12,81,728	7,573,060	10,49,001
27,230,079	28,58,987	15,202,722	16,78,352	.....	.....	13,958	1,334	27,230,079	28,58,987	15,216,680	16,79,686
1,831,177	2,53,982	1,883,281	2,63,481	47,000	6,580	12,400	1,720	1,878,177	2,60,562	1,895,681	2,65,201
14,852	1,662	13,480	1,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,852	1,662	13,480	1,783
981,073	1,55,947	678,807	1,17,364	4,011	515	3,600	1,000	985,084	1,56,462	682,407	1,18,364
782,382	1,41,071	1,150,937	1,88,352	1,250	250	.....	.....	783,632	1,41,321	1,150,937	1,88,302
17,721	7,179	44,542	6,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,721	7,179	44,542	6,191
389	262	1,432	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	262	1,432	1,103
1,031	2,596	914	2,414	25	150	.....	.....	1,056	2,746	914	2,414
.....	4,30,834	.....	3,26,343	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	4,30,834	.....	3,26,583
.....	65,245	.....	72,365	.....	8,801	.....	14,995	.....	74,046	.....	87,360
47,539½	80,423	44,068¼	87,002	636	8,686	988	2,483	48,175½	89,109	45,056¼	89,485
.....	36,212	.....	27,102	.....	118	.....	94	.....	36,330	.....	27,196
4,118	20,764	2,559	25,195	33	400	.....	.....	4,151	21,164	2,559	25,195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	890	.....	600	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	1,590	.....	600
.....	53,231	.....	63,553	.....	1,466	.....	4,415	.....	54,697	.....	67,968
781¾	13,291	376½	12,749	2	150	.....	.....	783¾	13,441	376½	12,749
.....	17,000	.....	26,455	.....	180	.....	368	.....	17,180	.....	26,823
637,353½	30,18,686	630,359	30,41,634	150	842	142	992	637,503½	30,19,528	630,501¾	30,42,626
37,548⅛	18,13,993	37,850½	11,27,421	12,641	449,771	9,059	1,74,087	50,289⅛	22,63,764	46,909½	13,01,508
.....	20,697	.....	14,979	.....	15	.....	1,405	.....	20,712	.....	16,384
16,518½		19,062½		3		1,948		16,521¼		21,010½	
219,300	5,43,819	259,703	5,93,686	30	40	20,520	45,286	219,330	5,43,859	280,223	6,38,972
37,551⅜		33,558¾		7¼		1		37,558⅛		33,559¾	
2,933,329	24,51,080	2,712,852	24,55,864	610	375	65	50	2,933,939	24,51,455	2,712,917	24,55,914
.....	9,285	.....	17,000	.....	810	.....	600	.....	10,095	.....	17,600
.....	1,500	.....	57,300	.....	2,98,825	.....	1,84,818	.....	3,00,325	.....	2,42,118
.....	2,686	.....	181	.....	72,300	.....	80,900	.....	74,986	.....	81,081
.....	16,357	.....	17,242	.....	3,566	.....	4,575	.....	19,923	.....	21,817
.....	14,369	.....	13,712	.....	205	.....	370	.....	15,074	.....	14,082
1,697	3,748	2,813	7,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,697	3,748	2,813	7,445
659	2,769	875	3,961	8	84	.....	.....	667	2,853	875	3,961
621	1,387	1,518	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	1,387	1,518	3,700
.....	7,280	.....	5,769	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	7,480	.....	5,769
.....	8,371	.....	7,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,371	.....	7,526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169¾	4,242	199	9,724	.....	.....	1	50	169¾	4,242	200	9,774
118½	4,409	83	3,110	178	7,020	104	3,093	296½	11,429	187	6,203
5,570½	56,222	5,456¾	53,738	.....	.....	20	110	5,570⅛	56,222	5,476¾	53,848
347½	2,372	300	466	16½	75	60	152	364	2,447	360	618
407	5,065	742	9,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	5,065	742	9,304
1,292	13,076	621½	5,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	13,076	621½	5,497

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	109	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	25
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	12,400	.....	18,587	.....	3,22,738	.....	3,01,196
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	7,896	3,925	560	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	12	10	288	323	635	386
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	E.							336	100
	C. ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	280	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	12	450	16	1,100	12	900
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	100	3,456	1,000
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	505	.....	1,070	.....	550	.....	50
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	49,355	.....	36,723	.....	10,705	.....	26,758
Total of Merchandise	.....	.....	19,51,163	.....	24,41,843	.....	12,83,941	.....	10,40,150
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,392	.....	350
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,392	.....	350
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	19,51,163	.....	24,41,843	.....	13,20,333	.....	10,40,500

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	460	.....	1,000	.....	220	.....	657	.....	1,093
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	4,888	700	4,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	200	4	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	7	.....	.....
.....	17,630	.....	15,800	.....	286	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	250	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,296	4,000	8,064	2,850	4,480	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2½	150	88	4,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,425	.....	1,600	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	48,037	.....	52,782	.....	20,613	.....	13,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27,84,078	.....	28,66,808	.....	2,11,188	.....	2,64,180	.....	7,546	.....	7,104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23,542	.....	13,174	.....	205	.....	1,500	.....	3,01,500	.....	6,000
.....	23,542	.....	13,174	.....	205	.....	1,500	.....	3,01,500	.....	6,000
.....	28,07,620	.....	28,79,982	.....	2,11,393	.....	2,65,680	.....	3,09,046	.....	13,104

B 898—33 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62½	4,430	19	999
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,451	42	505
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	270¾	4,275	595	9,770
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,747½	62,655	87,546	39,955
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,373	.....	7,164
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,293	.....	23,678
Provisions	,,	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	3,03,155	.....	3,67,816
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/10	4	1	32
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,156	73,957	8,234	66,005
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042	12,345	1,171½	12,062
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	942
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,801	46,707	13,202	45,825
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,967	91,731	72,670	85,863
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,049	.....	5,716
Spices	Lbs.	70,000	18,000	.....	.....	1,095,892	2,02,724	1,240,260	2,23,091
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000½	3,34,071	33,960	4,44,828
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	280	40	20
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,769,488	3,06,406	1,470,070	2,08,261
Manufactured	E.							70	17
	C. ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,988	571
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505	.....	2,925
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	476	324	275
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	55	1	75
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,604	.....	10,601
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,926	4,990	4,302	4,756
Other sorts	Value	.....	1,600	.....	4,800	.....	42,997	.....	3,489
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	690	.....	10,510	.....	26,905	.....	67,655
Total of Merchandise	.....	.....	48,19,183	.....	49,07,966	.....	45,19,318	.....	50,03,580
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,92,977	.....	7,78,857
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,01,477	.....	7,78,857
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	48,19,183	.....	49,07,966	.....	52,20,795	.....	57,82,437

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
27¾	2,010	27½	1,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264½	3,461	71½	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95⅞	2,465	59¼	1,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50
66,289	61,856	85,757	84,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,060	1,225	80	33
.....	5,604	.....	3,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,448	.....	2,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
.....	8,41,091	.....	9,69,549	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	4,536	.....	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17½	463	8½	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
386	2,140	224	2,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
588	5,387	726	6,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	352	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,239	11,349	1,133	5,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,322	22,221	10,537	7,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25,444	.....	17,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
133,352	27,873	205,114	57,146	784	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,141½	95,322	5,190	72,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	169¾	2,646	583	10,102
5,990	2,846	6,901	3,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,661,142	1,71,129	1,960,511	2,27,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,417	14,754	25,625	17,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,968	830								
.....	1,523	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,403	2,072	522	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	63,149	.....	32,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	.....	407
226	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,334	4,743	4,193	5,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,866	.....	7,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
.....	1,23,803	.....	1,16,941	.....	580	.....	30	.....	700	.....	294
.....	83,08,139	.....	66,34,853	.....	14,904	.....	5,395	.....	23,767	.....	31,452
.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,19,086	.....	14,02,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,425
.....	13,19,086	.....	14,08,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,425
.....	96,27,225	.....	80,43,611	.....	14,904	.....	5,395	.....	23,767	.....	69,877

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	17	400	14	210	1½	30	¼	20
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	826½	457	4,099	2,385
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	63
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	353
Provisions	,,	.....	61,928	.....	47,643	.....	42,410	.....	28,087
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	1$\frac{3}{16}$	60	3½	160
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	5,157	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	100	10¼	85
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	3,845	.....	14,880	.....	3,910	.....	17,219
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	90	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	448	310	15,792	5,496	24,864	8,942
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	2,977	303	393
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	467	189	59
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,07,680	1,04,013	412,538	1,03,994
Manufactured	E.					1,453	1,041	734	421
	C. ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,136	306
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	19
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	50	3,445	8	300	7	420	5	350
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including *Firewood*)	Value	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	946	.....	1,653
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	400	600	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	100	.....	100	.....	2,260	.....	1,840
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	520	.....	670	.....	14,249	.....	62,990
Total of Merchandise	.....	.....	83,345	.....	83,380	.....	7,50,450	.....	10,09,916
Treasure—									
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Silver	.....	.....	6,725	.....	23,100	.....	66,136	.....	1,83,065
Total, Treasure	.....	.....	6,725	.....	23,100	.....	66,136	.....	1,83,215
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	.....	.....	90,070	.....	1,06,480	.....	8,16,586	.....	11,93,131

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90—concluded.

Total Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
90½	6,440	46½	2,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½	6,440	46½	2,631
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
285½	4,912	113½	1,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	285½	4,912	113½	1,716
457½	7,170	673½	11,507	33	962	17	400	490½	7,132	690½	11,907
194,923	1,26,193	177,482	1,26,787	.....	.....	11	20	194,923	1,26,193	177,493	1,26,807
.....	10,023	.....	11,199	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	10,023	.....	11,304
.....	9,048	.....	26,505	.....	60	.....	620	.....	9,108	.....	27,125
.....	12,56,211	.....	14,15,398	.....	1,03,732	.....	93,121	.....	13,59,943	.....	15,08,519
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
769½	5,415	712¾	4,721	21,853	1,11,593	31,857 1/10	1,91,853	22,622½	1,17,008	32,569 7/10	1,96,574
10,833	81,254	8,458	68,075	128	1,200	.....	.....	10,961	82,454	8,458	68,075
1,644	18,039	1,911¾	18,996	2	100	30	135	1,646	18,139	1,941¾	19,131
.....	3,61,505	.....	3,70,897	.....	16,160	.....	9,008	.....	3,77,665	.....	3,79,905
15,062	58,146	14,335	51,116	548	960	.....	.....	15,610	59,106	14,335	51,116
111,289	1,13,952	83,475	93,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,289	1,13,952	83,475	93,515
.....	47,698	.....	24,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,698	.....	24,054
1,337,490	2,63,518	1,479,590	2,92,899	33,712	18,020	6,608	2,650	1,371,202	2,76,538	1,486,198	2,95,549
36,580¾	4,35,016	40,036	5,30,974	.....	.....	10	190	36,580¼	4,35,016	40,046	5,31,164
7,404	3,916	7,777	4,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,404	3,916	7,777	4,238
3,838,310	5,81,548	3,843,119	5,99,890	1,624	165	.....	.....	3,839,934	5,81,713	3,843,119	5,99,890
16,870	15,795	26,765	17,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,870	15,795	26,765	17,858
.....	.....	19,092	1,707					.....	.....	19,092	1,707
.....	2,403	.....	3,339	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	2,463	.....	3,339
2,650	2,548	846	810	20	60	.....	.....	2,670	2,608	846	810
77	5,170	139	7,101	143	7,675	21	1,100	220	12,845	160	8,201
.....	70,301	.....	45,553	.....	821	.....	208	.....	71,122	.....	45,756
730	145	3,456	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	145	3,456	1,000
9,740	10,413	8,495	9,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,740	10,413	8,495	9,854
.....	60,478	.....	22,645	.....	1,600	.....	175	.....	62,078	.....	22,820
.....	3,06,553	.....	3,88,453	.....	70,180	.....	1,08,223	.....	3,77,414	.....	4,96,676
.....	2,47,57,022	.....	2,42,96,577	.....	12,42,419	.....	9,78,101	.....	2,59,99,441	.....	2,52,74,678
.....	8,500	.....	6,150	.....	7,90,350	.....	3,42,400	.....	7,98,850	.....	3,48,550
.....	24,46,563	.....	24,47,229	.....	3,40,435	.....	8,44,720	.....	27,86,998	.....	32,91,949
.....	24,55,063	.....	24,53,379	.....	11,30,785	.....	11,87,120	.....	35,85,848	.....	36,40,499
.....	2,72,12,085	.....	2,67,49,956	.....	23,73,204	.....	21,65,221	.....	2,95,85,289	.....	2,89,15,177

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind, during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	87,202	...	76,698	...	61,462	...	32,560	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer and Porter	26,495	14,865	26,486	14,809	32,314	13,756	32,308	13,751
Spirits	13,43,862	4,71,625	13,10,701	4,63,455	14,26,589	4,98,207	13,96,389	4,89,649
Wines and Liqueurs	1,55,517	53,556	1,55,286	53,379	1,54,098	52,072	1,52,991	51,839
Other sorts	56	47	56	47	57	33	57	33
Oils—								
Mineral—								
Kerosine	3,72,838	...	3,70,667	...	4,28,252	...	4,26,490	...
Other sorts	163	...	163	...	1,271	...	1,271	...
Opium	487	...	487	...	540	...	540	...
Salt	17,142	1,439	17,142	1,439	14,374	1,471	14,374	1,464
All other articles...	1,589	79,443	1,589	74,596	1,329	70,276	1,329	65,413
Total Duty on Imports. Including Salt	20,05,351	6,20,975	19,59,275	6,07,725	21,20,286	6,35,815	20,58,309	6,22,149
Total Duty on Imports. Excluding do.	19,88,209	6,19,536	19,42,133	6,06,286	21,05,912	6,34,344	20,43,935	6,20,685
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	...	5,761	...	5,761	114	8,159	114	8,159
Rice (not in the husk)	1,93,723	49,918	1,92,980	49,839	2,47,533	69,281	2,44,419	69,212
Total Duty on Exports ...	1,93,723	55,679	1,92,980	55,600	2,47,647	77,440	2,44,533	77,371
Grand total, Duty on Imports and Exports	21,99,074	6,76,654	21,52,255	6,63,325	23,67,933	7,13,255	23,02,842	6,99,520

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden, during the two official years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.				
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,158	1,158	1,031	1,031
Spirits	40,513	40,513	35,808	35,808
Wines and Liqueurs	5,378	5,378	5,754	5,754
Other sorts...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	9,749	9,749	10,991	10,991
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Duty on Imports ... Including Salt ...	56,798	56,798	53,584	53,584
Total Duty on Imports ... Excluding do. ...	47,049	47,049	42,593	42,593
EXPORTS.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (not in the husk)	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Duty on Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Duty on Imports and Exports	56,798	56,798	53,584	53,584

D—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1888-89

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	COUNTRY.				Fo	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,99,90,873	1,45,067	1,65,23,960	2,44,919	2,64,664	5,550
„ Madras	1,36,22,222	3,20,336	1,39,25,425	3,05,085	84,713	3,163
„ British Burma	34,83,284	2,96,440	51,73,405	51,545	15,141	350
„ Sind	77,48,814	.....	80,18,204	.....	16,52,638	.....
„ Bombay	.....	56,08,783	.....	58,45,260	.....	1,35,62,802
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	4,48,45,193	63,70,626	4,36,40,994	64,46,809	20,17,156	1,35,71,865
From British Ports within the Presidency	3,98,70,256	4,20,636	3,74,65,384	3,99,776	50,36,591	1,89,688
„ Cutch	22,78,340	71,878	26,22,698	73,612	19,887	3,548
„ Káthiáwár	2,15,75,554	2,26,929	1,87,08,833	2,17,486	1,14,196	6,657
„ Foreign Konkan	3,28,209	.....	2,75,022	.....	4,784	.....
„ Goa	88,75,506	11,845	1,21,59,304	10,766	47,400	.....
„ Daman	24,590	38	27,387	4,920	1	.....
„ Diu	2,16,255	.....	1,46,337	.....	2,035	.....
„ Máhe	6,465	.....	10,619	450	997	.....
„ Pondicherry	28,480	.....	38,128	750	536	1,144
„ Cambay	2,56,393	.....	1,92,169	.....	514	.....
„ Gáekwár's Territory	6,58,811	19,680	6,46,757	35,321	1,456	.....
„ State of Cochin	95,550	.....	91,053	.....	8	.....
„ State of Travancore	22,96,182	5,785	23,01,935	7,267	925	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British	3,66,40,335	3,37,055	3,72,20,242	3,50,572	1,92,739	11,349
Total from all Ports	12,13,55,784	71,28,317	11,83,26,620	71,97,157	72,46,486	1,37,72,902
Government Stores and Treasure	1,53,094	2,69,087	2,88,260	2,95,911	83,640	7,47,649
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	1,05,15,617	2,579	90,62,810	3,225	19,67,502	9,030
„ Madras	81,99,663	54,829	88,48,395	2,56,046	87,98,111	23,241
„ British Burma	10,49,552	28,422	16,16,464	25,875	15,98,938	650
„ Sind	52,89,836	.....	55,06,553	.....	1,37,81,202	.....
„ Bombay	.....	80,79,309	.....	87,56,993	.....	19,53,030
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	2,50,54,668	81,65,139	2,50,34,222	90,42,139	2,61,45,753	19,85,951
To British Ports within the Presidency	4,07,35,222	4,24,933	3,75,48,378	4,11,744	50,49,920	2,21,809
„ Cutch	26,09,211	14,41,693	22,83,704	14,51,533	14,82,975	95,718
„ Káthiáwár	80,14,168	25,04,166	70,04,609	14,67,130	58,20,932	2,10,989
„ Foreign Konkan	1,71,972	.....	1,96,072	.....	50,990	.....
„ Goa	8,33,023	.....	9,40,342	1,347	16,98,790	3,000
„ Daman	57,169	.....	67,970	.....	13,576	.....
„ Diu	1,26,453	.....	1,22,197	.....	44,793	.....
„ Máhe	.....	.....	15	.....	21,695	.....
„ Pondicherry	21,412	.....	57,175	.....	28,001	.....
„ Cambay	2,36,360	.....	2,04,858	.....	1,22,864	.....
„ Gáekwár's Territory	5,47,253	17,377	3,97,236	5,880	1,65,159	993
„ State of Cochin	3,77,154	.....	3,23,102	.....	3,471	.....
„ State of Travancore	15,98,101	.....	15,01,621	.....	6,48,799	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British	1,45,92,276	39,63,236	1,30,98,901	29,25,890	1,01,02,045	3,10,700
Total of all Ports	8,03,82,166	1,25,53,308	7,56,81,501	1,23,79,773	4,12,97,718	25,18,460
Government Stores and Treasure	6,53,361	14,466	6,53,717	18,377	5,16,593	1,13,570

Note.—The Port of Aden being situated out of

—*continued.*

exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1889-90.

DISE.									
REIGN.		TOTAL.				TREASURE.			
1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,52,240	7,330	2,02,55,537	1,50,617	1,66,76,200	2,52,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,09,523	5,278	1,37,06,935	3,23,499	1,40,34,948	3,10,363	3,050	.....	6,749	.....
35,295	3,155	34,98,425	2,96,790	52,08,700	54,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,91,028	.....	94,01,452	.....	1,00,09,232	.....	17,024	.....	1,960	.....
.....	1,34,71,789	.....	1,91,71,585	.....	1,93,17,049	.....	8,61,975	.....	19,61,375
22,88,086	1,34,87,552	4,68,62,349	1,99,42,491	4,59,29,080	1,99,34,361	20,074	8,61,975	8,709	19,61,375
53,98,861	2,07,653	4,49,06,847	6,10,324	4,28,64,245	6,07,429	14,66,990	.....	9,73,324	.....
10,578	13,683	22,98,227	75,426	26,33,276	87,295	10,44,248	44,035	3,82,582	64,182
2,06,630	16,430	2,16,89,750	2,33,586	1,89,15,463	2,33,916	20,27,657	55,780	6,92,993	25,325
8,870	.....	3,32,993	.....	2,83,892	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....
30,248	460	89,22,906	11,845	1,21,89,552	11,226	2,000	.....	48,000	.....
83	.....	24,591	938	27,470	4,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	.....	2,18,290	.....	1,46,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	.....	7,462	.....	10,955	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
849	350	29,016	1,144	38,977	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
517	.....	2,56,907	.....	1,92,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,561	.....	6,60,267	19,680	6,48,318	35,321	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	95,558	.....	91,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
612	.....	22,97,107	5,785	23,02,547	7,267	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,60,465	30,923	3,68,33,074	3,48,404	3,74,80,707	3,81,495	31,38,905	99,815	11,23,575	89,507
79,47,412	1,37,26,128	12,86,02,270	2,09,01,219	12,62,74,032	2,09,23,285	46,25,969	9,61,790	21,05,608	20,50,882
74,429	4,60,797	2,36,734	10,16,736	3,62,689	7,56,708	13,93,354	63,000	11,67,046	61,35,000
13,04,762	23,232	1,24,83,119	11,609	1,03,67,572	26,457	.....	.....	.....	.....
93,02,517	13,144	1,69,97,774	78,070	1,81,50,912	2,69,190	6,29,985	9,000	5,85,117	.....
17,82,144	10,055	26,48,490	29,072	33,98,608	35,930	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,30,15,734	.....	1,90,71,038	.....	1,85,22,287	.....	8,63,000	.....	19,54,920	.....
.....	20,72,264	.....	1,00,32,339	.....	1,08,29,257	.....	1,505	.....	4,365
2,54,05,157	21,18,695	5,12,00,421	1,01,51,090	5,04,39,379	1,11,60,834	14,92,985	10,505	25,40 037	4,365
49,63,585	2,35,548	4,57,85,142	6,46,742	4,25,11,963	6,47,292	13,49,356	.....	9,76,654	.....
14,65,372	1,00,120	40,92,186	15,37,411	37,49,076	15,51,653	1,72,792	.....	1,06,065	.....
57,99,029	1,99,428	1,38,35,100	27,15,155	1,28,03,638	16,66,558	8,50,000	.....	4,58,928	.....
56,494	.....	2,22,962	.....	2,52,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,88,718	.....	25,31,813	3,000	30,29,060	1,347	900	.....	.....	.....
13,889	.....	70,745	.....	81,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,459	.....	1,71,246	.....	1,67,656	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
7,335	.....	21,695	.....	7,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,997	1,000	49,413	.....	83,172	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,07,832	.....	3,59,224	.....	3,12,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,77,163	776	7,12,412	18,370	5,74,399	6,656	.....	.....	587	.....
4,143	.....	3,80,625	.....	3,27,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,88,531	.....	22,46,900	.....	21,90,152	.....	1,16,650	.....	3,33,361	.....
1,04,79,962	3,01,324	2,46,94,321	42,73,936	2,35,78,863	32,27,214	11,40,342	.....	8,99,641	.....
4,08,48,704	26,55,567	12,16,79,884	1,50,71,768	11,65,30,205	1,50,35,340	39,82,683	10,505	44,16,332	4,365
6,67,780	1,09,119	11,69,954	1,28,036	13,21,497	1,27,496	2,05,66,220	2,892	1,74,11,556	.....

India no return relating to that Port is given.

B 898—35 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1889-90,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	260	524,695	127	266,654	...	...	...	...
		Sind	61	102,161	65	118,813	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	3,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	4,176	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	63	118,528	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	4	7,219	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	7	10,372	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	3	4,114	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	3	4,947	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	4	5,933	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	14	24,107	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,763	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	Bombay	17	13,903	14	13,766	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	Bombay	1	639	11	13,198	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	22	31,317	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	Bombay	26	43,687	12	15,579	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	809	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	5	4,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	Bombay	2	2,856	1	1,164	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	6,318	1	1,563	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	Bombay	19	26,229	20	27,591	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1889-90,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	2,700	...	...	2	2,700	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	Bombay	24	52,536	23	50,754	24	52,536	23	50,754
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	1,275	1	2,198
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ..	Steam	Bombay	2	3,523	3	3,665	2	3,523	3	3,665
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	5,626	18	49,407	18	48,836
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	389	...	...	1	389
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	Bombay	1	1,030	1	200	11	9,648	11	8,160
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	400	11	1,085	4	400	38	3,697
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93
Egypt ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	Bombay	2	1,903	...	...	2	1,903	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	191	1	191
Reunion ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	2,198	..	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	296	9	935	61	5,827	90	10,372
		Sind	...	...	1	58	7	435	9	635

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1889-90.				Grand Total, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	262	527,395	127	266,654	356	652,794	154	309,285
...	...	...	...	61	102,161	65	118,813	60	104,782	42	75,911
...	...	...	...	2	3,520	...	...	14	22,997	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	52,536	25	54,930	21	42,923	21	44,663
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,275	64	120,726	1	1,275	105	188,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,219	1	1,275	8	12,336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,523	10	14,037	1	1,132	1	1,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,114	...	...	2	2,859
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,947	...	...	6	8,430
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,933	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	49,407	32	72,943	20	52,205	40	81,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,763	...	...	3	3,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	389	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	23,551	25	21,926	26	22,648	27	22,596
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	2,745	56	4,841	27	4,210	94	8,538	28	3,699	88	8,970
4	336	4	437	4	336	5	530	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	639	11	13,198	2	2,860	15	21,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	31,317	...	...	15	21,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	45,590	12	15,579	18	29,193	10	10,968
...	...	...	...	1	809	...	...	1	879	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	4,474	...	...	11	9,045	3	737
...	...	...	...	1	191	1	191	3	1,793	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	5,054	1	1,164	1	1,427	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	6,318	1	1,563	3	4,798	2	3,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	26,229	20	27,591	17	20,390	19	23,154
...	...	...	...	1	1,047	...	...	1	1,406	...	...
137	13,869	71	7,942	198	10,696	161	18,314	191	20,385	125	14,297
22	1,435	27	1,834	29	1,870	36	2,469	20	1,135	27	2,196

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1889-90,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		2	2,248	1	316	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		29	52,614	21	34,199	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		15	31,492	26	57,381	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		2	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		53	49,828	54	50,556	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		1	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	Bombay ...		1	1,588	1	1,653	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		1	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		86	1,12,427	95	1,49,103	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		3	4,735	24	45,840	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		461	8,15,349	420	7,45,497	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		121	1,61,380	176	2,63,792	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		13	16,787	1	1,563	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...		538	9,08,667	485	8,24,627	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		123	1,62,726	142	1,95,727	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...		23	31,889	10	12,886	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...		3	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	16,489	12	17,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1889-90,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	2,441	1	2,441	1	2,441	1	2,441
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	12	23,846	12	22,459	23	40,335	24	40,447
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
, Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	4	123	...	...	30	1,939	24	1,530
		Sind ...	25	678	23	635	42	1,852	54	2,666
Persia ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	234	13	2,369	17	3,385
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	30	1,890	38	2,201
Siam ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	389	...	...	1	389	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	5	2,982	2	1,230	6	3,958	2	1,230
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	3,275	...	...	8	10,925	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	12	15,299	12	15,300
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	12	2,145	3	641	75	10,817	5	861
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	71	5,570	14	716
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	47	91,643	43	85,534	94	1,77,280	82	1,56,890
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	12	15,299	12	15,300
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	28	5,946	26	4,125	189	25,310	176	21,075
		Sind ...	25	678	24	693	151	9,938	117	6,502
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	37	72,374	34	70,138	84	1,55,765	80	1,50,423
		Sind ...	...	...	2	3,259	8	10,199	9	12,184
	Sailing...	Bombay ...	41	8,850	26	6,193	201	31,610	164	22,352
		Sind ...	32	1,255	26	907	140	9,437	95	5,401

—*continued.*

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1889-90.				Grand Total, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	3	4,689	2	2,757	1	547	1	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	123	6	546	1	123	6	546	2	276	3	1,355
1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	3	491	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	92,949	45	74,646	61	1,04,766	55	93,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	31,492	26	57,381	12	23,988	13	27,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1,159	...	...	9	1,159	...	...	16	2,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	2,819	21	1,207	78	4,758	45	2,737	62	3,698	42	2,543
81	3,363	98	4,208	123	5,215	152	6,874	95	3,759	122	5,783
...	...	...	...	2	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	49,828	54	50,556	54	48,083	52	46,410
13	2,209	4	2,091	26	4,578	26	5,476	31	4,646	25	4,395
18	1,246	22	1,725	48	3,136	60	3,926	46	3,988	42	2,995
...	...	...	...	2	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	3,958	2	1,230	6	3,470	4	2,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	656
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,588	1	1,653	2	3,101	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	94	1,23,352	95	1,49,103	83	1,05,183	94	1,36,249
...	...	...	...	15	20,034	36	61,140	14	16,500	32	49,186
25	2,980	12	1,621	100	13,787	17	2,482	74	10,555	16	2,961
35	3,195	25	2,515	106	8,765	39	3,231	89	7,484	38	3,142
...	...	...	...	555	9,92,629	502	9,02,387	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	133	1,76,579	188	2,79,092	...	...	...	...
246	24,745	184	19,407	448	66,842	361	42,045	...	...	...	...
161	9,673	177	10,817	312	19,611	294	17,319	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	10,64,432	565	9,75,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	1,72,925	151	2,07,911
198	20,070	156	17,396	...	...	...	...	422	83,569	330	52,634
113	7,420	134	8,715	...	...	...	...	256	18,650	229	14,116

D.—TRADE.—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1889-90

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,872	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,396	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	1	25	1	25	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1889-90

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	191	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1889-90.				Grand Total, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	1	1,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1889-90,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	4	7,126	16	25,991	...	...	...	...
		Sind	4	7,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	2,057	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	2,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	13	22,618	3	3,350	...	...	...	...
		Sind	32	55,207	3	4,320	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90	Steam	Bombay	19	29,824	20	29,366	...	...	...	...
		Sind	42	71,306	4	6,377	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	Steam	Bombay	17	23,866	29	51,967	...	...	...	...
		Sind	33	50,940	5	6,436	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	499	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1889-90

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	196
		Sind	1	30	3	78	2	67	4	136
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	169	...	...	1	169	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,204	...	...	1	1,204
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	3	1,752	...	...	3	1,752
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	1	200	...	...	1	200	...	...
		Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	106	...	...	20	1,863	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	261
Total, 1889-90	Steam	Bombay	1	200	1	1,204	1	200	1	1,204
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	275	3	1,752	22	2,223	6	1,948
		Sind	1	30	3	78	2	67	11	641
Total, 1888-89	Steam	Bombay	1	1,041	...	...	2	2,457	...	...
		Sind	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	326	3	311	9	1,048	5	437
		Sind	1	86	7	130	2	153	24	1,003

—*continued.*

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1888-89—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1889-90.				Grand Total, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	4	7,126	16	25,991	2	1,803	14	26,877
...	...	...	...	4	7,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	499
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13,156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	456	...	...	4	456	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	99	...	...	4	295	...	...	2	126
4	164	7	194	6	231	11	330	1	86	29	1,143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,057	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	149	1	44	1	149	2	119	...	...	8	532
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,204	...	...	1	1,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,752	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,648
...	...	...	...	1	2,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	22,818	3	3,350	13	19,206	4	5,623
...	...	...	...	32	55,207	3	4,320	34	52,418	5	6,436
1	99	1	124	21	1,962	1	124	9	1,048	...	...
1	43	17	1,468	1	43	21	1,729	1	67	12	906
...	...	...	...	20	30,024	21	30,570	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	42	71,306	4	6,377	...	...	...	...
2	197	6	679	24	2,420	12	2,627	...	...	...	...
9	535	25	1,706	11	602	36	2,347	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	26,323	29	51,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	52,418	5	6,436
...	...	1	85	...	...	...	...	9	1,048	7	1,021
...	...	43	2,885	...	...	...	...	2	153	67	3,888

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1889-90 compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ..	Aden	237	468,601	278	521,985	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam...	Aden	1	1,448	1	1,567	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
France	Steam...	Aden	...	...	32	48,127	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	5	8,042	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	3	5,108	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam...	Aden	...	...	6	9,968	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam...	Aden	...	...	1	1,550	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam...	Aden	5	7,849	...	.....	...	...	..	...
Spain	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ...	Aden	23	20,493	33	27,933	41	3,121	44	3,324
	Sailing .	Aden	1	1,065	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	Aden	4	5,170	104	165,731	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	1	2,022
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	Aden	1	962	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam ...	Aden	1	46	12	18,756	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	Aden	6	9,887	11	21,443	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	Aden	50	29,419	52	37,711	22	21,989	16	22,027
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	Aden	2	2,927	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam ...	Aden	2	2,765	3	5,047	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam ...	Aden	5	10,496	6	11,493	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam ...	Aden	17	26,448	4	6,012	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam ..	Aden	10	14,574	6	8,679	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam .	Aden	25	31,133	8	8,989	1	1,441	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	Aden	7	8,554	5	6,627	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam ...	Aden	4	4,790	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	Aden	4	7,082	8	10,085	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Phillipines	Steam ...	Aden	9	13,494	1	57	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	Aden	56	169,969	48	149,363	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	Aden	29	5,928	39	29,768	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from sea.	Steam ..	Aden	13	9,470	16	14,808	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90	Steam ...	Aden	511	851 505	682	1,118,849	64	26,551	61	27,373
	Sailing .	Aden	1	1,065	...	. ....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	Steam ...	Aden	570	985 164	797	1,352,551	61	28,052	61	29,539
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1888-89—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				GERMAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,936	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	964	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	121,143	57	125,864	...	...	...	...	1	551	1	1,378	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	69,096	35	81,560	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,540	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	19	49,396	18	47,148	...	...	1	1,521	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,483	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	13,543	5	5,840	37	18,702	46	24,090	1	200	8	2,793	1	1,045	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	466	1	1,463	11	6,758	2	1,368	...	...	4	4,968	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	13,527	8	15,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,565	2	3,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,142	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,142	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,510	...	...	...	...	1	2,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	2	2,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	18,637	8	19,413	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	54,909	5	12,248	...	...	1	2,208	8	21,264	5	12,053	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,208	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	4,958	22	51,307	...	...	...	...	2	3,337	1	2,150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,477	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	815	...	...	...	...	5	6,521	1	407	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,477	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11	28,397	10	25,986	...	...	...	...	14	30,600	14	34,284	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5,497	3	6,476	...	...	...	...	1	200	1	556	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	247,650	114	248,936	68	77,064	68	77,022	78	157,043	87	170,148	2	2,090	2	2,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
120	243,594	121	248,708	58	71,199	62	73,679	1	1,926	5	5,215	1	1,029	4	4,148
2	98	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality in the official year 1889-90 compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Aden	1	614	2	2,380	1	614	5	6,316
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Aden	24	50,517	24	50,827	24	50,517	25	51,791
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Aden	...	...	3	3,252	55	121,694	61	130,494
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	33	69,096	35	81,560
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Aden	19	27,796	29	44,937	19	27,796	30	46,477
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...
Italy	Steam	Aden	...	...	2	3,067	19	49,396	21	51,736
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam	Aden	7	12,650	3	3,170	9	14,133	3	3,170
Russia in Asia	Steam	Aden	3	4,170	7	13,650	3	4,170	9	15,133
Spain	Steam	Aden	13	30,361	13	31,856	13	30,361	13	31,856
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Aden	3	1,751	5	3,170	49	35,241	64	35,893
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Aden	27	17,335	43	37,991	40	24,559	50	45,790
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	7	13,527	8	15,431
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	1	1,565	2	3,506
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	1,142
	Sailing	Aden	...	..	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	1	2,510	1	2,208
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Aden	1	626	1	2,024	2	1,671	3	4,114
	Sailing	Aden	1	647	...	.....	1	647	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	Aden	1	1,215	...	.....	2	2,350	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Aden	...	...	3	5,925	6	18,637	11	25,338
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	32	76,173	11	26,509
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Aden	39	60,389	17	26,288	40	62,597	17	26,288
Japan	Steam	Aden	1	1,026	...	... ..	5	9,321	23	53,457
Turkey in Europe	Steam	Aden	1	1,326	...	.....	1	1,326	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	Aden	...	...	1	1,326	2	2,477	1	1,326
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Aden	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Aden	2	2,275	1	822	2	2,275	1	822
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Aden	1	889	1	686	6	7,410	3	1,908
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Phillipines	Steam	Aden	14	31,639	13	27,608	16	34,116	13	27,608
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	25	58,997	24	60,270
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	3	5,697	4	7,032
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from sea.	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	1	200	...	...
Total, 1889-90	Steam	Aden	157	244,573	168	258,979	417	728,426	439	757,175
	Sailing	Aden	1	647	...	.....	1	647	...	...
Total, 1888-89	Steam	Aden	206	341,789	232	389,194	407	705,271	424	720,944
	Sailing	Aden	1	66	1	589	3	164	2	638

NOTE.—This includes information required in Statement No. 5.

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1888-89—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1889-90.				Grand Total, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	238	469,215	283	528,301	285	563,443	313	626,055
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	25	51,965	26	53,358	23	45,734	28	55,121
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	55	121,694	93	178,621	54	120,197	119	221,657
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	33	69,096	40	89,602	32	66,983	30	65,797
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	19	27,796	33	51,585	22	33,453	28	43,886
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	19	49,396	27	61,704	20	49,641	41	86,685
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	9	14,133	4	4,720	6	11,279	4	6,918
...	.....	...	.....	8	12,019	9	15,133	5	8,295	9	15,041
...	.....	...	.....	13	30,361	13	31,856	13	27,751	14	30,514
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	113	58,855	141	67,150	115	47,820	142	67,700
893	27,014	928	28,945	*1	1,065	...	.....	3	164	1	49
				†893	27,014	928	28,945				
...	.....	...	.....	44	29,729	154	211,521	51	32,942	178	219,035
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
..	.....	...	.....	7	13,527	9	17,453	4	6,665	4	6,894
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	2	2,527	2	3,506	5	6,160	2	1,446
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	1	46	13	19,898	...	.....	19	24,090
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	7	12,397	12	23,651	8	12,706	9	14,159
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	74	53,079	71	63,852	69	55,676	63	51,516
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
428	18,634	421	19,623	*1	647	...	.....	...	.....	1	589
				†428	18,634	421	19,623				
...	.....	...	.....	4	5,277	...	.....	3	4,435	3	2,848
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	8	21,402	14	30,385	9	19,807	26	51,514
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	37	86,669	17	38,002	41	94,511	22	46,528
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	57	89,045	21	32,300	41	64,754	22	34,609
...	.....	...	.....	15	23,895	29	62,136	22	35,431	30	63,759
...	.....	...	.....	1	1,326	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	28	35,051	9	10,315	26	32,360	13	14,576
56	6,280	21	2,714	†56	6,280	21	2,714	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	7	8,554	5	6,627	2	2,261	3	4,626
17	2,850	29	4,268	†17	2,850	29	4,268	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	6	7,065	1	822	12	15,458	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	10	14,492	11	11,993	27	43,894	12	15,737
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	25	47,610	14	27,665	17	36,862	13	27,751
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	81	228,966	72	209,633	102	248,447	91	231,708
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	32	11,625	43	36,800	24	31,097	44	72,864
69	1,016	55	779	†69	1,016	55	779	...	.....	...	...
..	.....	...	.....	14	9,670	16	14,808	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	.....	992	1,606,482	1,182	1,903,397	...	.....	...	...
1,463	55,794	1,454	56,329	*2	1,712	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
				†1,463	55,794	1,454	56,329				
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,038	1,718,062	1,282	2,103,034
1,374	51,492	1,357	51,333	...	.....	...	.....	*3	164	2	638
								†1,374	51,492	1,357	51,333

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1889-90,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Fo	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay...	23	37,399	25	45 427	...	...	1	872	2	1,710
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Sind...	Bombay ...	129	122,510	150	147,174	...	...	...	...	6	6,447
Bombay	Sind ...	150	146,372	159	156,173	...	...	...	...	18	15,617
Madras	Bombay ...	164	178,428	139	119,730	24	11,561	13	6,674	12	1,038
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,107
British Burma	Bombay ...	39	53,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,204
	Sind ...	1	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay ...	355	392,023	314	302,331	24	11,561	14	7,546	21	10,399
	Sind ...	151	147,444	159	156,173	...	...	...	...	34	16,724
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	446	186,004	629	324,754	145	62,013	97	37,487	325	5,717
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British ...	Bombay ...	206	82,537	120	26,500	1	199	1	197	764	15,330
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	248
Total, 1889-90 ..	Bombay ...	1,007	660,564	1,063	663,585	170	73,773	112	45,230	1,110	31,446
	Sind ...	151	147,444	159	156,173	...	...	...	...	41	16,972
Total, 1888-89. ...	Bombay...	730	522,259	716	447,697	22	3,975	22	3,421	1,171	31,084
	Sind ...	133	115,753	158	153,565	...	...	...	...	57	11,285
In Ballast.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ..	...	...	17	34,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	1	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Bombay ...	1	1,349	27	48,199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Sind ...	27	48,209	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Bombay ...	1	1,204	10	15,169	...	...	1	199	4	72
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Bombay ...	...	...	14	21,319	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	1	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay ...	2	2,553	68	119,070	..	...	1	199	4	72
	Sind ...	27	48,209	3	4,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	564	43,791	567	44,394	17	1,521	16	1,683	306	5,031
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	88
Indian Ports not British ...	Bombay ...	42	19,061	38	19,909	2	366	4	597	249	4,758
	Sind ...	2	3,315	...	....	...	...	...	...	7	241
Total, 1889-90 ...	Bombay ...	608	65,405	673	183,373	19	1,887	21	2,479	559	9,861
	Sind ...	29	51,524	3	4,280	...	...	...	...	10	329
Total, 1888-89 ...	Bombay ...	692	102,013	778	281,716	24	2,851	23	2,767	634	9,642
	Sind ...	23	29,820	8	3,276	...	...	...	...	6	1,378

—*continued.*

Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1888-89.

REIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1889-90.				TOTAL, 1888-89.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
3	3,169	...	...	2	199	25	39,609	31	49,667	48	79,561	28	42,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	14,523	271	25,789	254	25,946	406	154,746	424	187,643	429	157,095	429	156,949
24	16,207	258	26,510	306	31,670	426	188,499	489	204,050	459	157,284	490	199,512
67	6,364	3,095	99,709	1,960	78,609	3,295	290,736	2,179	211,377	3,337	269,492	2,143	179,228
1	202	68	5,666	49	3,266	84	6,773	50	3,468	67	5,326	10	792
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	54,390	...	...	28	42,416	3	4,943
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	1	1,072	...	...
90	24,056	3,366	125,498	2,216	104,754	3,766	539,481	2,634	448,687	5,842	548,564	2,603	383,532
25	16,409	326	32,176	355	34,936	511	196,344	539	207,518	527	163,682	500	200,304
383	5,150	80,248	1,004,018	77,711	969,248	81,164	1,257,752	78,820	1,336,639	84,574	1,155,374	81,093	1,209,750
..	...	590	12,902	576	12,475	590	12,902	576	12,475	668	15,239	652	15,184
710	13,720	9,239	217,319	7,022	199,833	10,210	315,385	7,853	2,40,250	[10,753	292,999	8,756	260,939
19	1,322	1,024	41,010	1,494	53,628	1,031	41,258	1,513	54,950	1,294	56,482	1,805	74,717
1,183	42,926	92,853	1,346,835	86,949	1,273,835	95,140	2,112,618	89,307	2,025,576	...	...	...	...
44	17,731	1,940	86,088	2,425	101,039	2,132	250,504	2,628	274,943	..	...	...	...
1,245	44,240	97,246	1,440,519	90,469	1,358,863	...	...	...	...	99,169	1,996,937	92,452	1,854,221
53	13,767	2,299	108,365	2,746	122,878	...	...	...	...	2,489	235,403	2,957	290,205
2	2,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	37,109	1	1,036	64	110,608
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,485	...	...	1	498
...	...	1	112	19	983	2	1,461	46	49,182	5	1,510	29	31,750
6	630	10	707	7	329	37	48,916	14	2,308	39	32,051	21	3,549
22	1,745	255	4,491	1,336	33,626	260	5,767	1,369	50,739	218	5,264	1,487	57,931
8	693	...	...	10	543	...	...	18	1,236	...	...	19	1,867
1	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22,523	...	...	17	27,768
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	1,446	...	...	1	409
25	5,675	256	4,603	1,355	34,609	262	7,228	1,449	159,553	224	7,810	1,597	228,087
14	1,323	10	707	17	872	37	48,916	34	6,475	39	32,051	42	6,323
315	4,085	62,224	717,471	49,368	641,097	63,111	767,814	50,266	691,259	62,383	778,006	48,780	687,353
1	56	295	8,724	313	9,443	298	8,812	314	9,499	365	10,022	357	9,775
235	5,090	3,513	71,680	4,760	79,892	3,806	95,865	5,037	105,488	4,287	116,975	5,088	119,070
8	455	618	21,084	76	2,364	627	24,640	84	2,819	658	24,285	143	6,494
575	14,850	65,993	793,754	55,483	755,598	67,179	870,907	56,752	956,300	...	...	...	...
23	1,834	923	30,515	406	12,679	962	82,368	432	18,793	..	...	...	...
710	16,801	65,544	788,285	53,954	733,196	...	...	...	...	66,894	902,791	55,465	1,034,480
32	2,232	1,033	35,160	502	17,084	...	...	...	...	1,062	66,358	542	22,592

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1889-90, compared with the totals of the year 1888-89.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES.												
From or to—												
Bengal...	91	200,443	71	148,344	6	9,052	4	5,967	3	5,062	2	1,502
Sind	29	46,642	34	58,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,550
Bombay	138	236,344	101	176,954	9	11,279	11	13,542	56	116,974	50	107,385
Madras	40	60,798	4	6,043	...	...	...	...	4	3,776	...	...
British Burma	80	114,662	4	6,110	...	...	...	...	12	15,112	...	..
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ...	1	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	379	660,023	214	396,085	15	20,331	15	19,509	75	140,924	54	111,437
Total, 1888-89 ...	460	760,593	231	395,946	16	20,580	13	17,520	61	119,599	52	105,183

Ports.	Native Craft.				Total, 1889-90.				Total, 1888-89.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES—*continued.*												
From or to—												
Bengal...	...	...	...	...	100	214,557	77	155,813	118	232,955	71	148,081
Sind	1	87	1	181	30	46,729	37	61,365	28	41,252	32	46,102
Bombay	2	591	5	642	205	365,188	167	298,523	250	428,040	171	294,337
Madras	...	...	...	...	44	64,574	4	6,043	15	20,215	3	4,624
British Burma	...	...	...	...	92	129,774	4	6,110	98	130,487	18	21,302
British Ports in other Presidencies	2	497	...	...	3	1,631	...	...	32	48,215	2	2,943
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1,122	1	1,513
Indian Ports not British ...	5	491	4	393	5	491	...	393	2	155	2	155
Returned from Sea	12	368	...	...	12	368	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	22	2,034	10	1,216	491	823,312	293	528,247	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ...	9	1,669	4	408	...	...	...	...	546	902,441	300	519,057

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889-90, together with the countries to which it was exported.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	China.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.			Grand Total.
										From Bombay Presidency.			
										From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.	From other Ports.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April 1889	359,949	149,217	139,638	77,281	81,239	1,63,337	22,597	9,309	8,863	901,272	.....	901,272	110,158	1,011,430
May ,, ...	321,031	111,173	139,580	49,514	43,664	1,04,938	10,202	5,011	8,776	685,587	.....	685,587	108,302	793,889
June ,, ...	159,734	38,172	36,039	16,884	17,164	48,226	197	2,009	9,576	187,933	.....	187,933	140,068	328,001
July ,, ...	107,268	14,145	32,304	13,296	2,849	15,988	4,743	3,372	3,490	71,759	.....	71,759	125,696	197,455
August ,, ...	114,463	13,391	10,250	11,231	1,873	24,333	947	989	2,362	62,743	.....	62,743	117,096	179,839
September ,, ...	114,506	11,301	14,976	27,283	1,951	11,921	767	407	5,339	55,115	.....	55,115	133,336	188,451
October ,, ...	122,678	14,982	24,240	22,139	2,363	23,366	2,071	4,477	7,852	92,244	.....	92,244	131,924	224,168
November ,, ...	131,681	20,365	22,099	14,043	2,144	51,017	3,661	38,449	16,882	149,794	.....	149,794	149,938	299,732
December ,, ...	70,344	67,619	78,048	41,277	10,647	75,424	4,078	17,125	26,888	310,486½	.....	310,486½	80,963½	391,450
January 1890	104,606	93,521	158,482	75,098	77,518	137,525	2,438	25,658	22,205	550,613	.....	550,613	146,438	697,051
February ,, ...	197,267	100,917	140,970	38,871	91,616	122,682	11,410	14,844	40,576	619,523½	.....	619,523½	139,629½	759,153
March ,, ...	363,526	106,077	149,968	248,458	153,110	178,171	31,374	3,658	20,917	1,131,951	.....	1,131,951	123,308	1,255,259
Total ...	2,166,453	740,880	946,594	635,375	486,138	956,928	94,485	125,299	173,726	4,819,021	.....	4,819,021	1,506,857	6,325,878

Note.—There being no export trade in cotton from Aden, no information relating to that Port is given.

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the quantity and value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1889-90.

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremen.		Germany. Hamburg.		Greece.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1889 ...	301,727	90,02,260	146,827	44,66,861	131,763	38,56,960	26,341	8,03,225	39,936	12,38,231	7,000	1,96,300	1,470	40,800	71,797	21,14,932	...	...
May ,, ...	243,670	74,10,492	108,703	34,04,052	124,407	38,14,396	12,421	3,89,540	29,351	9,34,191	4,375	1,34,500	1,505	43,610	38,678	11,74,394	...	...
June ,, ...	56,087	16,14,627	34,617	10,50,820	29,253	8,50,135	5,337	1,70,550	6,172	1,91,549	2,135	67,100	1,155	34,430	14,039	4,37,083	...	...
July ,, ...	15,867	4,09,393	10,234	3,09,319	27,835	8,27,780	4,200	1,38,750	...	.....	2,275	71,500	...	...	1,470	45,500	35	1,150
August ,, ...	22,663	5,55,702	7,007	2,18,874	6,240	1,70,095	4,742	1,47,150	875	27,125	3,500	1,10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	18,418	5,44,211	7,162	2,17,332	12,649	3,74,460	630	22,000	1,638	49,480	1,050	33,000	385	12,100	581	18,260	...	...
October ,, ...	28,792	6,99,787	11,938	3,59,500	18,928	5,66,537	875	26,750	6,588	2,04,130	1,050	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	34,624	9,00,830	17,521	5,20,780	19,680	5,50,156	3,153	94,822	4,781	1,48,493	350	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	52,014	14,45,973	59,138	17,29,192	66,038	17,98,475	10,115	2,87,250	26,705	8,18,996	3,220	89,740	...	...	4,042	1,15,665	...	...
January 1890 ...	76,719	20,84,196	92,127	27,31,060	137,499	40,91,242	13,720	3,97,100	36,999	11,50,963	4,200	1,14,800	4,217	1,20,035	38,958	11,21,382	...	...
February ,, ...	172,947	54,15,010	94,507	29,50,832	102,717	31,28,437	22,575	6,99,350	2,330	79,360	9,800	2,92,800	4,950	1,50,201	56,785	16,50,217	875	31,250
March ,, ...	325,483	1,09,43,059	105,290	33,18,057	128,556	40,02,583	35,875	11,02,650	2,00,518	67,35,795	3,538	1,03,450	9,353	2,95,836	116,376	35,42,963	875	31,250
Total ...	1,349,011	4,10,25,540	695,071	2,12,76,679	805,565	2,40,31,256	139,984	42,79,137	3,55,893	1,15,78,313	42,493	12,55,290	23,035	6,97,012	342,726	1,02,20,396	1,785	63,650

Months.	Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Leghorn.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Sweden.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1889 ...	94,325	27,96,209	2,800	88,100	8,925	2,59,200	38,480	10,77,863	22,400	6,89,114	2,100	62,625	700	22,600	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	70,524	21,38,663	1,750	60,300	7,700	2,35,400	22,966	6,45,731	10,202	3,08,250	7,665	2,44,500	...	...	...	...	33	535
June ,, ...	20,433	6,17,480	1,050	31,950	5,250	1,52,950	8,050	2,36,540	...	...	3,500	1,04,500	700	22,000	1	30	½	8
July ,, ...	5,257	1,60,870	..	...	1,400	38,000	2,101	60,277	350	11,000	...	...	700	24,200	...	...	17	477
August ,, ...	6,247	1,93,900	...	...	4,025	1,21,600	7,444	2,23,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	4,777	1,45,875	...	...	2,100	66,000	4,053	1,20,990	...	...	...	...	1,050	33,000	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	13,072	3,75,672	650	20,150	1,925	57,925	5,322	1,61,552	...	...	700	19,600	...	...	...	...	12	336
November ,, ...	28,197	7,84,236	...	...	3,010	88,600	13,202	3,65,594	...	...	875	25,350	...	...	...	...	298	2,286
December ,, ...	42,493	12,23,097	...	...	5,075	1,49,375	20,036	5,64,450	1,435	41,280	2,100	60,650	...	...	...	...	103	515
January 1890 ...	64,631	18,23,144	1,050	32,250	7,000	1,99,750	49,232	13,93,739	2,240	62,670	6,300	1,83,400	...	...	...	...	558	2,281
February ,, ...	52,640	15,05,852	700	21,000	14,014	3,92,836	34,471	10,14,372	11,410	3,41,115	11,375	3,23,850	700	21,500	14	392	119	1,177
March ,, ...	89,391	26,71,101	1,925	57,000	18,550	5,23,387	51,282	15,18,288	30,303	9,11,737	4,550	1,53,150	1,225	38,250	...	...	3	50
Total ...	491,987	1,44,36,099	9,925	3,10,750	78,974	22,85,023	2,56,639	73,83,231	78,340	23,65,166	39,165	11,77,625	5,075	1,61,550	15	422	1,243½	7,665

Months.	Madagascar.		Mauritius.		Aden.		Arabia. Muskat.		Ceylon.		China. Hongkong.		China. Treaty Ports.		Japan.		Persia.		Turkey in Asia. Bagdad.		Total.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1889 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2,432	...	...	4,605	1,30,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901,272	2,68,47,877
May ,, ...	...	...	87	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	43,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685,587	2,09,83,369
June ,, ...	...	...	...	...	½	9	...	...	...	...	153	4,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,933	55,86,117
July ,, ...	...	...	...	...	17	300	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,759	20,98,533
August ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,743	17,68,281
September ,, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	477	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	4,550	...	...	...	...	55,115	16,42,810
October ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	32,000	35	1,000	1,137	33,875	...	...	...	...	92,244	25,91,814
November ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	17	300	920	...	...	16,110	4,59,256	...	...	7,629	2,34,140	63	396	...	...	149,794	41,84,976
December ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	10	...	...	6,473	1,85,090	...	...	11,453	3,51,473	46	316	...	...	310,486½	88,61,547
January 1890 ...	1	30	...	...	...	...	53	437	...	...	8,867	2,50,155	...	...	6,224	1,94,980	18	138	...	...	550,613	1,59,53,752
February ,, ...	...	...	21	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,237	1,48,336	56	1,575	21,266	6,47,620	14	100	½	7	619,523½	1,88,17,369
March ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	210	1,641	46,780	...	...	7,210	2,40,750	...	...	...	...	1,131,951	3,62,36,346
Total ...	1	30	108	1,143	18½	326	907½	5,368	7	210	45,756	12,99,990	91	2,575	55,064	17,07,388	141	950	½	7	4,819,021	14,55,72,791

Vide note at foot of Statement No. 8.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1889-90.

Names of Districts.		Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion for 1889-90.		Proportion for 1888-89.	
				Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedabad		66,732	3,162	95·27	4·73	96·13	3·87
Ahmednagar		50,154	3,186	93·65	6·35	94·33	5·67
Belgaum...		58,062	2,838	95·12	4·88	95·76	4·24
Bijápur		71,256	2,376	96·67	3·33	96·34	3·66
Broach		50,946	3,282	93·56	6·44	93·86	6·14
Dhárwár...		76,524	2,520	96·71	3·29	96·44	3·56
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...		54,342	3,990	92·66	7·34	92·51	7·49
Kánara		60,702	3,330	94·52	5·48	95·3	4·97
Káthiáwár		53,634	2,124	96·4	3·96	97·7	2·93
Khándesh		1,42,950	5,820	95·93	4·7	96·67	3·33
Násik		78,504	3,420	95·65	4·35	95·85	4·15
Kolába		43,926	1,776.	95·96	4·4	96·48	3·52
Kolhápur		37,866	1,752	95·38	4·62	95·43	4·57
Poona		99,108	3,564	96·41	3·59	95·97	4·3
Ratnágiri		1,21,356	3,210	97·36	2·64	97·89	2·11
Sátára		50,010	1,740	96·53	3·47	95·69	4·31
Sholápur...		56,500	3,168	94·4	5·6	94·76	5·24
Surat		37,374	1,698	95·46	4·54	95·78	4·22
Thána		61,548	4,254	93·9	6·91	93·4	6·6
	Total ...	12,71,494	57,210	95·51	4·49	95·77	4·23
Money Orders		18,918	702	96·29	3·71	96·49	3·51
Registered Articles		21,684	5,304	75·54	24·46	79·86	20·14
Paid ...	Letters	9,43,498	21,936	97·68	2·32	97·8	2·2
	Packets	68,418	792	98·85	1·15	98·49	1·51
	Parcels	1,956	114	94·18	5·82	91·85	8·15
Unpaid ...	Letters	2,16,300	28,320	86·91	13·9	88·13	11·87
	Packets	78	24	69·24	30·76	90·	10·
	Parcels	642	18	97·2	2·8	83·91	16·9
	Total ...	12,71,494	57,210	95·51	4·49	95·77	4·23

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

(1).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of these works for, and to end of, 1889-90.

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1889-90.			Working Expenses during 1889-90.			Net Result, excluding Interest (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.)				Simple Interest during 1889-90.	Net Result including Interest.			
				During 1889-90.			To end of 1889-90.									Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges	Total.	Direct Charges	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.			Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.				Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PROTECTIVE WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DECCAN AND GUJARÁT.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Nira Canal	48,79,380	3,18,435	51,97,815	3,03,738	8,979	3,12,717	46,19,747	1,35,562	47,55,309	27,563	..	27,563	25,941	1,185	27,126	437	..	0·01	..	1,78,715	..	1,78,278	..	3·75
Mhasvad Tank	20,24,327	1,03,947	21,28,274	4,420	91	4,511	19,67,898	60,447	20,28,345	18,173	..	18,173	14,691	599	12,290	5,883	..	0·29	..	78,627	..	72,744	..	3·59
Total, Works in Operation	69,03,707	4,22,382	73,26,089	3,08,158	9,070	3,17,228	65,87,645	1,96,009	67,83,654	45,736	..	45,736	37,632	1,784	39,416	6,320	..	0·09	..	2,57,342	..	2,51,022	..	3·70
Works under Construction.																								
Gánkáwár Tank	7,01,544	38,265	7,39,809	239	8	247	62,049	3,095	65,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,477	..	2,477	..	3·80
Máladevi do.	9,14,975	88,026	10,03,001	—25	..	—25	33,984	2,161	36,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360	..	1,360	..	3·76
Total, Works under Construction	16,16,519	1,26,291	17,42,810	214	8	222	96,033	5,256	1,01,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,837	..	3,837	..	3·79
Total, Protective Works	85,20,226	5,48,673	90,68,899	3,08,372	9,078	3,17,450	66,83,678	2,01,265	68,84,943	45,736	..	45,736	37,632	1,784	39,416	6,320	..	0·09	..	2,61,179	..	2,54,859	..	3·70
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																								
SIND.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Desert Canal	12,34,790	41,193	12,75,983	2,588	60	2,648	12,17,014	40,507	12,57,521	51,935	1,45,693	1,97,628	51,394	931	52,325	1,45,303	..	11·55	..	48,629	96,674	..	7·69	..
Unharwáh	3,45,427	8,330	3,53,757	..	..	..	3,31,835	7,293	3,39,128	27	46,651	46,678	15,766	237	16,003	30,675	..	9·05	..	13,273	17,402	..	5·13	..
Begári Canal	16,25,609	47,470	16,73,079	..	..	..	16,25,609	47,470	16,73,079	44,043	2,49,842	2,93,885	1,00,695	1,745	1,02,440	1,91,445	..	11·44	..	65,024	1,26,421	..	7·55	..
Eastern Nára Works	52,76,696	1,87,190	54,63,886	74,215	2,048	76,263	50,51,266	1,86,310	52,37,576	17,534	4,77,981	4,95,515	1,31,557	4,374	1,35,931	—3,59,584	..	6·87	..	2,00,566	1,59,018	..	3·04	..
Total, Sind	84,82,522	2,84,183	87,66,705	76,803	2,108	78,911	82,25,724	2,81,580	85,07,304	1,13,539	9,20,167	10,33,706	2,99,412	7,287	3,06,699	7,27,007	..	8·55	..	3,27,492	3,99,515	..	4·70	..
DECCAN AND GUJARÁT.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Háthmati Canal	4,94,705	30,000	5,24,705	..	..	..	4,90,925	27,362	5,18,287	5,195	..	5,195	6,219	236	6,455	..	1,260	..	0·24	19,637	..	20,897	..	4·03
Lower Pánjra River Works	4,44,486	22,774	4,67,260	5,022	156	5,178	4,33,045	22,583	4,55,628	9,328	6,628	15,956	7,771	319	8,090	7,866	..	1·73	..	17,221	..	9,355	..	2·05
Kádva River Works	7,50,061	34,969	7,85,030	18,262	560	18,822	6,85,797	28,409	7,14,206	9,738	594	10,332	4,532	139	4,671	5,661	..	0·79	..	27,067	..	21,406	..	3·00
Pravara River Works—Lákh Canal	3,75,189	20,277	3,95,466	1,875	3,232	5,107	3,50,223	19,374	3,69,597	2,048	..	2,048	4,137	169	4,306	..	2,258	..	0·61	13,971	..	16,229	..	4·40
Mutha Canal	60,53,235	2,40,697	62,93,932	13,270	399	13,669	60,32,703	2,26,547	62,59,250	2,06,218	..	2,06,248	82,505	4,565	87,070	1,19,178	..	1·90	..	2,41,043	..	1,21,865	..	1·95
Ekruk Tank	12,28,213	1,06,687	13,34,930	..	176	176	12,28,117	1,05,289	13,33,406	16,744	..	16,744	12,664	567	13,231	3,513	..	0·26	..	49,124	..	45,611	..	3·42
Krishna Canal	7,27,547	32,075	7,59,622	3,707	72	3,779	7,93,880	44,412	8,38,292	29,615	..	29,615	16,609	618	17,227	12,388	..	1·48	..	31,681	..	19,293	..	2·30
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	1,00,78,466	4,87,479	1,05,60,945	42,136	4,595	46,731	1,00,14,690	4,73,976	1,04,88,666	2,78,916	7,222	2,86,138	1,34,437	6,613	1,41,050	1,45,088	..	1·38	..	3,99,744	..	2,54,656	..	2·43
Total, Productive Works	1,85,55,988	7,71,662	1,93,27,650	1,18,939	6,703	1,25,642	1,82,40,414	7,55,556	1,89,95,970	3,92,455	9,27,389	13,19,844	4,33,849	13,900	4,47,749	8,72,095	..	4·59	..	7,27,236	1,44,859	..	0·76	..
GRAND TOTAL, PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS	2,70,76,214	13,20,335	2,83,96,549	4,27,311	15,781	4,43,092	2,49,24,092	9,56,821	2,58,80,913	4,38,191	9,27,389	13,65,580	4,71,481	15,684	4,87,165	8,78,415	..	3·39	..	9,88,415	..	1,10,000	..	0·43

Note—(1) Direct charges under working expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
(2) The Gokák Canal, First Section, the outlay incurred on which during the previous years was shown under Protective Works, has been provincialized.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital			
				During 1889-90.			To end
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.							
SIND.							
Works in Operation.							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	.....	...	...	13,28,747
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	.....	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrábwáh	66,693	1,853	68,546	.....	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	.....	...	...	23,207
Márak Great do.	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	.....	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwáh	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	.....	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	10,55,992	41,618	10 97,610	54,173	1,264	55,437	10,40,806
Total, Sind ...	32,79,137	1,53,674	34,32,811	54,173	1,264	55,437	31,86,474
DECCAN AND GUJARÁT.							
Works in Operation.							
Khári Cut	1,55,989	11,823	1,67,812	5,306	211	5,517	1,57,652
Hartála Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	.....	...	...	47,948
Mhasva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	.....	...	..	1,30,701
Jámda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	1,382	37	1,419	9,76,544
Parsul Tank	2,05,318	7,013	2,12,331	21,550	767	22,317	1,95,501
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal ...	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	3,032	346	3,378	3,05,241
Bhátodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	.....	...	...	3,52,055
Mátoba do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	124	4	128	1,88,146
Kásurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do.	1,91,038	11,725	2,02,763	—75	16	—59	1,91,006
Bhádalvádi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	145	5	150	2,13,106
Koregaon do.	40,731	1,318	42,049	2,534	90	2,624	37,898
Ashti do.	7,52,100	77,490	8,29,590	2,686	80	2,766	7,38,755
Revári Canal	56,324	3,124	59,448	1,448	52	1,500	54,954
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	7,218	218	7,436	4,04,974
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,25,539	45,926	6,71,465	837	17	854	6,08,573
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	.....	...	...	53,803
Maini Tank	3,45,309	21,658	3,66,967	2,229	71	2,300	3,41,995
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	17,322	1,65,522	246	10	256	1,39,188
Nilgund do.	8,631	340	8,971	.....	...	...	8,714
Gadikeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	.....	...	...	8,915
Dambal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	.....	...	...	60,847
Medleri do.	78,237	3,468	81,705	.....	..	...	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	.....	...	...	1,61,248
Asundi do.	67,731	12,754	80,485	5	...	5	60,741
Mávinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	.....	...	...	27,612
Total ...	58,07,297	4,54,150	62,61,447	48,667	1,924	50,591	55,85,283
Work in Abeyance.							
Gokák Canal, Second Section	1,78,001	13,994	1,91,995	1,006	—12	994	1,73,712
Total, Deccan and Gujarát ...	59,85,298	4,68,144	64,53,442	49,673	1,912	51,585	57,58,995
Total, Imperial ...	92,64,435	6,21,818	98,86,253	1,03,846	3,176	1,07,022	89,45,469
PROVINCIAL.							
Gokák Canal, First Section, and Storage Works...	9,51,526	13,802	9,65,328	2,52,746	5,718	2,58,464	7,21,492
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,02,15,961	6,35,620	1,08,51,581	3,56,592	8,894	3,65,486	96,66,961

NOTES.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain
(2) No revenue has yet been realized on account of improvements to Nilgund Tank for which a Capital Account has been
(3) The Gokák Canal Storage Works, the outlay incurred on which last year

DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom and the working expenses and to end of, 1889-90.

Outlay.		Receipts during 1889-90.			Working Expenses.			Net Result, excluding Interest (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).			
of 1889-90.										Rate per cent.	
Indirect Charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	1,822	1,39,338	1,41,160	37,065	506	37,571	1,03,589	...	7·46	...
25,440	4,40,977	7,820	5,24,105	5,31,925	1,42,170	3,146	1,45,316	3,86,609	...	87·67	...
1,851	67,869	181	25,781	25,962	19,924	417	20,341	5,621	...	8·28	...
710	23,917	587	9,848	10,435	6,019	120	6,139	4,296	...	17·96	...
7,953	2,01,553	2,125	63,583	65,708	24,545	432	24,977	40,731	..	20·21	...
6,121	1,24,680	2,326	24,007	26,333	23,075	492	23,567	2,766	...	2·22	...
40,560	10,81,366	27,205	4,31,989	4,59,194	2,68,082	4,254	2,72,336	1,86,858	...	17·28	...
1,42,601	33,29,075	42,066	12,18,651	12,60,717	5,20,880	9,367	5,30,247	7,30,470	...	21·94	...
10,202	1,67,854	4,720	.....	4,720	3,568	183	3,751	969	...	0·58	...
25,434	73,382	1,822	.....	1,822	2,842	6	2,848	...	1,026	...	1·40
10,229	1,40,930	820	.....	820	1,612	59	1,671	...	851	...	0·60
51,795	10,28,339	7,556	.....	7,556	9,224	487	9,711	...	2,155	...	0·21
6,431	2,01,932	15	.....	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
20,473	3,25,714	8,004	76	8,080	5,707	270	5,977	2,103	...	0·65	...
26,998	3,79,053	2,373	146	2,519	2,646	130	2,776	...	257	...	0·07
12,579	2,00,725	8,348	.....	8,348	2,288	108	2,396	5,952	...	2·97	...
4,778	45,590	437	.....	437	345	18	363	74	...	0·16	...
11,724	2,02,730	3,523	.....	3,523	2,429	136	2,565	958	...	0·47	...
13,775	2,26,881	3,367	.....	3,367	2,116	123	2,239	1,128	...	0·50	...
1,263	39,161	216	.....	216	844	51	895	...	679	...	1·73
75,161	8,13,916	5,456	.....	5,456	5,502	272	5,774	...	318	...	0·04
2,799	57,753	3,145	.....	3,145	2,359	117	2,476	669	...	1·16	...
21,386	4,26,360	5,826	.....	5,826	3,482	118	3,600	2,226	...	0·52	...
42,180	6,50,753	8,270	.....	8,270	5,721	192	5,913	2,357	...	0·36	...
3,639	57,442	1,452	.....	1,452	1,558	44	1,602	...	150	...	0·26
21,580	3,63,575	9,602	.....	9,602	4,729	161	4,890	4,712	...	1·30	...
15,300	1,54,488	180	.....	180	1,316	35	1,351	...	1,171	...	0·76
258	8,972	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	9,279	...	2,127	2,127	385	...	385	1,742	...	18·77	...
2,099	62,946	1,070	666	1,736	541	12	553	1,183	...	1·88	...
2,795	81,149	445	.....	445	963	25	988	...	543	...	0·67
6,350	1,67,598	2,375	.....	2,375	1,949	48	1,997	378	...	0·23	...
1,718	62,459	225	472	697	669	16	685	12	..	0·02	...
3,235	30,847	5	856	861	86	...	86	775	...	2·51	...
3,94,545	59,79,828	79,252	4,343	83,595	62,881	2,611	65,492	18,103	...	0·30	...
13,888	1,87,600	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,08,433	61,67,428	79,252	4,343	83,595	62,881	2,611	65,492	18,103	...	0·30	...
5,51,034	94,96,503	1,21,318	12,22,994	13,44,312	5,83,761	11,978	5,95,739	7,48,573	...	7·88	...
18,932	7,40,424	10,471	.....	10,471	4,044	205	4,249	6,222	...	0·84	...
5,69,966	1,02,36,927	1,31,789	12,22,994	13,54,783	5,87,805	12,183	5,99,988	7,54,795	...	7·37	...

percentages fixed by Government but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.
kept though the work was completed in 1882-83. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.
was shown under Imperial Ordinary Irrigation Works, have been provincialized.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—General Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads.		Receipts. 1888-89.	Receipts. 1889-90.	Receipts. Increase or Decrease.	Expenditure. 1888-89.	Expenditure. 1889-90.	Expenditure. Increase or Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department ..	Imperial	7,53,96,940	7,83,33,660	+29,36,720	76,75,469	82,73,675	+5,98,206	
	Provincial	3,80,16,253	3,86,21,627	+6,05,374	3,49,37,812	3,51,13,900	+1,76,088	
	Local	51,17,161	50,31,385	—85,776	37,27,192	38,90,619	+1,63,427	
Public Works Department	Irrigation, Imperial	6,11,218	6,16,678	+5,460	24,67,029	25,27,865	+60,836	
	Military Works, Imperial ..	93,538	1,11,946	+18,408	26,49,170	26,81,932	+32,762	
	Civil Works, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	1,48,606	1,62,073	+13,467	
	Do. Provincial	7,75,904	8,01,889	+25,985	36,77,266	38,90,374	+2,13,108	
	Do. Local	.....	.....	.....	9,54,954	9,32,306	—22,648	
	State Railway Surveys, Imperial.	.....	.....	.....	6,341	53,335	+46,994	
	Do. do. Provincial	6,376	.....	—6,376	.....	.....	.....	
	State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Land ..	....	.....	.....	1,19,394	17,392	—1,02,002	
	State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Control ..	....	.....	.....	2,05,843	2,17,151	+11,308	
Telegraph Department	Imperial	18,62,010	18,50,814	—11,196	18,42,643	16,92,127	—1,50,516	
	Provincial	3,410	3,193	—217	3,642	3,672	+30	
Military Department		14,55,430	15,88,305	+1,32,875	2,59,29,038	2,65,47,100	+6,18,062	
Postal do.		22,95,770	22,16,749	—79,021	17,57,380	17,90,905	+33,525	
	Total ..	12,56,34,010	12,91,76,246	+35,42,236	8,61,01,779	8,77,94,426	+16,92,647	

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency, showing gross receipts, charges against each item and the net receipts for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	1888-89. Gross Receipts.	1888-89. Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1888-89. Receipts *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1888-89. Cost of Collection.	1888-89. Net Receipts.	1889-90. Gross Receipts.	1889-90. Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1889-90. Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,36,15,168	1,08,18,659	3,27,96,509	64,67,526	2,63,28,983	4,40,64,554	1,14,98,701	3,25,65,853
Opium	1,96,85,153	....	1,96,85,153	26,082	1,96,59,071	1,89,08,541	....	1,89,08,541
Salt	1,86,11,316	76,674	1,85,34,642	13,98,182	1,71,36,460	2,06,90,356	61,384	2,06,28,972
Stamps	49,97,192	75,803	49,21,389	2,07,798	47,13,591	52,26,177	97,921	51,28,256
Excise	98,24,172	1,98,079	96,26,093	3,27,694	92,98,399	99,10,524	2,31,849	96,78,675
Customs	29,22,633	60,197	28,62,436	4,83,764	23,78,672	31,88,613	2,16,186	29,72,427
Assessed Taxes	33,72,068	34,246	33,37,822	52,939	32,84,883	34,65,685	29,015	34,56,670
Forest	28,50,190	6,302	28,43,888	16,90,812	11,53,076	31,37,978	5,118	31,32,860
Tributes	12,30,003	....	12,30,003	....	12,30,003	13,09,764	....	13,09,764
Mint	14,35,240	....	14,35,240	4,38,644	9,96,596	17,16,165	....	17,16,165
Interest	20,46,247	10	20,46,237	4,35,401	16,10,836	20,94,065	4,078	20,89,987
Total ..	11,05,89,382	1,12,69,970	9,93,19,412	1,15,28,842	8,77,90,570	11,37,32,422	1,21,44,252	10,15,88,170

Heads of Revenue.	1889-90—*continued*. Cost of Collection.	1889-90—*continued*. Net Receipts.	1888-89. Refunds and Drawbacks.	1888-89. Assignments.	1888-89. Total.	1889-90. Refunds and Drawbacks.	1889-90. Assignments.	1889-90. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	64,61,950	2,61,03,903	1,51,772	1,06,66,887	1,08,18,659	1,43,154	1,13,55,547	1,14,98,701
Opium	26,816	1,88,81,725	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salt	13,47,599	1,92,81,373	76,674	....	76,674	61,384	....	61,384
Stamps	2,13,270	49,14,986	75,803	....	75,803	97,921	....	97,921
Excise	3,34,998	93,43,677	1,98,079	....	1,98,079	2,31,849	....	2,31,849
Customs	4,86,155	24,86,272	60,197	....	60,197	2,16,186	....	2,16,186
Assessed Taxes	51,923	34,04,747	34,246	....	34,246	29,015	....	29,015
Forest	17,65,159	13,67,701	6,302	....	6,302	5,118	....	5,118
Tributes	....	13,09,764	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mint	5,70,505	11,45,660	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest	*4,21,046	16,68,941	10	....	10	4,078	....	4,078
Total ..	1,16,79,421	8,99,08,749	6,03,088	1,06,66,887	1,12,69,970	7,88,705	1,13,55,547	1,21,44,252

*This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of collection.

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing gross and net charges against each item for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Service.	1888-89.					1889-90.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,87,230	3,336	2,90,566	4,74,765	—1,84,199	2,89,642	2,771	2,92,413	4,93,411	—2,00,998	
Post Office	1,07,253	..	1,07,253	1,200	1,06,053	1,07,074	..	1,07,074	1,800	1,05,274	
General Administration ..	16,33,771	..	16,33,771	..	16,33,771	17,02,311	..	17,02,311	....	17,02,311	
Law and Justice	49,30,717	31,992	49,62,709	5,47,302	44,15,407	49,08,821	37,038	49,45,859	5,97,321	43,48,538	
Police	51,30,660	599	51,31,259	3,14,945	48,16,314	50,80,771	3,290	50,84,061	3,42,196	47,41,865	
Marine	32,944	..	32,944	55,319	—22,375	51,426	..	51,426	63,562	—12,136	
Education	14,98,034	168	14,98,202	2,71,148	12,27,054	15,58,602	4,599	15,63,201	2,84,916	12,78,285	
Ecclesiastical	3,16,486	..	3,16,486	..	3,16,486	3,06,510	..	3,06,510	....	3,06,510	
Medical	12,79,579	1,676	12,81,255	1,02,004	11,79,251	12,17,277	408	12,17,685	1,00,393	11,17,292	
Political	8,16,351	..	8,16,351	..	8,16,351	7,84,519	..	7,84,519	....	7,84,519	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	1,72,740	110	1,72,850	45,245	1,27,605	1,62,034	81	1,62,115	46,258	1,15,857	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,374	..	1,374	..	1,374	5,832	..	5,832	....	5,832	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,72,123	7,185	14,79,308	4,59,676	10,19,632	15,05,895	7,491	15,13,386	4,19,136	10,94,250	
Stationery and Printing ..	7,77,682	9	7,77,691	77,791	6,99,900	8,86,187	81	8,86,268	70,508	8,15,760	
Miscellaneous	4,87,995	8,622	4,96,617	4,17,703	78,914	2,29,956	3,050	2,33,006	6,71,645	—4,38,639	
Famine Relief	....	..	.. ..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	
Civil Works	40,191	..	40,191	4,609	35,582	18,168	..	18,168	5,044	13,124	
Total ..	1,89,85,130	53,697	1,90,38,827	27,71,707	1,62,67,120	1,88,15,025	58,809	1,88,73,834	30,96,190	1,57,77,644	

NOTE.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

(4).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Income B. compared with A.				Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure B. compared with A.			
	A. 1888-89.	B. 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1888-89.	B. 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Land Revenue	1,63,15,593				1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	4,40,152	6,01,755	1,61,603	..
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	7,73,702	1,75,18,050	4,28,755	..	2.—Assignments and Compensations ..	7,74,798	9,18,139	1,43,341	..
II.—Opium	1,96,85,153	1,89,08,541	..	7,76,612	4.—Opium	26,082	26,816	734	..
III.—Salt	1,85,72,515	2,06,40,576	20,68,061	..	5.—Salt	13,98,182	13,47,600	..	50,582
IV.—Stamps	12,49,298	13,06,544	57,246	..	6.—Stamps	51,949	53,317	1,368	..
V.—Excise	73,68,120	74,32,893	64,764	..	7.—Excise	2,45,770	2,51,249	5,479	..
VII.—Customs	28,81,722	31,36,874	2,55,052	..	9.—Customs	4,83,764	4,86,157	2,392	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,73,861	18,28,211	54,350	..	10.—Assessed Taxes	26,470	26,169	..	301
IX.—Forest	14,25,095	15,68,990	1,43,895	..	11.—Forest	8,45,406	8,82,579	37,173	..
X.—Registration	2,37,382	2,46,705	9,323	..	12.—Registration	1,43,615	1,44,821	1,206	..
XI.—Tributes from Native States ..	12,30,003	13,09,764	79,761	..	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	12,813	2,959	..	9,859
XII.—Interest	18,35,528	18,87,019	51,491	..	14.—Interest on other Obligations ..	4,35,401	4,20,123	..	15,278
XV.—Mint	14,35,240	17,16,166	2,80,926	..	17.—Mint	4,33,644	5,70,505	1,31,861	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ..	2,57,953	2,10,188	..	47,765	18.—General Administration	3,81,532	3,85,958	4,426	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	13,437	15 82-	2,391	..	20.—Police	40,101	28,875	..	1,226
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,42,259	6,07,311	2,65,052	..	23.—Ecclesiastical	3,16,487	3,06,510	..	9,977
					25.—Political	4,50,117	4,11,544	..	38,573
					26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	120	7,864	7,744	..
Total Receipts ..	7,53,96,940	7,83,33,660	37,61,097	8,24,377	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	8,43,516	9,77,717	1,34,401	..
					28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,374	5,832	4,458	..
					29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	57,349	47,277	..	10,072
					30.—Stationery and Printing	1,94,820	2,91,705	96,885	..
					32.—Miscellaneous	67,202	68,205	1,003	..
Net Increase ..	.....	....	29,36,720	..	Total Expenditure ..	76,75,469	82,73,675	7,34,074	1,36,368
					Net Increase ..	....	..	5,98,206	..

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(5).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Income.		B. compared with A.		Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		B. compared with A.	
	A. 1888-89.	B. 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1888-89.	B. 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	52,44,033	54,27,256	1,83,223	...	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,66,258	1,85,644	19,386	...
					2.—Assignments and Compensations	90,48,773	94,28,526	3,79,753	...
					3.—Land Revenue	64,67,526	64,94,706	27,180	...
					5.—Salt	.....	.....	...	...
I.—Land Revenue	2,65,25,873	2,65,48,477	22,604	...	6.—Stamps	1,55,849	1,59,953	4,104	...
III.—Salt	38,801	49,780	10,979	...	7.—Excise	81,924	83,749	1,825	...
IV.—Stamps	37,47,894	39,19,633	1,71,739	...	9.—Customs	.....	.....	...	...
V.—Excise	24,56 043	24,77,631	21,588	...	10.—Assessed Taxes	26,469	26,170	...	299
VII.—Customs	40,842	51,738	10,896	...	11.—Forest	8,45,406	8,82,579	37,173	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	15,98,207	16,57,890	59,683	...	12.—Registration	1,43,615	1,44,821	1.206	...
IX.—Forest	14,25,095	15,68,990	1,43,895	...	13.—Interest	1,27,835	1,31,233	3,398	...
X.—Registration	2,37,383	2,46,705	9,322	...	14.—Interest and other obligations ...	.....	4,074	4,074	...
XII.—Interest	2,10,719	2,07,046	...	3,673	15.—Post Office	1,07,253	1,07,074	...	179
XIII.—Post Office	1,200	1,800	600	...	18.—General Administration	12,52,239	13,16,353	64,114	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,45,151	4,12,324	67,173	...	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	43,63,245	43,06,925	...	56,320
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails...	2,07,151	1,84,997	...	17,154	19B.—Law and Justice—Jails... ...	5,99,463	6,39,567	40,104	...
XVII.—Police	3,14,945	3,42,249	27,304	...	20.—Police	50,91,158	50,45,441	...	45,717
XVIII.—Marine	55,319	63,563	8,244	...	21.—Marine	32,944	51,426	18,482	...
XIX.—Education	2,71,148	2,84,916	13,768	...	22.—Education	14,98,202	15.63,201	64,999	...
XX.—Medical	1,02,004	1,00,394	...	1,610	24.—Medical	12,81,255	12,17,685	...	63,570
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	45,245	46,258	1,013	...	25.—Political	3,66,234	3,73,005	6,771	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,01,724	2,08,809	7,085	...	26.—Scientific and other minor Departments	1,72,730	1,54,174	...	18,556
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing .	64,364	54,690	...	9,674	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,21,959	14,66.109	44,150	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	75,445	60,493	...	14,952	30.—Stationery and Printing... ...	5,82,872	5,94,563	11,691	...
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	4,609	5,044	435	...	31.—Miscellaneous	4,29,413	1,63.828	...	2,65,585
Contribution from Local Funds	52,101	1,28,210	76,109	...	45.—Civil Works...	40,192	18.168	...	22,024
					Contribution to Local Funds ...	6,34,998	5,54,926	...	80,072
	3,80,16,253	3,86,21,627	6,52,437	47,063		3,49,37,812	3,51,13,900	7,28,410	5,52,322
Departmental Heads.					*Departmental Heads.*				
					16. Telegraph	3,642	3,672	30	...
					41. Miscellaneous—Railway Expenditure	.....	.....	...	...
XIV.—Telegraph	3,410	3,193	...	217	43. Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	.....	2,56,275	2,56,275	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	... ..	10,471	10,47	...	45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	36,77,266	36,34,099	...	43,167
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers..	7,82,280	7,91,418	9,138	...					
Total, Departmental Heads ...	7,85,690	8,05,082	19,609	217	Total, Departmental Heads ...	36,80,908	38,94,046	2,56,305	43,167
Total, Revenue and Receipts ...	3,88,01,943	3,94,26,709	6,72,046	47,280	Total, Expenditure ...	3,86,18,720	3,90,07,946	9,84,715	5,95,489
Grand Total ...	4,40,45,976	4,48,53,965	8,07,989	...	Closing Balance ...	54,27,256	58,46,019	4,18,763	...
					Grand Total ...	4,40,45,976	4,48,53,965	8,07,989	...

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1889-90.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—			Remittances—		
Government Stock Notes	.....	35,325	Other Local Remittances	22,11,70,228	22,12,18,446
			Remittances by Bills...	2,07,03.537	2,07,23,611
Unfunded Debt—			Foreign Remittances	6,00,96,153	5,61,05,112
Deposits of Service Funds	1,00,422	40,079			
Savings Bank Deposits	.....	.....			
Bank Accounts	14,93,729	23,36,833			
Special and other Accounts...	78,499	77,573	Account between Civil and Civil	1,14,50,040	4,10,39,877
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Balances of Provincial Savings	15,59,528	9,32,306	Post Office	85,62,936	1,15,15,129
Excluded Local Funds	21,63,937	25,30,390	Telegraph	18,50.814	16,92,127
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,66,51,143	1,65,44,828	Marine	1,28 019	14,07,343
Local Fund Debt Accounts	79,107	72,800	Military...	10,50 807	2,17,83,253
Advances repayable	25,09,141	23,14,632	Public Works	2,09,59 5:7	2,67,29,664
Permanent advances...	11,938	14,157	Guaranteed Railways	5,45,76,655	2,40,79,612
Account with Foreign States	12,87,074	15,79,254	Remittance Account between England and India	16,24.025	73,514
Coinage Account	8,01,09,320	8,01,77,371	Secretary of State's Bills	6,62,83,239	11,34,13,785
Suspense Account	11.71.207	13,7-,950			
Cheques and Bills	2,09,53,317	2,08,81,730			
Miscellaneous	2,41,381	2,45,354			
Departmental Accounts	3,00,836	2.68,069			
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	8,39,710	4,04,6.0	Total ...	59,34,82,551	67,02,37,806
Provincial Advance and Loan Account Remittances.	3,96,272	6,62,031			

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having bee n made in the accounts.

B.—LAND REVENUE.

B.—LAND

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates with the Amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances

YEAR

Collectorates.	Gross Revenue.	*Deduct*—Assessment of Land not available for cultivation.	Remainder.	*Deduct* on account of net Alienations.									Remainder Government Revenue.
				Political Ináms.	Personal Ináms.	Devasthán and Dharmádáya Ináms.	Watan Ináms.	Ináms of Táluka Service Watandárs whose services have been retained.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government. Revenue.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government. Police.	Total Ináms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad	28,82,299	7,930	28,74,369	32,449	4,59,112	31,854	4,739	...	8,452	8,929	26,056	5,71,591	23,02,778
Kaira	29,56,620	20,030	29,36,590	2,132	6,63,421	33,799	16·347	...	7,450	31,877	24,202	7,79,228	21,57,362
Panch Mahâls ...	6,11,426	7,396	6,04,030	1,463	53,648	13,116	44,774	20	8,181	18,890	5,119	1,45,211	4,58,819
Broach	30,09,166	41,576	29,67,590	...	4,35,140	23,906	22,564	...	39,256	58,227	29,883	6,08,976	23,58,614
Surat	28,43,262	49,841	27,93,421	3,503	2,83,613	20,844	20,141	...	24,032	43,840	21,523	4,17,496	23,75,925
Thána	13,39,178	537	13,38,641	...	92,553	9,753	5,203	...	1,463	7,807	3,883	1,20,652	12,17,989
Total ...	1,36,41,951	1,27,310	1,35,14,641	39,547	19,87,487	1,33,272	1,13,768	20	88,824	1,69,570	1,10,666	26,43,154	1,08,71,487
Central Division.													
Násik	18,08,960	24,125	17,84,835	60,408	1,02,875	14,650	20,642	196	8,705	46,402	21,914	2,75,795	15,09,043
Khándesh	40,17,579	70,406	39,47,173	33,361	86,332	13,487	25,346	1,599	17,332	82,836	90,158	3,50,38	35,96,792
Ahmednagar	19,69,750	21,658	19,48,092	57,493	1,45,740	25,800	20,503	...	5,927	43,207	8,252	3,16,922	16,31,170
Poona	16,43,761	10,811	16,32,950	47,138	1,49,648	56,842	23,644	4	3,525	22,861	45,090	3,48,752	12,84,198
Sholápur	12,02,191	22,070	11,80,121	11,479	53,425	11,670	33,307	...	3,077	16,128	9,484	1,38,571	10,41,551
Sátára	23,38,744	18,327	23,20,417	56,965	3,99,851	77,238	99,965	50	15,286	83,658	24,477	7,63,490	15,56,927
Total ...	1,29,80,985	1,67,397	1,28,13,588	2,66,844	9,37,871	2,09,617	2,23,407	1,849	53,852	3,01,092	1,99,375	21,93,907	1,06,19,681
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	21,48,020	5,101	21,42,919	28,213	2,05,636	43,912	1,54,268	...	16,786	1,01,767	90,603	6,41,187	15,01,734
Dhárwár	30,54,392	36,923	30,17,469	30,476	1,87,473	68,135	80,978	...	24,648	80,392	48,399	6,20,471	24,96,998
Bijápur	17,81,537	860	17,80,677	13,331	94,980	27,576	1,08,360	...	13,925	72,494	63,093	3,93,759	13,86,918
Kánara	10,65,541	13,639	10,51,902	...	873	4,101	...	...	...	...	...	4,974	10,46,928
Ratnágiri	9,37,987	80	9,37,907	2,063	53,571	13,847	1,125	4,684	86	383	1	75,760	8,62,147
Kolába	10,08,900	1,265	10,07,635	13,138	55,132	12,032	3,324	850	162	1,030	500	86,168	9,21,467
Total ...	99,96,377	57,868	99,38,509	87,221	5,97,665	1,69,603	3,48,055	5,534	55,587	2,56,056	2,02,596	17,22,317	82,16,192
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,66,19,313	3,52,575	3,62,66,738	3,93,612	35,23,023	5,12,492	6,85,230	7,403	1,98,263	7,26,718	5,12,637	65,59,378	2,97,07,360

YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad	28,23,241	6,812	28,16,429	31,478	4,51,248	31,045	4,756	...	7,912	8,500	24,450	5,59,369	22,57,060
Kaira	29,56,334	19,955	29,36,379	2,132	6,63,483	33,788	16,347	...	7,450	31,914	24,167	7,79,279	21,57,100
Panch Mahâls ...	6,13,688	7,400	6,06,288	1,462	53,877	13,113	44,748	20	8,146	18,884	5,120	1,45,630	4,60,658
Broach	30,09,557	41,511	29,68,046	...	4,35,317	23,906	22,567	...	39,407	58,124	29,886	6,09,295	23,58,751
Surat	28,42,984	49,703	27,93,281	3,727	2,83,777	20,844	20,141	...	24,098	43,816	21,529	4,17,912	23,75,369
Thána	12,96,535	546	12,95,989	...	92,176	9,718	5,203	...	1,471	7,853	3,907	1,20,328	11,75,661
Total ...	1,35,42,339	1,25,927	1,34,16,412	38,779	19,79,868	1,32,414	1,13,760	20	88,694	1,69,121	1,09,157	26,31,813	1,07,84,599
Central Division.													
Násik	18,08,529	24,126	17,84,403	60,341	1,02,689	14,578	20,628	196	8,704	46,600	22,313	2,76,049	15,08,354
Khándesh	39,44,720	78,387	38,66,333	33,394	84,956	13,276	24,338	1,585	17,028	79,809	88,747	3,13,126	35,26,207
Ahmednagar	19,37,870	31,957	19,05,913	57,262	1,43,832	34,874	20,395	...	5,863	41,883	8,048	3,12,160	15,93,753
Poona	15,77,865	11,264	15,66,601	47,628	1,43,617	56,217	23,500	4	3,383	24,749	45,137	3,39,333	12,27,268
Sholápur	12,25,047	42,081	11,82,966	11,511	52,908	11,671	33,310	...	3,127	16,325	9,113	1,38,215	10,44,751
Sátára	23,42,065	20,980	23,21,076	56,622	4,00,832	77,509	1,00,025	50	15,333	84,456	24,684	7,64,526	15,56,550
Total ...	1,28,36,096	2,05,804	1,26,30,292	2,66,758	9,28,934	2,08,125	2,22,186	1,835	53,356	2,98,812	1,93,340	21,73,389	1,04,56,903
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	21,49,044	5,111	21,43,933	28,209	2,05,791	43,981	1,54,318	...	16,808	1,05,091	91,907	6,46,137	14,97,798
Dhárwár	30,55,295	36,929	30,18,366	30,495	1,87,549	68,166	81,063	...	24,617	81,482	48,572	5,20,844	24,97,522
Bijápur	17,79,827	860	17,78,967	13,331	94,980	27,586	1,08,360	...	13,926	77,142	64,511	3,99,833	13,79,128
Kánara	10,52,248	13,226	10,39,022	...	873	4,177	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	10,33,972
Ratnágiri	9,40,577	107	9,40,470	2,063	53,699	13,834	371	8,164	87	631	1	78,840	8,61,630
Kolába	10,09,087	845	10,08,242	11,474	56,619	12,181	3,324	850	162	1,988	443	86,141	9,22,101
Total ...	99,86,078	57,078	99,29,000	85,572	5,99,511	1,69,925	3,47,466	9,014	55,600	2,64,424	2,05,337	17,36,849	81,92,151
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,63,64,513	3,88,809	3,59,75,704	3,91,109	35,08,313	5,10,464	6,83,412	10,872	1,97,650	7,32,357	5,07,834	65,42,051	2,94,33,653

REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1889-90 and 1888-89, together outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1889-90.

Deduct—Assessment of			Details.				*Deduct*—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								
Unoccupied culturable Land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder.	Revenue proper, being Assessment on Government Lands.	Revenue from alienated Lands.	*Add*—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Táleband.	Total.	Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Injury to crops by Locusts or other Insects or Animals.	Loss by Fire.	Loss by Flood.	Other Causes.	Total Remissions.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
98,211	7,58,358	14,46,209	12,83,466	1,62,743	78,386	15,24,575	43	641	...	776	...	...	88	6	1,554
1,14,697	79,098	19,63,567	14,06,982	5,56,585	54,399	20,17,966	...	742	...	49	...	...	254	710	1,755
68,044	1,15,616	2,75,129	2,48,134	31,995	17,882	2,93,011	...	12	...	241	...	21	8	1,222	1,504
89,786	98,882	21,69,946	19,40,290	2,29,656	1,04,258	22,74,204	...	308	...	22	...	...	7,885	812	9,027
66,464	21,575	22,87,886	21,43,492	1,44,394	61,394	23,49,280	...	384	...	103	...	13	672	719	1,891
19,365	31,634	11,66,990	11,32,029	34,961	66,991	12,33,981	...	2	...	9	...	168	...	...	179
4,56,567	11,05,193	93,09,727	81,49,393	11,60,334	3,83,290	96,93,017	43	2,089	...	1,200	...	202	8,907	3,469	15,910
43,659	925	14,64,459	13,77,685	86,774	70,758	15,35,217	746	65	...	220	...	...	...	5,585	6,616
2,10,368	5,775	33,80,649	32,32,838	1,47,811	1,77,746	35,58,395	35,352	302	...	1,460	...	...	5	18	37,137
20,782	1	16,10,387	14,97,335	1,13,052	31,729	16,42,116	52,273	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	52,337
13,820	1,945	12,68,433	11,86,971	81,462	24,256	12,92,689	32,029	68	...	...	...	...	...	117	32,214
7,506	5,038	10,29,007	9,75,099	53,908	22,510	10,51,517	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	16	90
7,638	10,255	15,39,034	12,18,909	3,20,125	43,050	15,82,084	201	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,686
3,03,773	23,939	1,02,91,969	94,88,837	8,03,132	3,70,049	1,06,62,018	1,20,601	2,994	...	1,680	...	64	5	5,736	1,31,080
18,945	113	14,82,676	10,99,099	3,83,577	48,701	15,31,377	29,364	117	...	17	...	...	...	...	29,498
38,194	939	24,57,865	19,06,991	5,50,874	47,887	25,05,752	806	10	...	72	...	...	...	9	897
23,330	275	13,63,313	11,08,437	2,54,876	33,772	13,97,085	18,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,637
66,857	1,849	9,78,222	9,78,200	22	27,647	10,05,869	27,439	...	...	149	...	39	...	350	27,977
684	28,374	8,33,089	8,13,421	19,668	45,221	8,78,310	...	182	...	...	...	9	7	...	198
2,808	3,542	9,15,117	8,96,315	18,802	28,936	9,44053	...	...	9	...	...	724	...	...	733
1,50,818	35,092	80,30,282	68,02,463	12,27,819	2,32,164	82,62,446	76,246	309	9	238	...	772	7	359	77,940
9,11,158	11,64,224	2,76,31,978	2,44,40,693	31,91,285	9,85,503	2,86,17,481	1,96,890	5,392	9	3,118	...	1,038	8,919	9,564	2,24,930

1888-89.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
96,437	7,56,221	14,04,402	12,42,917	1,61,485	81,623	14,86,025	...	744	184	282	...	...	228	4	1,442
1,16,840	79,158	19,61,102	14,04,465	5,56,637	48,047	20,09,149	...	711	...	165	...	...	272	598	1,746
68,632	1,16,664	2,75,362	2,43,399	31,963	11,545	2,86,907	...	94	..	259	...	...	10	1,310	1,673
89,141	99,235	21,70,375	19,40,552	2,29,823	79,196	22,49,571	...	337	551	11	...	...	7,859	300	9,058
65,431	21,590	22,88,348	21,43,837	1,44,511	59,380	23,47,728	...	400	...	53	...	109	762	644	1,968
19,206	17,754	11,38,701	11,03,587	35,114	63,963	12,02,664	135	30	...	8	...	...	...	12	185
4,55,687	10,90,622	92,38,290	80,78,757	11,59,533	3,43,754	95,82,044	135	2,316	735	778	...	109	9,131	2,868	16,072
48,128	901	14,59,325	13,73,257	86,068	95,609	15,54,934	2,989	87	...	7	...	...	...	16,249	18,732
2,18,436	5,864	33,01,907	31,54,970	1,46,937	2,27,770	35,29,677	21,310	176	...	1,546	...	...	...	58	23,090
21,701	1	15,72,051	14,59,307	1,12,744	39,620	16,11,671	64,538	...	...	...	...	15	...	11	64,564
15,609	1,954	12,09,725	11,28,980	80,745	33,469	12,43,194	9,866	323	...	...	...	...	...	361	10,550
8,280	7,849	10,28,622	9,74,568	54,054	23,031	10,51,653	23	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
7,532	10,283	15,38,735	12,18,573	3,20,162	40,064	15,78,799	2	378	...	6	...	...	3	1,217	1,606
3,19,686	26,852	1,01,10,365	93,09,655	8,00,710	4,59,563	1,05,69,928	98,128	1,040	...	1,559	...	15	3	17,896	1,18,641
21,343	116	14,76,339	10,97,202	3,79,137	51,389	15,27,728	32,168	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,369
40,508	987	24,56,027	19,05,199	5,50,828	43,459	24,99,486	808	10	...	48	...	...	...	41	907
31,150	253	13,47,725	11,00,614	2,47,111	32,965	13,80,690	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,237
66,067	6,495	9,61,410	9,61,388	22	27,083	9,88,493	24,387	...	87	406	...	74	...	269	25,223
880	3,211	8,57,539	8,40,676	16,863	15,286	8,72,825	...	182	...	...	...	36	7	...	225
3,434	3,639	9,15,028	8,96,109	18,919	40,124	9,55,152	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	...	538
1,63,382	14,701	80,14,068	68,01,188	12,12,880	2,10,306	82,24,374	59,594	393	87	454	...	648	7	316	61,499
9,38,755	11,32,175	2,73,62,723	2,41,89,600	31,73,123	10,13,623	2,83,76,346	1,57,857	6,749	822	2,791	...	772	9,141	21,080	1,96,212

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B.—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1889-90 and 1888-89, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.—concluded.

Collectorates.	Year 1889-90—*concluded.*										
	Balance Revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	15,23,021	15,757	5,256	10,501	15,33,522	15,18,229	7,199	15,25,428	4,792	3,302	8,094
Kaira	20,16,211	1,008	...	1,008	20,17,219	20,16,211	...	20,16,211	...	1,008	1,008
Panch Mahâls	2,91,507	426	180	246	2,91,753	2,91,101	216	2,91,317	406	30	436
Broach	22,65,177	(a)96,021	596	95,425	23,60,602	22,58,695	88,037	23,46,732	6,481	7,388	13,869
Surat	23,47,389	636	253	383	23,47,772	23,47,110	355	23,47,465	279	27	306
Thâna	12,33,802	5,211	184	5,027	12,38,829	12,30,799	2,576	12,33,375	3,003	2,451	5,454
Total	96,77,107	1,19,059	6,469	1,12,590	97,89,697	96,62,145	98,383	97,60,528	14,961	14,206	29,167
Central Division.											
Násik	15,28,601	52,523	7,096	45,427	15,74,028	15,15,923	36,804	15,52,727	12,677	8,623	21,300
Khándesh	35,21,258	9,805	971	8,834	35,30,092	35,16,069	6,742	35,22,811	5,189	2,093	7,282
Ahmednagar	15,89,779	17,607	286	17,321	16,07,100	15,81,615	16,487	15,98,102	8,164	834	8,998
Poona	12,60,475	8,773	91	8,682	12,69,157	12,57,323	6,749	12,64,072	3,152	1,933	5,085
Sholápur	10,51,427	6,449	79	6,370	10,57,797	10,51,349	5,594	10,56,943	78	777	855
Sátára	15,79,398	1,139	661	478	15,79,876	15,77,934	255	15,78,189	1,468	224	1,687
Total	1,05,30,938	96,296	9,184	87,112	1,06,18,050	1,05,00,213	72,631	1,05,72,844	30,723	14,484	45,207
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,01,879	4,090	4	4,086	15,05,965	15,01,879	...	15,01,879	...	4,085	4,085
Dhárwár	25,04,855	3,953	524	3,429	25,08,284	25,04,733	255	25,04,988	122	3,173	3,295
Bijápur	13,78,448	445	...	445	13,78,893	13,78,314	160	13,78,474	134	285	419
Kánara	9,77,892	149	89	60	9,77,952	9,77,511	60	9,77,571	381	...	381
Ratnágiri	8,79,112	29,558	3,988	25,570	9,03,682	8,80,348	3,005	8,83,353	10,804	22,565	33,369
Kolába	9,43,320	3,796	...	3,796	9,47,116	9,43,320	1,123	9,44,443	...	2,673	2,673
Total	81,84,506	41,991	4,605	37,386	82,21,892	81,86,105	4,603	81,90,708	11,441	32,781	44,222
Grand Total	2,83,92,551	2,57,346	20,258	2,37,088	2,86,29,639	2,83,48,463	1,75,617	2,85,24,080	57,125	61,471	1,18,596

	Year 1888-89—*concluded.*										
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,84,583	5,633	1	5,632	14,90,215	14,73,363	1,095	14,74,458	11,219	4,538	15,757
Kaira	20,07,403	1,008	...	1,008	20,08,411	20,07,403	...	20,07,403	1,008	...	1,008
Panch Mahâls	2,85,234	461	68	393	2,85,627	2,84,839	362	2,85,201	396	30	426
Broach	22,40,513	35,349	2,641	32,708	22,73,221	21,61,692	18,508	21,80,200	78,821	14,200	93,021
Surat	23,45,760	2,571	27	2,544	23,48,304	23,45,142	2,526	23,47,668	618	18	636
Thâna	12,02,479	4,228	553	3,675	12,06,154	11,98,919	2,024	12,00,943	3,560	1,651	5,211
Total	95,65,972	49,250	3,290	45,960	96,11,932	94,71,358	24,515	94,95,873	95,622	20,437	1,16,059
Central Division.											
Násik	15,36,202	3,068	298	2,770	15,38,972	14,85,188	1,260	14,86,448	51,014	1,509	52,523
Khándesh	35,06,587	3,123	2,029	1,094	35,07,681	34,97,462	413	34,97,875	9,125	680	9,805
Ahmednagar	15,47,107	525	215	310	15,47,417	15,29,525	284	15,29,809	17,581	26	17,607
Poona	12,32,644	2,411	1	2,410	12,35,054	12,26,152	130	12,26,282	6,493	2,280	8,773
Sholápur	10,51,554	101	60	41	10,51,595	10,45,132	14	10,45,146	6,422	27	6,449
Sátára	15,77,193	5,735	4,140	1,595	15,78,788	15,76,615	1,033	15,77,648	577	562	1,139
Total	1,04,51,287	14,963	6,743	8,220	1,04,59,507	1,03,60,074	3,134	1,03,63,208	91,212	5,084	96,296
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	14,95,359	4,086	...	4,086	14,99,445	14,95,355	...	14,95,355	5	4,085	4,090
Dhárwár	24,98,579	5,571	1,822	3,749	25,02,328	24,98,296	79	24,98,375	283	3,670	3,953
Bijápur	13,78,453	640	...	640	13,79,093	13,78,253	394	13,78,647	200	245	445
Kánara	9,63,270	167	30	137	9,63,407	9,63,120	137	9,63,257	149	..	149
Ratnágiri	8,72,600	32,933	9,221	23,712	8,96,312	8,66,153	6,039	8,72,192	11,885	17,673	29,558
Kolaba	9,54,614	3,814	...	3,814	9,58,428	9,54,500	131	9,54,631	113	3,683	3,796
Total	81,62,875	47,211	11,073	36,138	81,99,013	81,55,677	6,780	81,62,457	12,635	29,356	41,991
Grand Total	2,81,80,134	1,11,424	21,106	90,318	2,82,70,452	2,79,87,109	34,429	2,80,21,538	1,99,469	54,877	2,54,346

(a) Includes Rs. 3,000-0-8, being the amounts of deposits to be refunded to parties concerned on account of certain sales not having been confirmed.

B.—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1889-90 and 1888-89, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous year.

1889-90.

Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	*Deduct* Assessment: Of land not available for cultivation (*i.e.*, for public and special purposes), &c.	*Deduct* Assessment: Of fallow Area exempt from Assessment.	Remainder.	Deductions on account of Net Alienations: Shares of Revenue credited to Sharers direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Personal Ináms (including holders of Garden grants and Máfidárs).	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri, Mámul and Thali).	Total.	Remainder Government Revenue.	*Deduct* Assessment of: Unoccupied cultivable Land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kocha).	Remainder.	Details: Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).	*Add* Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Táleband.	Total.	*Deduct* Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	15,48,060	...	6,33,682	9,14,378	477	82,413	38	...	110	83,038	8,31,340	72,202	192	7,58,946	7,58,351	595	63,177	8,22,122	510	8,21,613
2	Shikárpur ...	54,10,686	11,258	10,97,708	43,01,720	27,172	7,45,921	2,374	57,402	1,832	8,34,701	34,67,019	4,49,433	7,992	30,09,594	29,86,366	23,228	1,30,317	31,39,911	20,534	31,19,377
3	Hyderabad ...	1,17,71,795	65,05,432	17,18,456	35,47,907	...	10 83,704	3,054	196	4,195	10,91,149	24,56,758	6,03,581	2,057	18,51,120	18,05,762	45,358	1,04,731	19,55,851	41,574	19,14,277
4	Karáchi	21,13,553	14,720	5,79,363	15,19,470	...	2,94,399	866	73	1,233	2,96,571	12,22,899	1,08,880	6,953	11,07,061	10,98,134	8,927	90,382	11,97,443	8,311	11,89,132
5	Thar and Párkar	6,52,130	...	.....	6,52,130	...	792	11	...	2,747	3,550	6,48,580	...	...	6,48,580	6,48,260	320	34,745	6,83,325	1,207	6,82,118
	Total ...	2,14,96,224	65,31,410	40,29,209	1,09,35,605	27,649	22,07,229	6,343	57,671	10,117	23,09,009	86,26,596	12,34,096	17,199	73,75,301	72,96,873	78,428	4,23,352	77,98,653	72,136	77,26,517

1888-90.—*continued.*

Number.	District.	*Deduct* Remissions on Net Government Revenue for year under report on account of: Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July: Land Revenue.	Village Cess: Rayati (Government villages).	On account of current year: Village Cess: Inám (alienated villages).	On account of former years: Land Revenue.	On account of former years: Village Cess: Rayati (Government villages).	On account of former years: Village Cess: Inám (alienated villages).	Total realizations.	Balance outstanding on 1st August: On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	54,110	...	406	581	...	614	4,341	60,052	7,61,561	(*a*) 41,538	11,891	29,647	7,91,208	6,95,206	23,517	85	18,423	678	...	7,37,909	42,753	10,546	53,299
2	Shikárpur ...	90	3	...	6,827	...	77,964	4,485	89,369	30,30,008	(*b*) 20,200	5,227	14,973	30,44,981	27,68,890	1,68,333	7	12,092	567	...	29,49,889	92,778	2,314	95,092
3	Hyderabad ...	2,708	...	609	2,204	...	35,618	69,140	110,279	18,03,998	1,140	168	972	18,04,970	17,17,484	86,302	1	778	43	...	18,04,608	211	151	362
4	Karáchi... ...	1,296	...	174	3,447	...	65,609	290	70,816	11,18,316	46,300	7,516	38,784	11,57,100	9,83,623	47,072	127	31,666	1,223	...	10,63,711	87,493	5,896	93,389
5	Thar and Párkar	614	...	...	42,663	...	4,143	...	47,420	6,31,698	2,685	20	2,665	6,37,363	5,49,572	31,416	320	1,503	30	...	5,82,841	53,390	1,132	54,522
	Total ...	58,818	3	1,189	55,722	...	1,83,948	78,256	3,77,936	73,48,581	1,11,863	24,822	87,041	74,35,622	67,14,775	3,56,640	540	64,462	2,541	...	71,38,958	2,76,625	20,039	2,96,664

(*a*) Includes the sum of Rs. 396 which represents the outstandings of the 3 dehs of the Ghotki Táluka transferred to Upper Sind Frontier District in the year 1889-90.
(*b*) This figure does not agree with the figure given for 1888-89, under column 45, owing to the transfer alluded to in Note (*a*).

B.—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1889-90 and 1888-89, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous year.

1888-89.

Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	*Deduct* Assessment of land not available for cultivation (*i.e.*, for public and special purposes), &c.	*Deduct* Assessment of fallow Area exempt from Assessment.	Remainder.	Deductions on Account of Net Alienations. Shares of Revenue credited to sharers direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Personal Ináms (including holders of Garden grants and Máfidárs.	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri, Mámi and Thali).	Total.	Remainder Government Revenue.	*Deduct* Assessment of Unoccupied cultivable Land.	Land free or specially reduced (including Hari and Kocha).	Remainder.	Details. Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands, (including Village Cess).	*Add* Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Táleband.	Total.	*Deduct* Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	14,51,124	...	6,23,461	8,27,663	588	82,277	38	...	75	82,978	7,44,685	34,223	140	7,10,322	7,09,702	620	77,623	7,87,945	522	7,87,423
2	Shikárpur ...	52,30,389	13,716	15,23,783	36,92,890	15,199	7,54,716	3,909	57,041	1,846	8,32,711	28,60,179	5,03,263	8,147	23,48,769	23,35,897	12,872	1,68,925	25,17,694	10,448	25,07,246
3	Hyderabad ...	52,76,644	17,249	19,16,414	33,42,981	719	10,94,542	3,200	207	4,302	11,02,961	22,40,020	6,53,026	2,118	15,84,876	15,40,963	43,913	1,33,151	17,18,027	40,050	16,77,977
4	Karáchi	20,51,317	14,687	7,33,314	12,53,316	...	2,93,395	800	70	1,172	2,95,437	9,57,879	86,415	7,171	8,64,293	8,56,576	7,717	87,851	9,52,144	7,149	9,44,995
5	Thar and Párkar.	5,50,037	...	.....	5,50,037	...	797	6	...	2,868	3,671	5,46,366	.....	...	5,46,366	5,44,836	1,530	17,511	5,63,877	1,191	5,62,686
	Total ...	1,45,59,511	45,652	43,46,972	96,66,887	16,497	22,25,727	7,953	57,318	10,263	23,17,758	73,49,129	12,76,927	17,576	60,54,626	59,87,974	66,652	4,85,061	65,39,687	59,360	64,80,327

1888-89—*continued.*

Number.	District.	*Deduct* Remissions of Net Government Revenue for year under report on account of Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July. Land Revenue.	Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	On account of current year. Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	On account of former years. Land Revenue.	On account of former years. Village Cess. Rayati (Government villages).	On account of former years. Village Cess. Inám (alienated villages).	Total realizations.	Balance outstanding on 1st August. On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	18,890	...	621	1,294	...	...	3,025	23,830	7,63,593	46,175	7,339	38,836	8,02,429	7,19,587	23,932	96	17,346	327	...	7,61,288	19,979	21,163	41,142
2	Shikárpur ...	7,729	...	56	... 47	...	...	1,645	9,430	24,97,816	10,508	1,241	9,267	25,07,083	23,49,267	1,33,095	67	3,931	127	...	24,86,487	15,337	5,209	20,596
3	Hyderabad ...	2,675	...	68		...	...	7,251	10,041	16,67,936	8,011	628	7,383	16,75,319	15,88,706	73,089	1	6,972	411	...	16,74,179	1,140	...	1,140
4	Karáchi	30,861	...	...	8,515	...	7,223	3,615	50,214	8,94,781	36,080	4,514	31,566	9,26,347	8,18,965	38,526	56	21,762	736	1	8,80,046	37,234	9,066	46,300
5	Thar and Párkar.	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	5,61,842	3,832	...	3,832	5,65,674	5,33,868	25,220	338	3,430	132	...	5,62,988	2,415	270	2,685
	Total ...	60,999	...	745	9,856	...	7,223	15,536	94,359	63,85,968	1,04,606	13,722	90,884	64,76,852	60,10,393	2,98,862	558	53,441	1,733	1	63,64,988	76,155	35,708	1,11,863

C.—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors and drugs during 1889-90.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Revenue from Duty on Spirit.	Wine, Beer and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per license.	Remarks.
Northern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	1,48,306	(a) 875	47,176	1,96,357	0 3 8	358	2,404	(a) Toddy.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	61,011	72	75,025	1,36,108	·0169	256	3,144	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	32,681	50 / (a) 2	15,840	48,573	0 3 0	97	2,633·80	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	1,24,611	12,864	1,847	1,39,322	0 6 9	424	771	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	(b) 4,76,740	3,95,310	26,848	8,98,898	1 7 5	15	40,946	(b) Including Rs. 1,740 on account of foreign wines and of extra fee.
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	5,63,903	1,27,815	10,057	7,01,775	...	816	...	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	14,07,252	5,36,988	1,76,793	21,21,033	0 9 1	1,966	1,891	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	1,81,493	(c) 1,745	19,863	2,03,101	0 4 2	223	3,503	(c) Fees for tapping toddy trees and fees for toddy shops.
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	6,35,101	890	30,116	6,66,107	0 8 0	484	2,719	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	71,701	3,551	7,161	82,413	0 1 9	23	32,662	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	4,40,043	20,176	46,310	5,06,529	0 8 1	281	3,209	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	1,32,691	39,200	49,000	2,20,891	0 6 1	8	72,926	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	94,227	32	3,700	97,959	0 1 4	152	7,443	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	15,55,256	65,594	1,56,150	17,77,000	0 5 3	1,171	4,598	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	3,29,986	(a)1,33,481	7,229	4,70,696	...	71	12,169	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	(d) 3,28,679	(a) 35,006	25,267	3,88,952	0 7 0	125	7,148	(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	2,26,847	370	9,779	*2,37,020	·37	247	2,585	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	1,90,416	.....	6,221	1,96,637	0 7 5	121	3,486	* Includes Rs. 24 on account of miscellaneous excise revenue.
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	95,511	1,04,881	3,003	2,03,395	0 3 3	1,173	850	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	2,12,320	37,432	10,295	2,60,047	0 8 7	461	1,047	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	13,83,759	3,11,170	61,794	17,56,747	0 6 6	2,198	1,950	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	35·	1,95,484	(a) 680	88,772	2,84,936	0·59	337	1,420·44	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	1,68,157	.....	42,470	2,10,627	0 4 6	351	2,150	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	97,546	.....	51,126	1,48,672	0 2 10	95	8,654·50	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	7,046	.....	4,554	11,600	0 0 11	80	2,542	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	19,316	275	7,500	27,091	ans. 3-0·01	85	1,696	
Total	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	4,87,549	955	1,94,422	6,82,926	0 4 6	948	2,534	(e) Includes still-head duty on country liquor and fees for licenses to retail foreign spirits and country liquor.
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	48,33,816	9,14,707	5,89,159	63,37,706	0 6 5	6,283	2,513	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	(e) 63,702	6,494	6,794	76,990	2 2 8	...	2,096	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	33,47,498	2,25,213	37,276	†36,11,453	4 10 8	771	1,002	† Includes Rs. 1,466 on account of fines, confiscations and miscellaneous excise revenue.
Grand Total	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	82,45,016	11,46,414	6,33,229	1,00,26,149	0 9 8	7,054	2,355	

(2).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of spirits during 1889-90.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860.870	224·	...	(a) 1,553	1,46,753	1,48,306	0 2 9	98	8,784	(a) License fees for the privilege of selling foreign spirits, liquor and wine.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804.800	500·	...	.....	61,011	61,011	·075	87	9,251	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	3	50	32,680	32,730	0 2 1	60	4,257·83	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	...	200	1,24,411	1,24,611	0 6 1	65	5,029	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·		1,740	4,75,000	4,76,740	0 12 5	15	40,946	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	4	5,347	5,56,561	5,61,908	...	28	...	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	7	8,890	13,96,416	14,05,306	0 6 5	353	10,533	
Central Division.												
ik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	2	1,895	1,79,598	1,81,493	0 3 10	121	6,456	
ndesh	92,297	1,144 934	1,237,231	124·	3	890	6,35,101	6,35,991	0 8 0	232	5,265	
ednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	5	760	(b) 70,941	71,701	0 1 6	3	93,903	(b) This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from the Poona Distillery.
a	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	...	(c) 4,750	4,35,293	4,40,043	0 7 9	151	5,972	
pur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	7	1,140	1,31,551	1,32,691	0 3 8	3	58,341	
a	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	...	1,222	93,005	94,227	0 1 4	114	9,925	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	17	10,657	15,45,489	15,56,146	0 4 7	624	8,642	(c) Denotes revenue from imported foreign spirits only.
uthern Division.												
aum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	9	1,605	3,28,021	3,29,626	0 6 1	10	86,401	(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
rwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	5	(d) 1,200	3,27,479	3,28,679	0 5 11	5	89,355·5	
pur	67,036	571,427	638,493	110·	3	·370	2,26,847	2,27,217	·14	73	8,746	
ara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	7	450	1,89,966	1,90,416	0 7 2	93	4,218	
tnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	415	96,089	96,504	0 1 7	18	55,334	
olába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	9	320	2,12,000	2,12,320	0 7 3	165	2,926	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	33	4,360	13,80,402	13,84,762	0 6 3	364	11,739	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	30	10,374	1,85,110	1,95,484	0·40	97	4,934·93	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	17	2,031	1,66,126	1,68,157	0 3 7	92	6,923	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	20	2,483	95,057	97,546	0 1 10	95	8,654·50	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	1	50	6,996	7,046	0 0 6	9	20,334	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	1	275	19,316	19,591	ans. 2-2·08	22	6,553·63	
Total	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	69	15,219	4,72,605	4,87,824	0 3 2	315	7,628	
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	126	39,126	47,94,912	48,34,038	0 4 10	1,656	10,624	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	...	(e) 7,312 / (f) 36,099	(g) 20,291	27,603 / (f) 36,099	1·79	14	2,546	(e) License fees for sale of European and Foreign spirits.
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	74	12,30,032	21,17,466	33,47,498	4 5 3	441	1,753	(f) Import duty.
Grand Total	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	200	13,12,569	69,32. 69	82,45,238	0 7 9	2,111	7,864	(g) License fees and still-head duty on country liquor.

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C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3).—Revenue derived from duty upon the consumption of spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1889-90.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	6	7	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,553	...	122,981	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500	...	2	.....	65 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	65	·00008	402,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	1	...	50 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	50	...	...	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225	...	4	.....	50 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	200	...	81,732	
Surat	55,647	558,651	614,198	369	6	8	100 0 0	60 to 150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*a*) 1,740	0 0 ½	76,774	(*a*) Includes Rs. 30 on account of extra fee.
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	4	24	550 0 0	4,687 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*b*) 5,347	0 0 1	33,640	(*b*) Includes Rs. 110 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed for the sale of liquor.
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	17	45	850 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	8,955	...	82,626	
Central Division.																		
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	2	14	100 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,895	0 0 4	48,825	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	3	6	235 0 0	655 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	890	0 0 1	206,205	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	5	2	100 0 0	50 to 200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*c*) 760	0 0 0½	375,614	(*c*) Includes a sum of Rs. 10 which has been realized on account of extra fee for the grant of permission to appoint agents and receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	...	69	Varies from 100 to 300	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	4,750	0 0 1	13,009	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	7	3	50 to 100	150 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	1,140	...	194,470	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	...	25	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,222	...	45,258	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	17	119	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	10,657	...	45,270	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	9	2	100 0 0	100 to 250	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*d*) 1,965	0 ·043	432,007	(*d*) Includes Rs. 15 on account of extra fee for appointment of agents.
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	5	4	100 0 0	100 to 250	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,100	0 0 ¼	223,388	
Bijápur	67,086	571,427	638,493	110	3	1	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*e*) 370	...	638,493	(*e*) Includes fees on account of wine, beer, &c.
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	7	1	50 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*f*) 450	0 0 2	52,730	(*f*) This comprises fees for licenses for the wholesale sale of European spirits, wine, beer, &c, and also for refreshment-rooms.
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	8	.....	50 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	415	...	124,636	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	6	.....	325 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	325	...	80,472	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	24	22	350 0 0	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	4,725	...	194,874	
Sind.																		
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33	22	29	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	10,374	0 0 2	16,506·48	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	...	25 to 500	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	2,031	·516	94,328	(*g*) Includes Rs. 5 on account of agents' fee.
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85	7	9	200 to 400	1 to 100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(*g*) 2,489	0 0 5	91,353·1	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	1	...	50 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	50	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52	1	1	200 0 0	75 0 0	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	275	...	7,209·5	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50	39	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	15,219	...	61,615	
Total for four Divisions.	15,973,542		15,793,542	126	97	225	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	39,556	...	70,193	
Aden including Shaikh Othman	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	...	13	.....	450 0 0	(*h*)	10,533	...	36,099	.....	3 6 10	36,099	1 1 11	2,741	(*h*) Rs. 3 on spirits except rum, on which Rs. 4 per gallon (according to proof) are charged.
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	74	104	100 to 100	100 to 600	5 and 6	231,470	...	11,63,034	7 13 0	5 0 4	12,30,033	1 9 5	7,434	
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133	171	342	.....	.....	...	242,003	...	11,99,133	.....	...	13,05,688	0 1 3	45,620	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(4).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of country spirits during 1889-90.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses. Wholesale Shops	Retail Shops	Rate of License Duty. Wholesale.	Retail.	Amount of Revenue, including License Duty levied by Still-head duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	1	...	85	...	...	1,30,756	.....	6,997	1,46,753	63,803	25° & 60° U P.	..	...	1,46,753	0 2 8	10,760	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	...	...	87	...	...	61,011	.....	...	61,011	45,373	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	61,011	0 1 2	9,251	
Panch Mahâls	16,080	239,419	255,479	160·	1	...	59	...	...	14,308	18,372	...	32,680	57,651	25° & 60° U.P.	57,651	...	32,680	0 2 0	4,330·15	
Broach	67,243	259,682	326,930	225·	1	...	61	...	(*a*)	.....	1,24,411	...	1,24,411	70,027	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,24,411	0 6 1	5,359	(*a*) Right of sale farmed.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	1	...	1	...	...	4,75,000	.....	...	4,75,000	441,867	15°, 25° & 60° U.P.	441,867	...	4,75,000	0 12 4	614,198	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	...	...	4	...	...	5,14,717	... ..	...	5,14,717	380,531	25° & 60° U.P.	...	From Re. 1-8 to annas 4.	(*b*)5,18,402	...	...	(*b*) Includes Rs. 3,685 deficit recovered to make up the minimum guaranteed revenue on account of 1888-89.
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	4	...	297	...	...	12,04,792	1,42,783	6,997	13,54,572	1,059,255	.....	499,518	...	13,58,257	0 5 10	12,519	
Central Division.																					
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	1	...	105	...	...	1,79,598	.....	...	1,79,598	94,736	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,79,578	0 3 8	7,440	
Khándesh...	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	...	...	226	...	...	.....	.....	6,35,101	6,35,101	428,237	.....	...	...	6,35,101	0 8 0	5,474	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	...	...	25	...	...	(*c*)70,941	.....	...	70,941	22,547·5	25° U.P.	...	...	70 941	0 1 6	751,228	(*c*)This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from Poona Distillery.
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	82	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	4,35,293	145,872	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	4,35,293	0 7 8	18,998	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	1	...	43	...	...	1,31,551	.....	...	1,31,551	36,980	25° U.P.	...	...	1,31,551	0 3 7	13,567	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	1	...	89	91,125	...	93,006	.....	...	(*d*)93,006	30,992	25° & 60° U.P.	30,992	...	93,006	0 1 4	12,712	(*d*) Includes Rs. 30-9-7 on account of dryage of liquor brought from Uran.
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	85	...	488	91,125	...	4,75,096	.....	6,35,101	15,45,490	759,364·5	.....	30,992	...	15,45,490	0 4 7	11,035	
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	1	...	178	...	...	3,28,021	.....	...	3,28,021	80,983	25° U.P.	...	...	3.28,021	...	4,854	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	1	...	(*e*) 1	...	...	2,479	3,25,000	...	3,27,479	117,415	25° & 40° U.P.	...	...	3,27,479	0 5 10	893,555	(*e*) Although one license is issued for retail sale of country spirit, there are 171 retail shops in the district.
Bijápur	67,063	571,427	638,493	110·	...	...	(*f*)73	...	...	94,944	.....	...	94,944	28,600	25° U.P.	...	3 0 0	94,944	0 2 2	8,748	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	...	...	93	...	(*a*)	74,865	1,15,001	...	1,89,966	.....	25° & 40° U P.	...	...	1,89,936	0 7 2	4,585	(*f*) Number of shops allowed.
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	...	6	...	...	.....	.....	96,089	96,089	133,066	.....	...	...	96,089	0 1 6	166,181	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	...	...	159	...	...	2,12,000	.....	...	2,12,000	.....	.....	...	...	2,12,000	0 7 1	3.080	
Total ...	353,024	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	2	...	509	...	...	7,12,409	4,40,001	96,089	12,48,499	360,064	.....	...	3 0 0	12,48,499	0 4 7	8,422	
Sind.																					
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	1	8	68	50	...	.....	.....	...	1,85,110	52,100	.....	19,604	4 0 0	1,85,110	0·38	7,039·53	
Hyderabad	594,435	160,139	754,624	83·	1	9	92	50	12 to 250	1,54,209	.....	11,917	1,66,126	45,204	.. ...	...	...	1,63,126	0 3 7	7.471	
Shikárpur...	822,178		822.178	85·	...	13	86	16,050	I to 250	95,057	.....	...	95,057	25,493·18	.....	25,492	...	95,057	0 1 8	9,560·20	
Thar and Párkar ...	109,194	94,150	203.344	15·	...	...	9	...	12 to 200	(*g*)6,996	.....	...	6,996	8	.....	...	...	6,996	0 0 7	22 594	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52·	...	1	21	50	12 to 150	19,316	.....	...	19,316	5,733	(*h*)	...	...	19,316	0 22'08	6,865	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	2	31	276	16,200	...	2,75,578	.....	11,917	4,72,605	128,538·18	.....	45,096	4 0 0	4,72,605	0 3 1	8,706	(*g*) Including license fees and agents' fees.
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	93	31	1,570	...	...	26,67,875	5,82,784	7,50,104	46,21,163	2,307,221·6	.....	575,606	...	46,24.851	0 4 8	10,059	(*h*) Between London Proof and 10° U.P. and between 11° U.P. and 25° U.P
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán...	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	...	...	1	...	4,429	15,862	.....	...	15,862	7,931	50° U.P.	3,965	4	20,291	0 9 1	...	(*i*) Right of sale sold by public auction.
Bombay City and Island.	158,713 †	614,483	773,196	35,145·	5	...	337	...	(*i*)	13,94,291	.....	...	13,94,291	634,487	.....	458,650	...	21,17,466	2 12 9	2,294	
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	98	31	1,908	1,07,325	...	40,78,028	5,82,784	7,50,104	60,31,319	2,949,639·68	.....	1,038,221	...	67,62,608	0 6 5	8,701	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(5).—Materials from which country spirit was distilled during 1889-90.

District.	Population.				Materials.																					Remarks.
					Grain and Molasses.					Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*).					Toddy.					Other Materials.					
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	...	...	...	...	...	85	6,997	1,39,756	1,46,753	860,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	61,011	61,011	804,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	...	...	...	...	...	2	14,308	18,372	32,680	125,000	1	2	...	2	33,253	...	...	...	...	...	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	1,24,411	1,24,411	326,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,18,402	38,159	5,56,561	...	781	1,27,815	...	1,27,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	Impossible to ascertain.
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	...	...	...	...	...	239	5,39,707	3,81,709	9,21,416	2,117,600	782	1,27,817	...	1,27,817	33,253	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Division.																									
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	1,79,598	1,79,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	...	...	...	...	...	226	6,35,101	...	6,35,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(a) 70,941	70,941	751,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	167·	...	...	...	...	...	82	4,35,293	...	4,35,293	901,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,31,551	...	1,31,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	...	...	...	...	...	415	12,01,945	2,50,539	14,52,484	1,653,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Division.							(b)																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	1	...	3,08,021	3,08,021	864,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	325,000	2,479	3,27,479	893,555	
Bijápur	67,036	571,457	638,493	110·	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,944	...	94,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	2	74,965	...	74,965	195,526	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,11,039	...	1,11,039	226,314	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	96,089	...	96,089	997,090	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2,12,000	2,12,000	482,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	3	74,965	3,08,021	3,82,986	1,059,540	3	94,944	2,12,000	3,06,944	482,830	96	2,07,128	...	2,07,128	1,223,404	1	325,000	2,479	3,27,479	893,555	
Sind.																									
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	76	9,091	92,283	1,01,374	...	...	...	83,736	83,736	...	9	680	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	166,126	...	1,66,126	80,758	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	99	7,505	87,552	95,057	200,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Párkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52·	22	979	11,755	12,734	...	...	...	7,561	7,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	197	17,575	1,91,590	2,09,165	200,000	...	...	91,297	91,297	..	9	680	...	680	..	101	166,126	...	1,66,126	80,758	
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	200	92,540	4,99,611	5,92,151	1,259,540	657	18,36,596	9,35,545	27,72,141	4,253,486	887	3,35,625	...	3,35,625	1,256,657	102	491,126	2,479	4,93,605	974,313	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,429	15,862	20,291	35,639	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	...	...	...	...	...	285	2,64,958	13,94,291	16,59,249	773,196	52	28,375	4,29,842	4,58,217	773,196	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	200	92,540	4,99,611	5,92,151	1,259,540	942	21,01,554	23,29,836	44,31,390	5,026,682	939	3,64,000	4,29,842	7,93,842	2,029,853	103	495,555	18,341	5,13,896	1,009,952	

(a) This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirit issued from Poona Distillery.

(b) Includes revenue derived from Jágry and Mahua.

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(6).—Revenue from wine and fermented liquors during 1889-90.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of					Revenue derived from						Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (Fermented)	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors.	Total Revenue.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	...	13	...	9	...	...	1,553	...	(*a*) 875	...	...	2,428	...	39,130	(*a*) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500	...	2	...	...	...	...	65	...	7	...	...	72	·00008	402,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	(*b*) 2	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	2	...	...	52	...	...	(*b*) One for toddy and one for wine.
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	12,864	...	...	12,864	0 0 7	1,104	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	6	8	...	259	...	...	1,740	...	3,95,310	...	...	3,97,050	0 10 4	76,774	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	4	24	...	2	...	...	[5,347	...	1,27,815	...	...	1,33,162	0 2 7	403,683	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	12	47	...	506	...	...	8,755	...	5,36,873	...	...	5,45,628	0 2 4	6,164	
Central Division.																			
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 1,745	...	...	1,745	0 0 4	86,800	(*c*) Represents the sales from raw toddy only.
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	(*d*) 3,551	...	...	3,551	0 0 1	125,204	(*d*) Raw toddy.
Poona...	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	20,176	...	...	20,176	0 4 2	22,543	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	(*e*)1,140	39,200	...	...	40,340	0 1 1	145,852	(*e*) Foreign wines.
Sátára...	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	(*e*) 32	...	...	32	...	161,636	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	7	...	3	54	...	...	...	1,140	64,704	...	...	65,844	0 0 2	93,944	
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum (*f*)...	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*) No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine, beer, &c.
Dhárwár	109,622	782,285	892,907	194	...	...	...	(*c*) 117	...	...	...	...	35,006	...	...	35,006	0 0 7½	7,637	
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kánara (*f*)	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	...	8	...	1,098	...	...	415	...	99,637	...	..	1,00,052	0 1 7	902	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 37,432	...	...	37,432	0 1 3	1,707	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	...	8	...	1,498	...	...	415	...	1,72,075	...	...	1,72,490	0 0 7	2,846	
Sind.																			
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	680	0·1	53,187·55	
Hyderabad (*f*)	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52	2	1	...	...	...	21	275	...	...	...	19,316	19,591	0 2 2·64	6,553	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50	2	1	...	9	...	21	275	...	680	...	19,316	20,271	0 0 1	77,548	
Total of four Divisions ...	15,793,542		15,793,542	126	21	56	3	2,127	...	21	9,445	1,140	7,74,332	...	19,316	804,233	0 0 9	7,224	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán.	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	...	13	...	...	...	...	5,463	1,031	...	...	...	6,494	0 2 10·56	2,741	
Bombay City and Island... ...	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145*	...	...	...	222	...	...	1,54,078	32,314	38,764	...	(*g*) 57	2,25,213	0 4 7	3,482	(*g*) Import duty on cider and other fermented liquors.
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133	21	69	3	2,349	...	21	1,68,986	34,485	8,13,096	...	19,373	10,35,940	0 0 11	6,857	

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

(7).—Revenue derived from opium and preparations of opium, such as Madat and Chandul during 1889-90.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	M. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	4	1,023	.....	...	41,326	0 0 9	215,217	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	156	...	135 13 11	74,131	74,131	·103	5,159	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	34	...	37 4 11	14,841	15,588	0 0 11	7,514·08	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	52	...	130 26 37	(*a*)...	135	...	6,287	(*a*) The opium farmer purchases opium from Bombay. He is required to purchase 1,041 lbs. monthly.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	2	...	45 28 30	23,100	23,751	0 0 7½	307,099	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	2	...	1 11 40	...	3,308	0 0 1	...	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	250	1,023	400 3 49	..	1,58,239	0 0 8	14,872	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	48	...	(*b*) 0 33 1	...	(*c*) 10,752	0 0 3	16,275	(*b*) This represents opium supplied from the Government Depôt.
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	107	24,197	121 16 76	...	24,311	0 0 4	11,563	(*c*) Includes the amount of the madat and chandul farm and the penalty at the rate of Rs. 5 per lb. of opium sold below the quantity guaranteed.
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	2	...	0 21 13	435	3,150	0 0 0¾	375,614	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	49	...	115 7 51	...	31,860	0 6 7	18,405	
Sholápur	44,016	539 395	583,411	128·	2	...	106 12 40	...	48,295	0 1 3	291,705	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	1	...	56 15 40	...	...	...	1,131,456	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	209	24,197	400 26 61	...	1,18,368	0 0 4	25,766	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	16	...	11 36 40	10 to 12 per lb	13,308	0 0 3	54,000	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	2	6,440	9 21 13	7,623	14,063	0 0 3	446,777	
Bijápur...	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	21	(*d*) ...	7 2 74	...	6,779	...	32,547	(*d*) Licenses are sold by public auction.
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	7	(*e*) ...	1 25 0	...	1,974	0 0 1	60,262	(*e*) Right of sale farmed out annually.
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	8	...	3 9 27	...	3,163	0 0 1	124,636	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	17	8	7 35 47	6,582	6,590	0 0 2	28,402	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176	71	6,448	41 10 41	...	45,877	0 0 2	60,946	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	91	...	64 7 34	25,674	42,646	0 0 9	5,260·31	
Hyderabad...	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	109	14,295	84 7 73	...	14,295	0 0 3	6,923	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	7	...	44 36 40	2,890	2,890	0 0 6	117,454	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	46	...	45 12 15	...	2,070	0 0 2	4,420	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	15	...	(*f*) 5 2 9	...	(*g*) 4,042	0 0 5	9,612	(*f*) Exclusive of 23 seers and 30 tolás of opium bought for the preparation of chandul.
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	268	14,295	243 26 11	28,564	65,943	0 0 6	8,966	(*g*) Exclusive of Rs. 600 paid for the monopoly of the sale of chandul and also the price of 23 lbs. of opium purchased for its manufacture.
Total for four Divisions ...	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	798	45,963	1,085 27 2	...	3,88,427	0 0 4	19,791	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán.	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	2	2,875	2 11 40	1,886	4,761	0 2 1	17,820	
Bombay City and Island ...	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	31	(*h*)...	264 19 51	(*i*)...	3,900	0 0 1	24,941	(*h*) Licenses are sold by inviting tenders.
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	831	48,838	1,352 18 13	...	3,97,088	0 0 4	19,978	(*i*) Under the present system of opium accounts profit and loss on sale of opium are ascertained for each month on the aggregate transactions of the whole Presidency irrespective of each district.

C.—EXCISE—*continued.*

C.—EXCISE

(8).—*Revenue derived from Hemp (Gánja) and its*

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of					License Duty on					Fixed	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the square mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	52	...	...	...	...	52	5,850	...	...	...	5,850	...	...
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	1	11	...	...	...	11	(*a*) 894	...	...	...	894	...	...
Panch Mahâls ...	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	...	...	...	(*b*) 2	...	2	...	...	241	...	241	...	...
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	...			(*b*)11		11		1,7	12		1,712	...	...
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	...			One		1		(*c*) 3,0	97	...	3,097	...	...
Thâna...	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	53	12	...	14	...	78	6,744	5,0	50	...	11,794	...	...
Central Division.																	
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	...	40	...	...	5	45	8,680	...	...	431	9,111	...	...
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	...	101	...	...	12	113	5,704	...	...	215	5,919	97	...
Ahmednagar ...	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	219	11	...	...	1	12	2,267	...	...	361	2,628	1,384	...
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	...	1	...	...	3	4	3,525	...	...	4,315	7,840	...	...
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	...	30	...	...	1	31	3,256	...	...	69	3,325	...	...
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	219	183	...	...	22	246	23,432	...	...	5,391	28,823	1,481	...
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	...	(*a*) 39	...	3	...	42	3,606	...	24	...	3,630	...	...
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	...	(*d*) 1	...	...	...	1	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	204	...
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	...	(*a*) 34	...	...	...	34	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	5	(*a*) 14	...	...	...	14	4,247	...	...	...	4,247	...	...
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	1,404	...	1,404	...	...
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	1	1	...	...	...	1	3,096	...	...	...	3,096	609	...
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	6	89	...	11	...	100	15,049	...	1,428	...	16,477	813	...
Sind.																	
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	...			140		140		46,1	26		46,126	...	...
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	133	...	...	...	...	133		28,1	75		28,175	...	...
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	...			(*e*) 24		24	...	2,4	84	...	2,484	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	144,181		144,181	52·	...			(*e*)45		45	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	133			209		342	...	76,7	85	...	76,785	...	...
Total for four Divisions	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	411			540		766	45,225	88,6	54	...	1,33,879	2,294	...
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán ...	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	...			One		1	...	2,0	33	...	2,033	...	...
Bombay	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	...	52	...	15	10	77	...	33,1	00	...	33,100	271	...
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	411			618		844	45,225	1,23,787		...	1,69,012	2,565	...

—*concluded.*

congeners, and preparations therefrom, during 1889-90.

Duty on			Quantity sold (Indian Maunds).					Total Revenue from							
Bhâng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gânja.	Charas.	Bhâng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gânja.	Charas.	Bhâng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.		Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	...	...	228	...	32	15½	275½	5,850	...	...	...	5,850	0 0 1	16,555	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	·00111	73,164	(*a*) Includes bhâng.
10	...	10	19	...	4	2	25	...	...	251	...	251	.....	894·78	(*b*) Includes gânja and other preparations.
...	...	...	37	...	16	2	55	...	...	...	...	.....	0 0 1	29,720	(*c*) Includes Rs. 72 on account of export duty.
...	...	...	114	...	100	...	214	3,185	...	802	...	3,987	0 0 1	6,141,987	
...	...	...		47		...	47	6,682	...	...	...	6,682	0 0 2	807,367	
10	...	10	398	47	152	19½	616½	15,717	...	1,053	...	17,664	.....	47,669	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,680	...	...	431	9,111	0 0 2	17,360	
...	...	97	319	...	...	4	323	5,801	...	...	215	6,016	0 0 1	10,949	
...	...	1,384	131	...	...	14	145	3,651	...	...	361	4,012	0 0 1	62,602	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	14,450	0 0 3	21,995	
...	...	...	66	...	...	3,987	4,053	3,525	...	...	4,315	7,840	0 0 2	145,852	
...	...	...	287	...	...	...	287	3,256	...	...	69	3,325	.....	36,498	
...	...	1,481	803	...	...	4,005	4,940	24,913	...	...	5,391	44,754	0 0 1	21,890	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	...	24	...	3,630	00·80	20,571	
...	...	294	833	...	2	...	835	11,204	...	...	...	11,204	0 0 2	893,555	(*d*) Includes bhâng and other preparations.
...	...	...	435	...	...	...	435	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	.....	18,779	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,247	...	...	...	4,247	0 0 2	30,131	
...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	1,404	...	1,404	.....	124,636	
...	...	609	77	..	...	...	77	3,705	...	...	...	3,705	0 0 1	482,830	
...	...	813	1,345	...	69	...	1,414	25,762	...	1,423	...	27,190	0 0 1	42,871	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,126		...	46,126	·0·09	3,419·2	
...	...	28,175	50	9	1,231	1	1,291	...	28,174		...	28,174	0 0 7	5,674	
...	...	...	...	20	3,203	1	3,224	...	...	...	...	(*f*) 48,236	0 0 10	164,435·6	(*e*) Includes charas, bhâng and other preparations.
...	...	...		78			78	...	2,484		...	2,484	0 0 2	8,473	
7,500		7,500	3	444	...	...	447	...	7,500		...	7,500	0 0 9·98	3,204	(*f*) Includes Rs. 17 on account of miscellaneous items.
7,500		35,675	53	473	4,512	2	5,040	...	84,284		...	1,32,520	0 0 10	7,026	
7,510		37,979	2,599	520	4,733	4,026½	12,010½	66,392	86,765		5,391	2,22,128	0 0 2	20,618	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,033		...	2,033	0 0 9·6	35,639	
5	...	276	326	...	10	...	336	...	33,376		...	33,376	0 0 8	10,041	
7,515	...	38,255	2,925	520	4,743	4,026½	12,346½	66,392	1,22,174		5,391	2,57,537	0 0 2	19,671	

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D.—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1890.

1	2							3	4
Years.	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.							Total.	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).		Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1889-90 ..	79,432 1 0	1,92,799 13 0	2,77,857 12 0	17,53,652 1 0	26,149 6 0	28,764 12 0	28,33,755 11 0	51,92,411 8 0	5,586 0 0
Total of 1888-89 ..	75,521 4 0	1,79,128 10 0	2,66,916 1 0	17,01,923 4 0	41,096 12 0	26,736 3 0	26,79,345 10 0	49,70,667 12 0	6,942 8 0
Difference ..	+3,910 13 0	+13,671 3 0	+10,941 11 0	+51,728 13 0	—14,947 6 0	+2,028 9 0	+1,54,410 1 0	+2,21,743 12 0	—1,356 8 0

1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
Years.	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*					Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.		Total realized, *i. e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.	Charges on account of Discount.
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Section 80.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.		Non-Judicial.	Court-fee.		On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1889-90 ..	3,513 4 0	928 6 0	10,235 14 0	367 0 0	0 8 6	8,790 14 11	11,222 7 3	41 9 3	52,33,097 7 11	1,895 9 2
Total of 1888-89 ..	3,709 0 0	851 2 0	8,257 12 0	378 8 0	7 2 1	7,282 4 3	1,265 5 4	31 15 2	49,99,393 4 10	1,820 12 1
Difference ..	—195 12 0	+77 4 0	+1,978 2 0	—11 8 0	—6 9 7	+1,508 10 8	+9,957 1 11	+9 10 1	+2,33,704 3 1	+74 13 1

1	13						14	15		16		17
Years.	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*						Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of Damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.		Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.		Refund under the Court-fees Act.
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1889-90 ...	6,008 12 6	2,879 3 2	45,243 14 2	646 5 1	35,853 4 2	92,527 0 3	178 8 0	796 5 0	25,308 0 11	432 6 7	1,421 10 2	63,282 6 5
Total of 1888-89 ...	5,564 13 10	3,792 7 4	43,374 0 3	1,008 4 6	33,576 0 11	89,136 6 11	52 8 0	2,377 14 0	20,047 5 4	123 9 11	864 13 8	55,307 14 7
Difference ...	+443 14 8	—913 4 2	+1,869 13 11	—361 15 5	+2,277 3 3	+3,390 9 4	+126 0 0	—1,581 9 0	+5,260 11 7	+308 12 8	+556 12 6	+7,974 7 10

1	18		19	20						
Years.	Miscellaneous Charges.		Total Charges.	Net Receipts of the Current Year.						
	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of one anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1889-90 ..	29,792 8 5	32,518 5 10	2,46,257 3 7	77,536 7 10	1,86,791 0 6	2,74,978 8 10	16,83,560 15 1	25,503 0 11	28,764 12 0	27,09,705 7 2
Total of 1888-89 ..	29,929 12 5	32,633 0 0	2,30,473 4 10	73,700 7 11	1,73,563 12 2	2,63,123 9 8	16,29,063 2 2	40,088 7 6	26,736 3 0	25,62,644 5 7
Difference ..	—137 4 0	—114 10 2	+15,783 14 9	+3,835 15 11	+13,227 4 4	+11,854 15 2	+54,497 12 11	—14,585 6 7	+2,028 9 0	+1,47,061 1 7

D.—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2).—Net receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1879-80 to 1889-90.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
																											Actuals.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879-80 ...	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	62,886	1,48,899	1,11,929	1,22,275	1,96,226	76,104	3,95,269	70,703	1,10,896	1,93,801	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,007	1,45,514	90,816	1,53,081	1,58,995	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3·2
1880-81 ...	10,88,388	2,23,296	96,570	1,27,733	59,183	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,30,888	1,94,194	68,790	3,40,139	67,662	1,06,810	1,78,660	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,47,968	1,53,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,68,507	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	·4
1881-82 ...	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	52,786	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,26,840	2,03,794	65,545	3,99,681	63,460	1,09,687	1,72,516	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,443	1,45,610	72,598	1,54,109	1,61,884	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1·4
1882-83 ...	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	56,898	1,43,905	1,02,829	1,09,856	1,90,353	69,911	3,93,214	61,062	1,06,635	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,28,956	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,302	1,39,663	1,37,069	14,601	1,189	44	131	40,14,556	51,687	1·3
1883-84 ...	12,90,700	2,22,467	91,529	1,24,604	58,778	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,559	1,98,039	72,802	3,83,158	76,726	1,20,500	1,81,008	1,83,391	1,33,711	1,13,683	1,53,159	70,402	1,49,126	1,32,980	17,194	1,291	38	108	40,55,910	41,351	1·
1884-85 ...	12,90,792	2,36,082	1,02,992	1,29,456	60,003	1,46,982	1,08,595	1,02,503	2,04,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,091	1,28,343	15,973	1,286	32	128	42,57,891	2,01,931	4·9
1885-86 ...	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,623	1,03,581	2,05,804	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,796	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16,345	1,151	35	130	42,17,020	40,862	·9
1886-87 ...	14,55,063	2,21,200	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,578	1,99,512	66,513	4,80,092	87,304	1,38,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,361	1,30,437	1,48,596	78,191	1,57,836	1,33,977	19,720	1,264	34	138	45,44,257	3,27,228	7·7
1887-88 ...	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,08,492	1,43,891	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,97,462	71,093	4,78,079	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,985	1,39,982	1,22,476	1,53,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,103	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,985	2·3
1888-89 ...	15,67,651	2,29,477	1,08,545	1,44,883	69,178	1,38,710	1,49,857	1,19,584	2,01,607	68,121	4,57,963	90,972	1,62,850	2,02,287	2,19,015	1,40,453	1,33,319	1,67,807	74,688	1,61,532	1,35,508	23,721	1,052	77	60	47,68,920	1,16,678	2·5
1889-90 ...	15,89,719	2,46,733	1,17,851	1,64,701	72,613	1,43,736	1,56,997	1,40,712	2,10,998	77,745	5,00,066	94,316	1,65,796	2,12,612	2,41,100	1,41,058	1,30,407	1,61,824	76,504	1,70,137	1,45,598	24,049	1,255	76	147	49,86,840	2,17,920	4·5

D.—STAMPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1889-90.

Districts.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	1½ Rupee Labels.	1¾ Rupee Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.	3 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	6 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Sheets.	15 Rupees Sheets.	20 Rupees Sheets.	25 Rupees Sheets.	30 Rupees Sheets.	35 Rupees Sheets.	40 Rupees Sheets.	45 Rupees Sheets.	50 Rupees Sheets.	55 Rupees Sheets.	60 Rupees Sheets.	65 Rupees Sheets.	70 Rupees Sheets.	75 Rupees Sheets.	80 Rupees Sheets.	85 Rupees Sheets.	90 Rupees Sheets.	95 Rupees Sheets.	100 Rupees Sheets.	105 Rupees Sheets.	110 Rupees Sheets.	115 Rupees Sheets.	120 Rupees Sheets.	125 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay ..	3,95,328	..	9,781	15,264	7,857	27,096	7,025	62,838	5,921	11,214	21,247	11,256	7,864	4,962	8,507	1	3,629	2,309	1,532	790	590	431	356	280	233	168	135	111	105	97	64	63	53	55	53	43	37	41	43	38
Ahmedabad ..	44,677	16,698	1,847	18,854	3,044	57,652	4,705	8,691	1,447	2,052	3,357	2,514	1,559	569	1,595	..	856	376	233	107	105	84	42	39	26	10	19	13	13	11	14	13	8	6	12	3	4	4	5	4
Ahmednagar ..	35,069	18,090	3,218	17,500	1,723	39,640	2,222	6,373	459	1,292	2,117	1,148	729	176	637	..	377	202	102	29	50	24	39	64	4	2	5	1	4	1	3	2	4	3	7	..	..	1	1	..
Belgaum ..	19,315	6,256	1,240	7,622	825	37,465	1,450	4,327	244	1,199	1,854	1,226	865	275	863	..	525	254	113	65	65	47	36	20	31	6	18	3	3	8	5	4	7	3	18	..	7	..	5	4
Bijápur ..	11,248	4,143	579	4,457	340	22,454	673	2,810	43	387	726	551	428	79	467	4	301	199	63	24	23	20	16	5	9	1	3	5	4	6	1	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	..	1
Broach ..	43,536	..	2,981	14,433	2,572	42,018	2,597	8,298	754	2,029	1,920	1,503	985	189	870	..	418	242	135	68	52	42	30	16	17	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	5	2	14	..	..	2	..	1
Dhárwár ..	29,107	4,780	4,958	7,167	810	39,978	1,783	5,084	263	1,424	1,931	1,365	993	252	1,028	..	671	360	175	98	90	33	48	10	41	..	8	4	28	8	1	4	3	1	32	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	49,715	4,140	12,401	4,342	13,233	33,808	5,776	2,842	2,309	1,785	2,261	1,544	1,021	355	940	1	423	222	115	67	52	43	37	28	15	8	7	3	5	7	7	5	9	4	7	1	..	2	4	..
Kaira	85,561	..	3,113	24,040	6,121	56,985	5,481	6,967	1,892	3,434	2,677	2,722	970	472	1,221	..	433	216	115	46	47	42	16	16	14	11	8	13	1	7	3	5	8	2	13	2	..	..	..	1
Kánara	27,433	2,169	827	4,179	776	22,844	1,175	3,434	302	1,040	1,490	816	634	177	566	..	339	191	100	45	41	26	21	14	12	7	7	12	6	6	6	7	9	6	23	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh ..	71,830	22,315	1,331	41,239	6,136	1,38,469	10,174	21,875	2,693	6,779	6,850	5,044	3,833	278	3,315	..	1,612	787	415	197	163	111	59	45	45	35	38	18	11	26	16	16	10	8	18	6	2	3	2	5
Kolába	58,783	9,464	2,207	11,548	1,948	33,127	2,500	4,360	891	1,716	1,511	1,105	639	248	566	..	244	117	52	24	26	14	14	10	13	..	1	2	13	1	2	3	2	1	12	..	..	3	1	..
Karáchi	93,447	2,002	9,082	3,716	9,219	21,253	3,414	1,615	2,050	1,616	1,702	1,065	750	129	733	..	353	220	91	52	59	49	23	40	11	12	16	8	6	7	12	6	7	8	12	8	5	6	3	2
Násik	40,732	15,898	1,692	22,528	3,802	68,465	4,154	10,551	1,578	3,862	2,944	2,510	1,923	531	1,547	..	803	391	203	86	78	33	49	56	17	2	5	6	1	6	..	4	2	10	8	3	..	..	4	6
Poona	55,179	28,938	7,858	24,691	3,495	62,144	3,505	8,344	1,163	2,454	3,162	2,928	1,390	404	1,388	..	608	388	172	88	96	79	39	33	23	12	27	15	8	27	8	8	12	11	17	8	5	5	4	6
Ratnágiri ..	66,327	11,248	1,756	11,763	2,902	50,648	3,680	7,795	857	1,897	2,477	1,691	1,033	465	822	6	549	209	150	41	45	27	28	25	9	1	11	3	3	7	1	2	..	5	2	1	2	1	1	2
Sátára	64,306	1,166	8,385	21,709	2,346	45,833	2,725	6,674	637	1,389	2,256	1,381	886	149	521	..	518	307	150	49	60	25	40	28	26	2	7	3	3	4	2	3	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur ..	46,262	4,017	16,523	3,662	10,671	47,191	5,208	2,401	3,211	2,476	2,405	1,611	1,134	418	871	..	548	270	133	69	75	46	29	25	19	9	13	5	5	5	7	6	12	2	6	1	2	1	..	5
Sholápur ..	32,142	..	2,827	10,249	970	26,890	1,086	3,349	365	889	1,085	870	453	61	558	..	244	145	110	13	24	8	16	15	8	1	10	..	4	..	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	..	..	..
Surat	46,231	8,982	2,033	11,419	2,587	41,510	3,079	6,424	1,015	2,234	2,487	1,710	1,177	349	1,235	..	627	353	180	91	65	58	30	35	22	9	21	11	15	6	15	4	12	3	6	3	9	..	..	12
Thána	1,08,546	53	3,406	16,458	2,917	48,723	2,773	5,983	904	2,164	1,809	1,746	794	381	915	..	423	238	126	42	52	37	29	27	12	8	11	4	6	6	9	4	6	4	5	2	5	..	2	2
Áden	1,674	2,085	..	1,050	668	2,766	437	296	205	232	159	109	113	..	56	..	31	11	9	4	6	5	3	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	260	48	..	64	14	117	..	53	..	8	37	16	2	..	15	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár ..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch	..	..	..	6	..	17	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,05,682	1,62,443	96,895	2,97,964	85,056	9,67,309	75,922	1,91,060	29,203	53,992	67,904	45,531	29,825	10,919	29,236	18	14,533	7,967	4,484	2,085	1,876	1,274	1,000	832	610	304	376	245	249	247	184	166	172	133	290	84	81	70	71	91

| Districts. | 130 Rupees Sheets. | 135 Rupees Sheets. | 140 Rupees Sheets. | 145 Rupees Sheets. | 150 Rupees Sheets. | 155 Rupees Sheets. | 160 Rupees Sheets. | 165 Rupees Sheets. | 170 Rupees Sheets. | 175 Rupees Sheets. | 180 Rupees Sheets. | 185 Rupees Sheets. | 190 Rupees Sheets. | 195 Rupees Sheets. | 200 Rupees Sheets. | 205 Rupees Sheets. | 210 Rupees Sheets. | 215 Rupees Sheets. | 220 Rupees Sheets. | 225 Rupees Sheets. | 230 Rupees Sheets. | 235 Rupees Sheets. | 240 Rupees Sheets. | 245 Rupees Sheets. | 250 Rupees Sheets. | 255 Rupees Sheets. | 260 Rupees Sheets. | 265 Rupees Sheets. | 270 Rupees Sheets. | 275 Rupees Sheets. | 300 Rupees Sheets. | 325 Rupees Sheets. | 350 Rupees Sheets. | 375 Rupees Sheets. | 400 Rupees Sheets. | 425 Rupees Sheets. | 450 Rupees Sheets. | 475 Rupees Sheets. | 500 Rupees Sheets. | 525 Rupees Sheets. | 550 Rupees Sheets. | 575 Rupees Sheets. | 600 Rupees Sheets. | 625 Rupees Sheets. | 650 Rupees Sheets. | 675 Rupees Sheets. | 700 Rupees Sheets. | 725 Rupees Sheets. | 750 Rupees Sheets. | 775 Rupees Sheets. | 800 Rupees Sheets. | 825 Rupees Sheets. | 850 Rupees Sheets. | 875 Rupees Sheets. | 900 Rupees Sheets. | 1,000 Rupees Sheets. | Total Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

E.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1889-90.

Class.	Income.	Paid by the Government.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,897	2,3845	426	5,079	3	25	2,326	28,949	
II	,, 750 do. do. ,, 1,000	629	11,325	125	2,468	...	...	754	13,793	
III	,, 1,000 do. do. ,, 1,250	408	9,733	131	3,508	1	22	540	13,263	
IV	,, 1,250 do. do. ,, 1,500	147	4,537	68	2,194	...	...	215	6,731	
V	,, 1,500 do. do. ,, 1,750	93	2,914	46	1,457	...	...	139	4,371	
VI	,, 1,750 do. do. ,, 2,000	251	10,123	28	1,386	...	...	279	11,509	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,425	62,477	824	16,092	4	47	4,253	78,616	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	316	18,587	86	4,044	...	...	402	22,631	
VIII	,, 2,500 do. do. ,, 5,000	341	31,409	90	7,376	...	...	431	38,785	
IX	,, 5,000 do. do. ,, 10,000	320	56,075	31	5,846	...	...	351	61,921	
X	,, 10,000 do. do. ,, 20,000	107	35,800	8	2,834	...	...	115	38,634	
XI	,, 20,000 do. do. ,, 30,000	54	30,217	2	1,313	...	...	56	31,530	
XII	,, 30,000 do. do. ,, 40,000	4	2,968	2	1,719	...	...	6	4,687	
XIII	,, 40,000 do. do. ,, 50,000	10	10,947	2	5,501	...	...	12	16,448	
XIV	,, 50,000 do. do. ,, 1,00,000	3	5,023	7	2,647	...	...	10	7,670	
XV	,, 1,00,000 and upwards	1	3,125	2	1,858	...	...	3	4,983	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,156	1,94,151	230	33,138	...	...	1,386	2,27,289	
	Grand Total ...	4,581	2,56,628	1,054	49,230	4	47	5,639	3,05,905	

(2).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1889-90.

Class.	Rate of Tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds and Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI ...	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	7,05,215	742	...	...	34,430	45	7,39,645	787	
VII to XV	At 5 pies in the rupee ...	13,28,31,535	1,56,826	...	...	2,79,80,160	33,726	16,08,11,695	1,90,552	
	Total ...	13,35,36,750	1,57,568	...	...	2,80,14,590	33,771	16,15,51,340	1,91,339	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1889-90 in the Presidency of Bombay.

Division.	I.—Salaries, Pensions, Annuities and Gratuities paid by												II.—Profits of Companies.		III.—Interest on Securities.	IV.—Other Sources of Income.		Total Collections of Tax.		Fines and Penalties.				Grand Total Collections.	Refunds.	Net Amount realized.
	A.—Government.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private employers.						Total, Salaries, &c.									Fines for default.		Penalties.				
					Collected by Government.		Collected by Employers.		Total.																	
	Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessments.	Amount of Tax.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.			
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	1	12	147	2,100 0 0	148	4,870 0 0	74	1,704 0 0	222	6,574 0 0	370	8,686 0 0	20	16,529 0 0	138 0 0	15,594	3,69,631 0 0	15,984	3,94,984 0 0	...	...	...	240 0	3,95,224 0 0	3,323 0 0	*3,91,901 0 0
Southern do.	...	...	71	1,014 0 0	20	607 0 0	1,183	21,735 0 0	1,203	22,342 0 0	1,274	23,356 0 0	8	501 0 0	85 0 0	8,[illegible]96	1,76,505 0 0	9,778	2,00,447 0 0	30	351	...	...	2,00,798 0 0	1,794 0 0	†1,99,004 0 0
Central do.	...	...	136	1,957 0 0	113	3,210 0 0	154	3,716 0 0	267	6,926 0 0	403	8,883 0 0	15	1,438 0 0	734 6 0	13,574	3,47,841 0 0	13,992	3,58,896 0 0	185	529	...	...	3,59,425 0 0	5,293 0 0	‡3,54,132 0 0
Sind	...	1	12	255	6,609 0 0	12	188 0 0	366	12,767 0 0	378	12,955 0 0	634	19,576 0 0	5	406 0 0	1,054 0 0	10,922	2,32,943 0 0	11,561	2,53,979 0 0	304	478	...	...	2,54,457 0 0	2,232 0 0	§2,52,225 0 0
Aden	...	...	46	1,045 0 0	107	2,804 0 0	149	5,843 0 0	256	8,647 0 0	302	9,692 0 0	5	8,821 0 0	.....	397	18,649 0 0	704	37,162 0 0	...	...	33	41 0	37,203 0 0	.....	37,203 0 0
Bombay City	...	...	1,042	31,008 15 11	602	23,122 10 11	8,190	2,60,598 12 4	8,792	2,83,721 7 3	9,834	3,14,730 7 2	166	4,25,551 13 5	31,890 8 9	12,989	10,01,321 4 9	22,989	17,73,494 2 1	...	...	19	70 12	17,73,564 14 1	400 1 11	17,73,164 12 2
Total	... 2	24	1,697	43,733 15 11	1,002	34,801 10 11	10,116	3,06,363 12 4	11,118	3,41,165 7 3	12,817	3,84,923 7 2	219	4,53,246 13 5	33,901 8 9	61,972	21,46,890 4 9	75,008	30,18,962 2 1	519	1,358	52	351 12	30,20,671 14 1	13,042 1 11	30,07,629 12 2

* The difference of Rs. 454 between the amount here shown and that shown in Return No. IV is due to over-collections not refunded at the end of the year.

† The difference of Rs. 1,482 between the amount here shown and that entered in Return No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in this return.

‡ The difference Rs. 2,553 between the net amount here shown and that entered in Return No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in the return.

§ The difference of Rs. 170 between the amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. 4 is due to collections remaining to be refunded at the end of the year having been included in the return.

E.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the original and final demands, the collections and balance of amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1889-90 for the Presidency of Bombay.

	Division.	Original Demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final Demands.		Penalties by Collector.		Fines by Magistrate.		Arrears of previous year.	Total for Collection.	Collections.					Balance outstanding.	Written off and remitted.
		No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of petitions.	Demand after disposal.	No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties by Collectors.	Fines by Magistrates.	Arrears of previous year.	Total.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Part I.	Northern Division	357	3,875 0 0	...	3,875 0 0	...	3,875	357	3,875 0 0	...	...	...	...	681 0 0	9,556 0 0	8,489 0 0	...	...	197 0 0	8,686 0 0	386 0 0	484
	Southern do.	1,275	23,373 0 0	...	23,373 0 0	...	23,373	1,275	23,373 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	23,385 0 0	23,344 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	23,356 0 0	29 0 0	...
	Central do.	404	8,929 0 0	1	8,926 0 0	...	8,926	403	8,926 0 0	...	...	...	...	156 0 0	9,082 0 0	8,726 0 0	...	...	152 0 0	8,878 0 0	204 0 0	...
	Sind	635	19,576 0 0	4	19,510 0 0	...	19,510	634	19,510 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	19,510 0 0	19,510 0 0	...	...	.....	19,510 0 0	.....	...
	Aden	302	9,692 0 0	...	9,692 0 0	...	...	302	9,692 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	9,692 0 0	9,692 0 0	...	...	.....	9,692 0 0	.....	...
	Bombay City	9,949	3,05,856 15 1	...	3,00,360 2 4	...	...	9,834	3,00,350 12 4	...	...	...	...	25,526 6 10	3,25,877 3 2	2,89,186 6 5	...	...	25,526 6 10	3,14,712 13 3	11,164 5 11	...
	Total	12,922	3,76,301 15 1	5	3,70,736 2 4	...	60,684	12,805	3,70,726 12 4	...	...	...	...	26,375 6 10	3,97,102 3 2	3,58,947 6 5	...	...	25,887 6 10	3,84,834 13 3	11,783 5 11	484
Part II.	Northern Division	21	16,618 0 0	2	16,529 0 0	...	16,529	21	16,529 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	16,529 0 0	16,529 0 0	...	...	.....	16,529 0 0	.....	...
	Southern do.	9	543 0 0	1	501 0 0	...	501	8	501 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	501 0 0	501 0 0	...	...	.....	501 0 0	.....	...
	Central do.	15	1,673 0 0	6	1,440 0 0	...	1,440	15	1,440 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	1,440 0 0	1,440 0 0	...	...	.....	1,440 0 0	.....	...
	Sind	5	406 0 0	...	406 0 0	...	406	5	406 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	406 0 0	406 0 0	...	...	.....	406 0 0	.....	...
	Aden	3	3,985 0 0	...	3,985 0 0	...	...	3	3,985 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,836 0 0	8,821 0 0	3,985 0 0	...	...	4,836 0 0	8,821 0 0	.....	...
	Bombay City	173	4,20,967 13 5	1	4,11,765 2 9	1	...	160	4,11,765 2 9	...	...	...	...	25,012 6 4	4,36,777 9 1	4,00,539 7 1	...	...	25,012 6 4	4,25,551 13 5	11,225 11 8	...
	Total	226	4,44,192 13 5	10	4,34,626 2 9	1	18,876	212	4,34,626 2 9	...	...	...	...	29,848 6 4	4,61,474 9 1	4,23,400 7 1	...	...	29,848 6 4	4,53,248 13 5	11,225 11 8	...
Part III.	Northern Division	4	113 0 0	...	113 0 0	...	113	4	113 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	138 0 0	113 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	138 0 0	.....	...
	Southern do.	...	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	85	...	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	85 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	.....	85 0 0	.....	...
	Central do.	...	734 0 0	...	734 0 0	...	734	...	734 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	734 0 0	734 0 0	...	...	.....	734 0 0	.....	...
	Sind	...	1,054 0 0	...	1,054 0 0	...	1,054	...	1,054 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	...	...	.....	1,054 0 0	.....	...
	Aden	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	Bombay City	...	29,446 5 0	...	29,446 5 0	...	...	...	29,446 5 0	...	...	...	...	2,560 5 8	32,006 10 8	29,330 3 1	...	...	2,560 5 8	31,890 8 9	116 1 11	...
	Total	4	31,432 5 0	...	31,432 5 0	...	1,986	4	31,432 5 0	...	...	...	...	2,585 5 8	34,017 10 8	31,316 3 1	...	...	2,585 5 8	33,901 8 9	116 1 11	...
Part IV.	Northern Division	16,563	4,11,358 0 0	6,346	3,78,239 0 0	271	3,76,430	15,683	3,76,430 0 0	358	234 0 0	...	...	5,664 0 0	3,82,328 0 0	3,62,391 0 0	234 0 0	...	3,469 0 0	3,66,004 0 0	13,964 0 0	2,270
	Southern do.	8,707	1,81,547 0 0	1,634	1,73,925 0 0	17	1,73,925	8,298	1,73,925 0 0	32	371 0 0	...	...	860 0 0	1,75,156 0 0	1,72,682 0 0	351 0 0	...	547 0 0	1,73,580 0 0	1,541 0 0	35
	Central do.	14,238	3,65,832 0 0	4,412	3,44,675 0 0	108	3,42,664	13,551	3,42,664 0 0	259	631 0 0	...	...	2,857 0 0	3,46,152 0 0	3,38,026 0 0	439 0 0	...	2,062 0 0	3,40,527 0 0	5,422 0 0	203
	Sind	11,352	2,47,085 0 0	1,883	2,31,225 0 0	15	2,31,791	10,937	†2,31,773 0 0	345	739 0 0	...	...	1,256 0 0	2,33,818 0 0	2,30,150 0 0	454 0 0	...	‡481 0 0	2,31,085 0 0	2,337 0 0	396
	Aden	479	22,521 0 0	*98	18,649 0 0	...	...	397	18,649 0 0	33	41 0 0	...	...	.....	18,690 0 0	18,649 0 0	41 0 0	...	.....	18,690 0 0	.....	...
	Bombay City	14,683	11,97,648 9 4	62	10,14,822 14 2	2	...	13,596	10,14,440 6 2	25	73 8 0	...	...	61,712 8 5	10,76,226 6 7	9,39,285 8 4	11 8 0	...	61,712 8 5	10,01,009 8 9	75,154 13 10	62
	Total	66,022	24,25,991 9 4	14,435	21,61,545 14 2	413	11,24,810	62,462	21,57,881 6 2	1,052	2,139 8 0	...	...	72,349 8 5	22,32,370 6 7	20,61,183 8 4	1,530 8 0	...	68,271 8 5	21,30,985 8 9	98,418 13 10	2,966
Grand Total.	Northern Division	16,945	4,36,964 0 0	6,348	4,03,756 0 0	271	4,01,947	16,065	4,01,947 0 0	358	234 0 0	...	...	6,370 0 0	4,08,551 0 0	3,87,522 0 0	234 0 0	...	3,691 0 0	3,91,447 0 0	14,350 0 0	2,754
	Southern do.	9,991	2,05,543 0 0	1,635	1,97,894 0 0	17	1,97,884	9,581	1,97,884 0 0	32	371 0 0	...	...	872 0 0	1,99,127 0 0	1,96,612 0 0	351 0 0	...	559 0 0	1,97,522 0 0	1,570 0 0	35
	Central do.	14,657	3,77,168 0 0	4,419	3,55,775 0 0	108	3,53,764	13,969	3,53,764 0 0	259	631 0 0	...	...	3,013 0 0	3,57,408 0 0	3,48,926 0 0	439 0 0	...	2,214 0 0	3,51,579 0 0	5,626 0 0	203
	Sind	11,992	2,68,121 0 0	1,887	2,52,195 0 0	15	2,52,761	11,576	†2,52,743 0 0	345	739 0 0	...	...	1,256 0 0	2,54,758 0 0	2,51,120 0 0	454 0 0	...	‡481 0 0	2,52,055 0 0	2,337 0 0	396
	Aden	784	36,198 0 0	98	32,326 0 0	...	...	702	32,326 0 0	33	41 0 0	...	...	4,836 0 0	37,203 0 0	32,326 0 0	41 0 0	...	4,836 0 0	37,203 0 0	.....	...
	Bombay City	24,865	19,53,919 10 10	63	17,56,394 8 3	3	...	23,590	17,56,002 10 3	25	73 8 0	...	...	1,14,811 11 3	18,70,887 13 6	16,58,341 8 11	11 8 0	...	1,14,811 11 3	17,73,164 12 2	§97,661 1 4	...
																					62 0 0	62
																					97,723 1 4	

* 18 assessees produced certificates for payments of Income Tax in India amounting to Rs. 2,712.
† Excludes Rs. 18 on account of Life Assurance recovered and refunded.
‡ Includes Rs. 24 on account of fines.
§ The whole of the amount shown as balance outstanding has since been recovered and the total Income Tax thus realized on account of 1889-90 amounts to Rs. 18,70,887-13-6

E.—INCOME TAX—*concluded.*

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1889-90 in the Presidency of Bombay.

	District.	Original Sanction.	Details of Expenditure.						
			Establishment.				Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad								
	Kaira								
	Panch Mahâls								
	Broach	...	...	2,347 13 3	.....	2,347 13 3	19 0 0	50 12 3	2,417 9 6
	Surat								
	Thâna								
	Deesa								
Southern Division.	Kolâba	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnâgiri	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Kânara	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	15 0 0	†15 0 0
	Belgaum...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Dhârwâr...	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
	Bijâpur	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
Central Division.	Khândesh	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Nâsik	...	...	84 0 0	.....	84 0 0	...	15 14 0	99 14 0
	Ahmednagar	...	...	27 6 10	.....	27 6 10	...	.....	27 6 10
	Poona	...	...	3,130 6 8	.....	3,130 6 8	...	543 8 0	3,673 14 8
	Sholâpur...	...	...	116 6 3	.....	116 6 3	...	16 0 0	132 6 3
	Sâtâra	...	...	118 15 3	.....	118 15 3	...	3 8 0	122 7 3
Sind.	Karâchi	*1,442	...	765 0 0		765 0 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	853 0 0
	Hyderabad			180 0 0		180 0 0	...	.....	180 0 0
	Shikârpur			410 0 0		410 0 0	2 0 0	.....	412 0 0
	Thar and Parkâr ...			.....		.....	...	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ...			.....		.....	...	.....	.....
	Aden	...	...	660 0 0	72 0 0	732 0 0	...	‡147 12 5	879 12 5
	Total Mofussil	...	...	7,972 0 3		7,972 0 3	25 0 0	876 6 8	8,873 6 11
	Bombay City	...	12,000	22,599 1 2		34,599 1 2	1,700 0 0	200 0 0	§41,596 8 3
	Grand Total ...	...	12,000	30,571 1 5		42,571 1 5	1,725 0 0	1,076 6 8	50,469 15 2

* The difference of Rs. 3 between the sanctioned amount and the amount expended is due to—
Travelling allowance (for which no provision was made)... ... Rs. 6
Less savings under establishment in the Karâchi District... ... ,, 3
3

† This amount is on account of remuneration paid to village officers for collecting the tax in 1886-87.
‡ Includes Rs. 116-12-5 on account of 2 per cent. commission for collection of Income Tax.
§ Includes Rs. 5,097-7-1, being commission at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed to the employers of labour for collecting Income Tax in 1889-90.

F.—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1889-90.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1889.	Receipts, 1889-90.	Total.	Charges, 1889-90.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1890.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	24,80,369 13 3	41,53,048 14 0	66,33,418 11 3	40,02,036 15 11	26,31,381 11 4
Sind Village Cess Fund	4,25,005 7 7	3,05,558 8 0	7,30,563 15 7	2,34,726 12 5	4,95,837 3 2
Government Central Book Depôt ...	72,450 10 10	1,43,633 11 7	2,16,084 6 5	1,57,749 1 2	58,335 5 3
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund	15,764 14 0	36,079 0 0	51,843 14 0	21,288 15 11	30,554 14 1
Presidency Educational Fund	16,593 2 5	.....	16,593 2 5	16,593 2 5	.....
Sind Book Depôt Fund	11,159 5 8	.....	11,159 5 8	11,159 5 8	.....
Total ...	30,21,343 5 9	46,38,320 1 7	76,59,663 7 4	44,43,554 5 6	32,16,109 1 10

(2).—Statement showing receipts and charges, together with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881).

Districts.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1889.	Receipts, 1889-90.	Total.	Charges, 1889-90.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1890.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	76,926 12 4	1,92,923 15 4	2,69,850 11 8	1,99,850 15 2	69,999 12 6
Ahmednagar	90,340 5 6	1,92,522 13 3	2,82,863 2 9	1,91,461 10 6	91,401 8 3
Belgaum	1,71,862 7 6	1,89,708 10 1	3,61,571 1 7	1,46,570 12 2	2,15,000 5 5
Bijápur	1,30,191 14 0	1,73,682 0 8	3,03,873 14 8	1,58,009 12 4	1,45,864 2 4
Broach	1,27,060 0 9	1,94,136 12 11	3,21,196 13 8	1,97,486 9 10	1,23,710 3 10
Dhárwár	2,21,604 3 0	2,74,099 11 11	4,95,703 14 11	2,71,134 13 10	2,24,569 1 1
Hyderabad	1,46,165 4 10	2,16,117 8 6	3,62,282 13 4	1,78,388 14 6	1,83,893 14 10
Kaira	1,13,738 8 11	2,17,499 7 5	3,31,238 0 4	2,10,249 9 0	1,20,988 7 4
Kánara	37,962 10 4	1,14,172 3 7	1,52,134 13 11	1,04,996 2 5	47,138 11 6
Karáchi	78,767 3 1	1,47,950 14 5	2,26,718 1 6	1,20,308 12 5	1,06,409 5 1
Khándesh	2,53,026 14 4	3,71,748 10 9	6,24,775 9 1	3,53,308 8 7	2,71,467 0 6
Kolába	71,130 5 7	1,11,404 13 11	1,82,535 3 6	1,07,089 3 7	75,445 15 11
Násik	80,679 7 2	1,77,808 8 2	2,58,487 15 4	1,51,357 2 5	1,07,130 12 11
Poona	53,366 6 1	1,87,903 12 8	2,41,270 2 9	1,81,843 12 2	59,426 6 7
Panch Mahals	50,166 3 2	64,020 4 0	1,14,186 7 2	74,073 10 6	40,112 12 8
Ratnágiri	67,105 5 4	1,28,405 2 9	1,95,510 8 1	1,26,676 7 9	68,834 0 4
Sátára	69,978 10 1	2,24,112 13 5	2,94,091 7 6	2,24,931 14 4	69,159 9 2
Shikárpur	1,46,711 9 11	2,53,317 0 8	4,00,028 10 7	2,73,871 13 7	1,26,156 13 0
Sholápur	75,730 8 7	1,24,369 15 3	2,00,100 7 10	1,11,207 14 10	88,892 9 0
Surat	2,15,396 14 11	2,37,454 2 2	4,52,851 1 1	2,53,135 13 10	1,99,715 3 3
Thána	1,19,745 15 3	2,59,198 13 10	3,78,944 13 1	2,45,755 2 7	1,33,189 10 6
Thar and Párkar	30,268 3 8	42,006 0 5	72,274 4 1	53,176 8 3	19 097 11 10
Upper Sind Frontier	52,443 14 11	58,484 9 11	1,10,928 8 10	67,150 15 4	43,777 9 6
Total, Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	24,80,369 13 3	41,53,048 14 0	66,33,418 11 3	40,02,036 15 11	26,31,381 11 4
Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind).					
Karáchi	16,850 3 3	44,419 3 4	61,269 6 7	41,941 10 9	19,327 11 10
Hyderabad...	62,152 2 10	80,056 4 11	1,42,208 7 9	70,743 6 4	71,465 1 5
Thar and Párkar	57,329 3 3	24,674 13 0	82,004 0 3	11,743 2 7	70,260 13 8
Shikárpur	2,88,673 14 3	1,56,408 2 9	4,45,082 1 0	1,10,298 8 9	3,34,783 8 3
Total, Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	4,25,005 7 7	3,05,558 8 0	7,30,563 15 7	2,34,726 12 5	4,95,837 3 2

(3).—Statement of income, expenditure and balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1889-90.

Funds.	Opening Balance.	Receipts, 1889-90.	Total.	Charges, 1889-90.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Funds	86,345 0 3	3,05,661 12 2	3,92,006 12 5	2,74,118 11 4	1,17,888 1 1
Police Funds	15,020 13 0	13,635 12 3	28,656 9 3	23,467 10 9	5,188 14 6
Port and Marine Funds	5,89,241 3 6	3,51,952 10 4	9,41,193 13 10	7,26,397 5 2	2,14,796 8 8
Educational Funds	76,561 14 11	2,30,357 4 11	3,06,919 3 10	2,30,348 5 11	76,570 13 11
Medical and Charitable Funds... ...	38,223 0 10	2,26,415 9 8	2,64,638 10 6	1,84,430 4 6	80,208 6 0
Public Works Funds	41,521 0 4	1,90,088 12 9	2,31,609 13 1	1,45,149 3 10	86,460 9 3
Other Funds	5,46,009 13 6	8,43,739 4 1	13,89,749 1 7	9,44,393 8 8	4,45,355 8 11
Total ...	13,92,922 14 4	21,61,851 2 2	35,54,774 0 6	25,28,305 2 2	10,26,468 14 4

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.					
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Sand and quarry fees.	Produce of fruit-trees.	Other items.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	76,926 12 6	.....	718 10 6	3,991 2 0	.....	.....	4,709 12 6
Kaira	1,16,048 8 11	.....	1,338 15 3	855 7 7	.....	.....	2,194 6 10
Panch Mahálas	51,241 3 2	.....	.....	393 11 6	.....	.....	393 11 6
Broach	1,27,060 0 9	.....	53 2 6	1,768 8 3	.....	.....	1,821 10 9
Surat	2,15,396 14 11	.....	56 7 3	5,626 0 2	.....	.....	5,682 7 5
Thána	1,19,745 15 3	.....	.....	48,424 11 2	.....	.....	48,424 11 2
Total ...	7,06,419 7 6	.....	2,167 3 6	61,059 8 8	.....	.....	63,226 12 2
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	90,340 5 6	.....	.....	90 10 6	.....	.....	90 10 6
Khándesh	2,53,026 14 4	.....	256 7 0	4,130 12 8	.....	.....	4,387 3 8
Násik	80,786 13 2	.....	56 13 7	1,988 2 0	.....	6 12 9	2,051 12 4
Poona	53,366 6 1	.....	.....	1,924 13 11	.....	.....	1,924 13 11
Sátára...	73,478 10 1	.....	.....	160 12 0	.....	.....	160 12 0
Sholápur	75,730 8 7	.....	180 9 9	580 3 4	.....	.....	760 13 1
Total ...	6,26,729 9 9	.....	493 14 4	8,875 6 5	.....	6 12 9	9,376 1 6
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	1,74,262 7 6	.....	135 15 6	1,043 9 0	33 15 0	.....	1,213 7 6
Dhárwár	2,25,454 3 0	.....	221 11 0	737 14 10	.....	.....	959 9 10
Bijápur	1,30,191 14 0	.....	78 2 0	261 2 9	.....	.....	339 4 9
Kánara	40,412 10 4	.....	35 9 6	1,497 14 10	.....	.....	1,533 8 4
Ratnágiri	68,481 7 6	.....	.....	.....	159 14 6	.....	159 14 6
Kolába	71,130 5 7	.....	.....	9,298 6 3	.....	.....	9,298 6 3
Total ..	7,09,932 15 11	.....	471 6 0	12,838 15 8	193 13 6	.....	13,504 3 2
Sind.							
Karáchi	78,767 3 1	.....	439 10 6	.....	.....	.....	439 10 6
Hyderabad	1,46,165 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	1,46,711 9 11	.....	983 9 0	.....	.....	.....	983 9 0
Thar and Párkar	30,268 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	52,443 14 11	.....	232 4 10	.....	.....	.....	232 4 10
Total ...	4,54,356 4 5	.....	1,655 8 4	.....	.....	.....	1,655 8 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,97,438 5 7	.....	4,788 0 2	82,773 14 9	193 13 6	6 12 9	87,762 9 2

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

Local rate.	Patwári cess.	Village service fund.	Tolls on roads and bridges.	Refunds.	Sand and quarry fees.	Fishery fees.	Fees on account of poisonous drugs.	Fees, fines and penalties under Bombay Act VIII. of 1866.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,27,594 6 3	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,27,594 6 3
1,69,056 9 10	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	25 0 0	1,69,081 9 10
26,913 0 11	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	26,913 0 11
1,71,567 1 0	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,71,567 1 0
1,64,511 7 0	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,64,511 7 0
78,389 0 6	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	78,389 0 6
7,38,031 9 6	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	25 0 0	7,38,056 9 6
1,22,478 13 8	...	...	8,851 6 0	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,31,330 3 8
2,25,397 13 2	...	...	41,084 1 7	...	.....	.....	...	...	2,66,481 14 9
1,08,183 2 3	...	...	.....	24 9 6	.....	.....	...	...	1,08,207 11 9
64,833 0 8	...	...	27,711 10 7	...	.....	.....	...	...	92,544 11 3
88,535 3 5	...	...	29,896 7 3	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,18,431 10 8
71,497 7 5	...	...	13,956 1 2	...	.....	.....	...	...	85,453 8 7
6,80,925 8 7	...	...	1,21,499 10 7	24 9 6	.....	.....	...	...	8,02,449 12 8
1,24,410 14 9	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,24,410 14 9
1,80,598 8 5	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,80,598 8 5
1,06,122 14 7	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,06,122 14 7
60,751 9 7	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	60,751 9 7
57,222 3 4	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	57,222 3 4
62,025 13 5	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	62,025 13 5
5,91,132 0 1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	5,91,132 0 1
65,825 2 0	...	...	.....	...	465 11 3	43,076 12 2	...	...	1,09,367 9 5
1,15,592 5 0	...	...	.....	...	9,838 12 1	26,233 0 0	30 0 0	...	1,51,694 1 1
1,60,805 2 6	...	...	.....	...	6,029 0 8	28,307 10 7	...	...	1,95,141 13 9
30,690 8 0	...	...	.....	...	9 8 0	473 11 0	40 0 0	...	31,213 11 0
44,992 2 0	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,916 14 0	..	...	46,909 0 0
4,17,905 3 6	...	...	.....	...	16,343 0 0	1,00,007 15 9	70 0 0	...	5,34,326 3 3
24,27,994 5 8	...	...	1,21,499 10 7	24 9 6	16,343 0 0	1,00,007 15 9	70 0 0	25 0 0	26,65,964 9 6

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XII.—INTEREST.			XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.	
	Education.	On Dispensary securities.	Total.	Mail-cart receipts.	District Post collections.	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.	Training and special schools.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	5,285 0 0	.....	5,285 0 0	...	...	...	4,027 5 9	...
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2,739 8 8	...
Panch Maháls	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
Broach	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	542 10 5	...
Surat	220 0 0	200 0 0	420 0 0	...	...	...	2,432 14 7	...
Thána	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2,463 7 1	...
Total ...	5,505 0 0	200 0 0	5,705 0 0	...	...	...	12,206 14 6	...
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	13,903 15 2	...
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	39,505 15 9	...
Násik	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8,788 10 6	...
Poona	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	9,910 2 3	...
Sátára...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5,887 10 3	...
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5,974 5 4	...
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	83,970 11 3	...
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	3,261 3 1	...
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7,842 12 9	...
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6,292 15 5	...
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1,315 13 2	...
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	153 11 5	...
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	513 5 7	...
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	19,379 13 5	...
Sind.								
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	967 1 2	...
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6,923 15 9	...
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6,869 11 9	...
Thar and Párkar	.....	649 5 2	649 5 2	...	...	...	4,922 5 5	...
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2,773 10 1	...
Total ...	.....	649 5 2	649 5 2	...	...	...	22,456 12 2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,505 0 0	849 5 2	6,354 5 2	...	...	...	1,38,014 3 4	...

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

School Fees.				Contributions.	Miscellaneous.			Total.
High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[redacted]	.....	6,090 10 6	6,090 10 6	627 3 6	125 10 0	156 0 0	281 10 0	6,999 8 0
...	.....	8,986 3 0	8,986 3 0	.....	64 7 1	801 11 3	866 2 4	9,852 5 4
...	.....	1,555 10 6	1,555 10 6	853 8 0	4 7 11	83 5 9	87 13 8	2,497 0 2
...	.....	4,565 0 9	4,565 0 9	215 0 0	118 3 5	114 9 7	232 13 0	5,012 13 9
...	.....	6,810 12 6	6,810 12 6	100 0 0	82 6 5	35 3 8	117 10 1	7,028 6 7
...	853 0 0	4,694 0 6	5,547 0 6	1,506 8 7	1 7 3	1,099 8 3	1,100 15 6	8,154 8 7
...	853 0 0	32,702 5 9	33,555 5 9	3,302 4 1	396 10 1	2,290 6 6	2,687 0 7	39,544 10 5
...	5 0 0	6,720 15 0	6,725 15 0	24,605 8 6	3 12 7	139 4 11	143 1 6	31,474 9 0
...	6 0 0	9,304 6 9	9,310 6 9	27,967 10 10	5 6 0	179 10 4	185 0 4	37,463 1 11
...	4 0 0	5,711 5 3	5,715 5 3	21,571 0 0	.....	102 6 7	102 6 7	27,388 11 10
...	.....	6,447 5 1	6,447 5 1	55,484 9 2	0 11 0	74 5 1	75 0 1	62,006 14 4
...	11 0 0	8,393 2 5	8,404 2 5	66,385 12 11	.....	82 0 2	82 0 2	74,871 15 6
...	10 0 0	4,399 14 6	4,409 14 6	403 1 1	3 14 0	19 10 5	23 8 5	4,836 8 0
...	36 0 0	40,977 1 0	41,013 1 0	1,96,417 10 6	13 11 7	597 5 6	611 1 1	2,38,041 12 7
...	.....	12,486 8 7	12,486 8 7	174 3 9	4 1 9	44 5 1	48 6 10	12,709 3 2
...	.....	13,871 11 9	13,871 11 9	592 13 9	.....	53 2 5	53 2 5	14,517 11 11
...	.....	7,623 2 6	7,623 2 6	630 11 9	5 0 2	176 6 3	181 6 5	8,435 4 8
...	.....	4,947 4 10	4,947 4 10	.....	.....	213 1 0	213 1 0	5,160 5 10
...	.....	9,921 15 3	9,921 15 3	.....	7 15 10	9,752 4 1	9,760 3 11	19,682 3 2
...	.....	4,473 4 0	4,473 4 0	43 8 0	.....	89 1 1	89 1 1	4,605 13 1
...	.....	53,323 14 11	53,323 14 11	1,441 5 3	17 1 9	10,328 3 11	10,345 5 8	65,110 9 10
...	.....	666 12 2	666 12 2	500 0 0	.....	190 11 1	190 11 1	1,357 7 3
...	244 13 0	123 7 0	368 4 0	3,000 0 0	.....	123 14 1	123 14 1	3,492 2 1
...	.....	545 5 0	545 5 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	550 5 0
...	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
...	244 13 0	1,337 8 2	1,582 5 2	3,500 0 0	.....	320 13 2	320 13 2	5,403 2 4
...	1,133 13 0	1,28,340 13 10	1,29,474 10 10	2,04,661 3 10	427 7 5	13,536 13 1	13,964 4 6	3,48,100 3 2

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XX.—MEDICAL.							
	Hospital and Dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Income from		Miscellaneous.			Total.
			Endowments	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahâls	...	...	...	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Broach		...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	...	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ...	.....
Thâna	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	...	...	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	4,748 14 3	.....	.....	.....	4,748 14 3
Khándesh	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	... ..	1 6 9	1 6 9	2,001 6 9
Násik	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	...	...	...	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
Sátára	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	..	...	...	6,748 14 3	... ..	1 6 9	1 6 9	6,750 5 0
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	...	...	...	.....	.....	15 7 9	15 7 9	15 7 9
Kánara	...	...	...	.....	.....	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	...	...	...	75 4 6	.....	6 7 1	6 7 1	81 11 7
Total ...	...	...	...	75 4 6	.....	23 13 10	23 13 10	99 2 4
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	...	...	.....	.....	11 6 1	11 6 1	11 6 1
Hyderabad	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	...	...	...	.....	.....	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 6 6
Thar and Párkar	..	...	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Total ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	13 12 7	13 12 7	13 12
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	5,074 2 9	.....	39 1 2	39 1 2	7,113 3

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the year 1889-90—continued.

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.									XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.
			Public Exhibitions and Fairs.						
Botanical and other public Garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for Pensions and Gratuities.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	498 12 0	498 12 0	.....	498 12 0	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	93 6 6	93 6 6	.....	93 6 6	.....
5,000 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	1,418 0 6	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,418 0 6	.....
5,000 0 0	...	1,418 0 6	...	...	592 2 6	592 2 6	.....	7,010 3 0	.....
.....	...	229 5 6	...	...	.....	.....	167 12 0	397 1 6	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	145 0 0	145 0 0	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	229 5 6	..	...	.....	.....	312 12 0	542 1 6	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	444 9 8	444 9 8	.....	444 9 8	.....
3,702 12 6	...	1,251 5 1	...	...	23,50 12 0	2,350 12 0	131 1 4	7,435 14 11	.....
2,011 15 2	...	.....	2 7 9	...	.....	2 7 9	.....	2,014 6 11	.....
1,228 10 0	...	58 11 0	...	...	82 3 0	82 3 0	.....	1,369 8 0	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,943 5 8	...	1,310 0 1	2 7 9	...	2877 8 8	2,880 0 5	131 1 4	11,264 7 6	.....
11,943 5 8	...	2,957 6 1	2 7 9	...	3,469 11 2	3,472 2 11	443 13 4	18,816 12 0	.....

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.					XXVI.—RAILWAYS.
		RENTS.				
	Sale of old stores and materials.	Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.	Other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Gross receipts.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad...	.....	618 10 0	.....	618 10 0	.....	618 10 0	.....
Kaira...	802 4 0	305 8 0	.....	305 8 0	.....	1,107 12 0	.....
Panch Mahâls	3 4 3	.....	.....	.....	93 4 10	96 9 1	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 15 11	1,101 15 11	.....
Surat...	.....	256 8 0	.....	256 8 0	182 14 6	439 6 6	.....
Thâna	36 6 3	55 8 0	.....	55 8 0	485 12 5	577 10 8	.....
Total ...	841 14 6	1,236 2 0	.....	1,236 2 0	1,863 15 8	3,942 0 2	.....
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 4 6	311 4 6	.....
Khándesh	.....	212 8 0	.....	212 8 0	322 3 7	534 11 7	.....
Násik	45 0 0	608 8 0	.....	608 8 0	53 5 7	706 13 7	.....
Poona	33 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,659 5 11	1,692 9 11	.....
Sátára	.....	19 8 0	.....	19 8 0	1,356 4 2	1,375 12 2	.....
Sholápur	.....	4 8 0	.....	4 8 0	105 9 5	110 1 5	.....
Total ...	78 4 0	845 0 0	.....	845 0 0	3,808 1 2	4,731 5 2	.....
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 15 4	107 15 4	.....
Dhárwár	83 12 4	.....	.....	.....	1,509 13 6	1,593 9 10	.....
Bijápur	76 0 3	.....	.....	.....	55 14 6	131 14 9	.....
Kánara	105 7 6	164 8 0	.....	164 8 0	599 14 9	869 14 3	.....
Ratnágiri	1 6 9	203 8 0	.....	203 8 0	32 9 1	237 7 10	.....
Kolába	20 15 3	.....	.....	.....	357 5 11	378 5 2	.....
Total ...	287 10 1	368 0 0	.....	368 0 0	2,663 9 1	3,319 3 2	.....
Sind.							
Karáchi	64 15 6	1,194 8 0	.....	1,194 8 0	280 4 10	1,539 12 4	.....
Hyderabad	80 3 11	721 4 0	.....	721 4 0	.....	801 7 11	.....
Shikárpur	446 11 0	837 1 4	.....	837 1 4	971 11 11	2,255 8 3	.....
Thar and Párkar	113 11 0	.....	222 9 3	222 9 3	26 14 7	363 2 10	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	101 0 9	*160 4 0	.....	160 4 0	204 9 11	465 14 8	.....
Total ...	806 10 2	2,913 1 4	222 9 3	3,135 10 7	1,483 9 3	5,425 14 0	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,014 6 9	5,362 3 4	222 9 3	5,584 12 7	9,819 3 2	17,418 6 6	.....

* Rent paid by the Mukhtyárkar of the Táluka Local Board of Thul for the

NOTE.—The figures in the Northern Division in column

FUNDS.—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.—continued.

XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.							
	In Charge of Civil Officers.							
Local Canal receipts.	Tolls on ferries.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Tolls on roads.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than Nazúl).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	15,325 5 1	144 5 4	.....	.....	69 5 4	201 7 11	4,176 14 6	19,917 6 2
.....	10,293 15 5	855 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,868 6 11	14,018 4 4
.....	0 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 2 1	4,125 2 8
.....	6,732 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316 0 0	7,048 11 1
.....	14,824 15 7	.....	.....	156 0 0	32 14 3	.....	9,287 11 7	24,301 9 5
.....	67,587 0 2	195 0 0	.....	.....	.....	232 3 2	2,783 11 6	70,797 14 10
.....	1,14,763 15 11	1,195 3 4	.....	156 0 0	102 3 7	433 11 1	23,557 14 7	1,40,209 0 6
.....	1,488 9 2	.....	.....	.....	8 5 0	0 5 6	1,486 13 6	2,984 1 2
.....	70 0 0	14 8 0	.....	.....	358 12 3	299 9 5	9,990 8 0	10,733 5 8
.....	539 2 0	12,171 0 2	.....	.....	13 9 0	230 10 0	629 8 0	13,583 13 2
.....	4,304 1 1	60 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,364 15 1
.....	2,530 12 8	55 0 0	.....	.....	91 5 3	.....	1,272 3 1	3,949 5 0
.....	3,179 7 4	.....	.....	.....	28 11 9	.....	858 0 0	4,066 3 1
.....	12,112 0 3	12,301 6 2	.....	.....	500 11 3	530 8 11	14,237 0 7	39,681 11 2
.....	6,405 12 0	.....	8,974 0 0	.....	17 15 9	.....	3,811 4 8	19,209 0 5
.....	3,986 1 10	.....	20,945 3 0	.....	.....	.....	8,706 1 0	33,637 5 10
.....	3,050 14 3	.....	13,507 3 10	.....	.....	191 4 5	4,145 12 3	20,895 2 9
.....	15,866 2 3	621 14 0	5,510 1 0	.....	11 11 6	.....	2,745 5 8	24,755 2 5
.....	13,450 7 9	.....	.....	.....	46 10 10	16 0 0	355 15 6	13,869 2 1
.....	7,501 13 0	13 0 0	907 4 0	110 0 0	.....	7 14 1	2,607 8 0	11,147 7 1
.....	50,261 3 1	634 14 0	49,843 11 10	110 0 0	76 6 1	215 2 6	22,371 15 1	1,23,513 4 7
.....	17,447 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	17,747 0 8
.....	15,008 8 9	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	15,492 8 9
.....	21,316 9 0	468 8 8	.....	333 5 4	.....	.....	.....	22,118 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	679 8 4	*36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	715 8 4
.....	54,451 10 9	588 8 8	.....	333 5 4	.....	400 0 0	300 0 0	56,073 8 9
.....	2,31,588 14 0	14,720 0 2	49,843 11 10	599 5 4	679 4 11	1,579 6 6	60,466 14 3	3,59,477 9 0

occupancy of a Local Fund building as a private residence.
"Tolls on Ferries" include those for toll on roads.

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*		CONTRIBUTIONS.			
	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	.....	19,917 6 2	22,904 10 8	2,048 15 6	24,953 10 2	.....
Kaira	.....	14,018 4 4	18,675 8 9	.....	18,675 8 9	.....
Panch Mahâls	14,011 5 11	18,136 8 7	15,533 5 9	.....	15,533 5 9	.....
Broach	.....	7,048 11 1	2,696 0 0	.....	2,696 0 0	.....
Surat	.....	24,301 9 5	31,465 6 8	.....	31,465 6 8	.....
Thâna...	.....	70,797 14 10	37,975 5 0	2,762 8 0	40,737 13 0	.....
Total ..	14,011 5 11	1,54,220 6 5	1,29,250 4 10	4,811 7 6	1,34,061 12 4	.....
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	.....	2,984 1 2	3,268 0 0	.....	3,268 0 0	.....
Khándesh	.....	10,733 5 8	10,136 10 8	.....	10,136 10 8	.....
Násik	.....	13,583 13 2	12,913 0 0	.....	12,913 0 0	.....
Poona	.....	4,364 15 1	1,666 0 0	9,294 14 8	10,960 14 8	.....
Sátára	11 0 10	3,960 5 10	19,370 4 0	.....	19,370 4 0	.....
Sholápur	.....	4,066 3 1	18,858 0 0	.....	18,858 0 0	.....
Total ...	11 0 10	39,692 12 0	66,211 14 8	9,294 14 8	75,506 13 4	.....
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	.....	19,209 0 5	28,401 12 10	.....	28,401 12 10	.....
Dhárwár	.....	33,637 5 10	34,740 1 4	.....	34,740 1 4	.....
Bijápur	.....	20,895 2 9	26,520 0 0	.....	26,520 0 0	.....
Kánara	.....	24,755 2 5	19,989 13 4	8,980 0 0	28,969 13 4	.....
Ratnágíri	.....	13,869 2 1	33,902 15 3	.....	33,902 15 3	.....
Kolába	.....	11,147 7 1	21,200 8 1	55,004 4 6	76,204 12 7	.....
Total ...	.....	1,23,513 4 7	1,64,755 2 10	63,984 4 6	2,28,739 7 4	.....
Sind.						
Karáchi	.....	17,747 0 8	16,076 5 4	.....	16,076 5 4	.....
Hyderabad	.....	15,492 8 9	24,019 5 4	2,580 11 8	26,600 1 0	.....
Shikárpur	.....	22,118 7 0	18,422 5 4	1,000 0 0	19,422 5 4	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	2,586 0 0	.....	2,586 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	715 8 4	5,161 0 0	2,226 0 0	7,387 0 0	.....
Total ...	.....	56,073 8 9	66,265 0 0	5,806 11 8	72,071 11 8	.....
GRAND TOTAL ..	14,022 6 9	3,73,499 15 9	4,26,482 6 4	83,897 6 4	5,10,379 12 8	.....

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

DEBT.		Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	REMARKS.
Deposits and Advances.	Total.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
167 4 0	167 4 0	1,94,272 14 10	2,71,199 11 4	0 2 5	0 3 8	
325 0 0	325 0 0	2,17,499 7 5	3,33,548 0 4	0 3 4	0 4 3	
200 0 0	200 0 0	64,020 4 0	1,15,261 7 2	0 1 8	0 4 0	
.....	.....	1,89,791 14 11	3,16,851 15 8	0 8 4	0 9 3	
1,172 8 0	1,172 8 0	2,37,454 2 2	4,52,851 1 1	0 4 3	0 6 2	
3,356 4 0	3,356 4 0	2,52,901 6 10	3,72,647 6 1	0 1 6	0 4 11	
5,221 0 0	5,221 0 0	11,55,940 2 2	18,62,359 9 8	0 3 2	0 5 0	
4,411 3 0	4,411 3 0	1,92,522 13 3	2,82,863 2 9	0 2 10	0 4 1	
.....	.....	3,71,743 2 9	6,24,770 1 1	0 2 10	0 4 9	
.....	.....	1,73,733 15 8	2,54,520 12 10	0 1 1	0 1 9	
119 15 3	119 15 3	1,88,525 0 8	2,41,891 6 9	0 2 5	0 3 4	
.....	.....	2,24,058 6 5	2,97,537 0 6	0 2 0	0 3 5	
2,892 7 3	2,892 7 3	1,24,369 15 3	2,00,100 7 10	0 1 3	0 2 3	
7,423 9 6	7,423 9 6	12,74,953 6 0	19,01,682 15 9	0 2 ½	0 3 1	
.....	.....	1,89,710 10 7	3,63,973 2 1	0 2 6	0 3 8	
.....	.....	2,73,889 11 11	4,99,343 14 11	0 3 2	0 4 11	
4,784 0 0	4,784 0 0	1,73,682 0 8	3,03,873 14 8	0 2 4	0 3 10	
.....	.....	1,23,358 1 11	1,63,770 12 3	0 2 7	0 5 2	
.....	.....	1,25,227 9 7	1,93,709 1 1	0 0 11	0 2 1	
1,915 0 0	1,915 0 0	1,66,170 10 9	2,37,301 0 4	0 2 0	0 5 7	
6,699 0 0	6,699 0 0	10,52,038 13 5	17,61,971 13 4	0 2 3	0 4 0	
.....	.....	1,47,950 14 5	2,26,718 1 6	0 2 10	0 6 6	
.....	.....	*2,09,317 8 6	3,55,482 13 4	0 2 9	0 4 11	* This sum is less by Rs. 3,122-11-6 than the total of the various heads of income, owing to the inclusion in it of two debit items.
812 7 9	812 7 9	2,50,171 1 3	3,96,882 11 2	0 3 7	0 5 8	
.....	.....	41,106 0 5	71,374 4 1	0 2 6	0 3 4	
.....	.....	58,484 9 11	1,10,928 8 10	0 5 5	0 7 1	
812 7 9	812 7 9	7,07,030 2 6	11,61,386 6 11	0 3 2	0 5 5	
20,156 1 3	20,156 1 3	41,89,962 8 1	66,87,400 13 8	0 7 0	0 4 4	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	15.—POST OFFICE.			18.—ADMINISTRATION.		
							General Establishments of Local		
			Local Rate refunds.	District post establishments.	Mail-cart service.	Total.	Office Establishment.	Office Contingencies.	Payment of establishments for Offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	76,926 12 4	1,94,272 14 10	...	...	...	...	.....	562 15 9	4,490 10 1
Kaira	1,16,048 8 11	2,17,499 7 5	...	...	...	...	3,216 8 5	661 12 8	4,904 [illegible] 4
Panch Mahâls	51,241 3 2	64,020 4 0	...	...	...	...	8,602 5 6	158 1 6	1,721 3 8
Broach	1,27,060 0 9	1,89,791 14 11	...	...	...	...	5,645 7 1	228 12 0	1,353 1 6
Surat	2,15,396 14 11	2,37,454 2 2	...	...	...	...	2,790 10 6	351 12 8	4,817 12 5
Thâna	1,19,745 15 3	2,52,901 6 10	...	...	...	...	.....	1,046 12 6	4,954 9 8
Total ...	7,06,419 7 4	11,55,940 2 2	...	...	...	...	20,254 15 6	3,010 3 1	22,242 1 8
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	90,340 5 6	1,92,522 13 3	0 9 0	...	...	...	3,971 12 10	462 8 6	2,992 15 3
Khándesh	2,53,026 14 4	3,71,743 2 9	...	...	...	...	10,720 11 0	2,008 12 3	6,363 13 0
Násik	80,786 13 2	1,73,733 15 8	...	...	...	...	7,517 15 10	1,048 3 10	4,291 0 5
Poona	53,366 6 1	1,88,525 0 8	...	...	...	...	3,264 3 11	420 3 3	831 13 8
Sátára	73,478 10 1	2,24,058 6 5	...	...	...	...	3,106 14 6	522 7 6	4,334 9 10
Sholápur	75,730 8 7	1,24,369 15 3	...	...	...	...	2,630 8 11	786 9 4	2,841 11 6
Total ...	6,26,729 9 9	12,74,953 6 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	31,212 3 0	5,248 12 8	21,655 15 8
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	1,74,262 7 6	1,89,710 10 7	...	...	...	...	1,493 0 10	192 6 4	3,395 3 11
Dhárwár	2,25,454 3 0	2,73,889 11 11	...	...	...	...	3,108 0 0	1,146 15 10	4,460 11 7
Bijápur	1,30,191 14 0	1,73,682 0 8	...	...	...	...	.....	328 13 0	3,213 5 3
Kánara	40,412 10 4	1,23,358 1 11	..	..	...	...	826 7 6	1,568 15 8	3,487 14 1
Ratnágiri	68,481 7 6	1,25,227 9 7	...	...	...	...	2,161 14 6	840 7 0	2,518 7 5
Kolába	71,130 5 7	1,66,170 10 9	72 10 3	...	...	...	4,838 13 7	200 0 0	3,201 1 2
Total ...	7,09,932 15 11	10,52,038 13 5	72 10 3	...	...	...	12,428 4 5	4,277 9 10	20,276 11 5
Sind.									
Karáchi	78,767 3 1	1,47,950 14 5	...	...	...	...	3,011 2 8	760 11 3	898 0 11
Hyderabad	1,46,165 4 10	2,09,317 8 6	4 14 7	...	...	...	3,603 9 7	343 6 3	1,448 7 2
Shikárpur	1,46,711 9 11	2,50,171 1 3	...	...	...	...	792 5 0	468 6 9	5,016 13 11
Thar and Párkar	30,268 3 8	41,106 0 5	...	...	...	...	2,844 10 2	401 4 1	327 3 8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	52,443 14 11	58,484 9 11	...	...	...	...	1,884 3 6	264 11 9	454 6 6
Total ...	4,54,356 4 5	7,07,030 2 6	4 14 7	...	...	...	12,135 14 11	2,238 8 1	8,145 0 2
Grand Total ...	24,91,438 5 5	41,89,962 8 1	78 1 10	...	...	...	76,031 5 10	14,775 1 8	72,319 12 11

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

	20.—POLICE.				22.—EDUCATION.						
FUNDS.	CATTLE-POUND CHARGES.						MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT.				
Total.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of Cattle-pound collections.	Total.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Training and Special Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,053 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	59,177 12 6	59,177 12 6
8,783 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	73,867 10 4	73,867 10 4
1,879 5 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	21,749 15 3	21,749 15 3
10,184 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	62,417 6 8	62,417 6 8
10,815 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	77,397 14 4	77,397 14 4
8,792 0 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	856 7 6	41,833 6 1	42,689 13 7
45,507 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	856 7 6	336,444 1 2	3,37,300 8 8
7,427 4 7	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	.....	...	.....	53,188 1 7	53,188 1 7
19,093 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,689 15 2	...	90 0 0	84,047 15 2	85,827 14 4
12,857 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	890 8 1	...	.....	51,671 2 9	52,561 10 10
4,516 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	50,108 3 3	50,108 3 3
7,963 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	63,568 0 5	63,568 0 5
6,258 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	38,276 1 5	38,276 1 5
58,116 15 4	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	2,580 7 3	...	90 0 0	3,40,859 8 7	3,43,529 15 10
5,080 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	57,495 0 5	57,495 0 5
8,715 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	78,636 6 9	78,636 6 9
3,542 2 3	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	49,386 7 1	49,386 7 1
5,883 5 3	...	...	161 0 10	161 0 10	...	...	.....	...	.....	32,555 13 3	32,555 13 3
5,520 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,860 0 3	...	.....	45,442 2 0	51,302 2 3
8,239 14 9	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	30,635 7 1	30,635 7 1
36,982 9 8	...	...	161 0 10	161 0 10	...	...	5,860 0 3	...	.....	2,94,151 4 7	3,00,011 4 10
4,669 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	821 4 10	...	.....	17,403 11 2	18,225 0 0
5,395 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	764 2 1	...	918 0 0	41,418 11 10	43,100 13 11
6,277 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	37,784 4 8	37,784 4 8
3,573 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6,100 1 2	6,100 1 2
2,603 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	12,170 7 0	12,170 7 0
22,519 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,585 6 11	...	918 0 0	1,14,877 3 10	1,17,380 10 9
1,63,126 4 5	...	...	162 7 10	162 7 10	...	...	10,025 14 5	...	1,864 7 6	10,86,332 2 2	10,98,222 8 1

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	22.—EDUCATION—*continued.*						
	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Mi-cellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General Medical Establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	303 0 0	1,358 14 4	31 11 9	.....	60,871 6 7	...	4,869 0 0
Kaira	5,688 2 10	1,663 6 8	.....	... .	81,219 3 10	...	5,193 0 0
Panch Mahâls	.....	192 0 0	.....	.....	21,941 15 3	...	500 0 0
Broach	93 0 0	1,740 3 2	.....	.....	64,250 9 10	...	6,046 0 0
Surat	.....	1,814 9 8	.....	.....	79,212 8 0	...	4,589 13 4
Thâna	2,938 10 8	1,191 3 10	.....	3,350 0 0	50,169 12 1	..	7,146 0 0
Total ...	9,022 13 6	7,960 5 8	31 11 9	3,350 0 0	3,57,665 7 7	...	28,343 13 4
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	3,117 8 0	1,178 5 7	5,591 2 2	.....	63,075 1 4	...	2,867 5 0
Khándesh	7,063 0 0	.....	1,104 8 3	2,840 0 0	96,835 6 7	...	7,869 3 0
Násik	1,972 0 0	108 0 0	3,786 2 3	.....	58,427 13 1	...	5,417 0 0
Poona	1,898 8 0	1,195 3 8	1,798 0 0	50 0 0	55,049 14 11	...	3,758 0 0
Sátára	3,065 0 0	1,884 15 1	754 6 3	118 0 0	69,390 5 9	...	2,941 0 0
Sholápur	1,491 0 0	970 9 6	2,466 6 1	.....	43,204 1 0	...	905 0 0
Total ...	18,607 0 0	5,337 1 10	15,500 9 0	3,008 0 0	3,85,982 10 8	...	23,757 8 0
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	3,446 15 0	1,312 1 7	5,249 4 0	50 0 0	67,553 5 0	...	1,616 10 8
Dhárwár	1,894 5 9	2,179 0 8	5,767 4 5	.....	88,477 1 7	...	.....
Bijápur	1,196 1 11	.....	5,043 7 5	.....	55,626 0 5	...	1,550 0 0
Kánara	2,021 12 2	27 0 0	2,787 0 9	.....	37,391 10 2	...	2,710 0 0
Ratnágiri	2,634 5 8	1,118 15 5	12,346 13 7	50 0 0	67,452 4 11	...	1,052 0 0
Kolába	6,319 10 1	1,030 11 6	3,007 3 1	0 1 7	40,993 1 4	...	1,532 0 0
Total ...	17,513 2 7	5,667 13 2	34,201 1 3	100 1 7	3,57,493 7 5	...	8,460 10 8
Sind.							
Karáchi	11,081 4 8	1,777 8 0	4,959 10 4	.....	36,043 7 0	81 0 0	3,100 0 0
Hyderabad...	15,987 0 0	3,140 9 9	.....	.....	62,228 7 8	...	5,000 0 0
Shikárpur	11,751 0 0	2,771 14 6	8,662 5 0	.....	60,969 8 2	...	5,458 14 0
Thar and Párkar	3,285 0 0	309 5 11	2,167 1 5	.....	11,861 8 6	...	1,950 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,900 8 0	1,063 1 7	300 9 1	.....	18,434 9 8	...	1,721 12 4
Total ...	47,004 12 8	9,062 7 9	16,089 9 10	.....	1,89,537 9 0	81 0 0	17,230 10 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	92,147 12 9	28,027 12 5	65,822 15 10	6,458 1 7	12,90,679 2 8	81 0 0	77,792 10 4

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

24.—MEDICAL.							26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.				
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.								PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.			
Vaccination Establishment and Charges.	Sanitation Charges.	Total.	Medical Schools and Colleges.	Lunatic Asylums.	Rewards.	Total.	Experimental Cultivation.	Horse Fairs.	Cattle Fairs.	Other Exhibitions or Fairs.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,802 0 2	.....	3,802 0 2	...	...	...	8,671 0 2	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
3,228 7 0	42 0 10	3,270 7 10	...	...	...	8,463 7 10	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
1,945 1 7	.....	1,945 1 7	...	...	...	2,445 1 7	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1,681 8 7	.....	1,681 8 7	...	...	...	7,727 8 7	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2,976 5 2	.....	2,976 5 2	...	...	...	7,566 2 6	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3,827 13 6	115 13 6	3,943 11 0	...	...	...	11,089 11 0	.....	.....	...	...	.....
17,461 4 0	157 14 4	17,619 2 4	...	...	...	45,962 15 8	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
4,055 10 10	.....	4,055 10 10	...	...	...	6,922 15 10	.....	.....	...	...	.....
7,289 4 5	.....	7,289 4 5	...	...	...	15,158 7 5	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3,677 7 11	160 5 7	3,837 13 6	...	...	...	9,254 13 6	.....	.....	...	...	.....
4,091 14 7	.....	4,091 14 7	...	...	...	7,849 14 7	.....	.....	..	...	.....
5,199 4 5	.....	5,199 4 5	...	...	...	8,140 4 5	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3,161 1 0	905 14 0	4,066 15 0	...	...	...	4,971 15 0	2,160 14 3	.....	...	...	.....
27,474 11 2	1,066 3 7	28,540 14 9	...	...	...	52,298 6 9	2,160 14 3	.....	...	...	.....
4,755 10 8	.....	4,755 10 8	...	...	...	6,372 5 4	827 9 4	.....	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
5,590 12 4	.....	5,590 12 4	...	...	...	5,590 12 4	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3,846 2 3	.....	3,846 2 3	...	...	...	5,396 2 3	.....	.....	...	...	.....
4,180 3 5	.....	4,180 3 5	...	...	...	6,890 3 5	.....	.....	...	...	.....
4,429 6 7	.....	4,429 6 7	...	...	...	5,481 6 7	.....	.....	...	...	.....
3,247 15 0	.....	3,247 15 0	...	..	...	4,779 15 0	.....	.....	...	...	.....
26,050 2 3	.....	26,050 2 3	...	...	...	34,510 12 11	827 9 4	.....	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
3,612 9 11	8 0 0	3,620 9 11	...	...	...	6,801 9 11	.....	.....	...	...	.....
4,988 5 0	1,523 15 4	6,512 4 4	...	...	...	11,512 4 4	2,428 0 7	.....	...	412 4 6	412 4 6
5,678 14 11	417 8 0	6,096 6 11	...	...	...	11,555 4 11	.....	5,937 6 1	...	472 2 8	6,409 8 9
2,740 15 5	.. ...	2,740 15 5	...	...	...	4,690 15 5	857 13 2	.....	...	...	.....
1,582 9 3	.....	1,582 9 3	...	...	...	3,304 5 7	.....	.....	...	...	.....
18,603 6 6	1,949 7 4	20,552 13 10	...	...	...	37,864 8 2	3,285 13 9	5,937 6 1	..	884 7 2	6,821 13 3
89,589 7 11	3,173 9 3	92,763 1 2	...	...	...	1,70,636 11 6	6,274 5 4	6,937 6 1	1,500 0 0	884 7 2	9,321 13 3

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*					29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STA	
	Veterinary Charges.	Bull and Stallion Charges.	Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Provincial Statistics.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other Stationery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	206 4 0	1,427 1 4	.....	...	2,633 5 4	.....	...	208 3 8	...
Kaira	549 0 0	168 10 9	.....	...	1,717 10 9	.....	48 0 0	.....	...
Panch Mahál	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	43 13 0	...
Broach	...	325 12 8	.....	...	325 12 8	.....	...	.....	...
Surat	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	39 6 9	...
Thána	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	153 8 7	...
Total ..	755 4 0	1,921 8 9	.....	...	4,676 12 9	.....	48 0 0	445 0 0	...
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	.....	1,454 5 10	.....	...	1,454 5 10	.....	...	278 3 6	...
Khándesh	1,500 0 0	1,081 4 2	.....	...	2,581 4 2	.....	...	78 0 3	...
Násik	.....	614 10 11	.....	...	614 10 11	1,116 15 9	...	478 2 6	...
Poona	.....	3,997 15 10	.....	...	3,997 15 10	.....	...	.....	...
Sátára	.....	477 8 7	.....	...	477 8 7	.....	...	215 15 6	39 0 10
Sholápur	.....	315 4 1	.....	...	2,476 2 4	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,500 0 0	7,941 1 5	.....	...	11,601 15 8	1,116 15 9	...	1,050 5 9	39 0 10
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	.....	1,535 10 5	.....	...	2,863 3 9	.....	...	202 11 0	...
Dhárwár	.....	741 7 3	.....	...	741 7 3	.....	...	334 1 9	...
Bijápur	.....	298 0 2	.....	...	298 0 2	.....	...	.....	...
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	..	605 1 9	...
Total ..	.....	2,575 1 10	.....	...	3,902 11 2	.....	...	1,141 14 6	...
Sind.									
Karáchi	188 0 9	183 6 7	2,300 0 0	...	2,671 7 4	.....	...	249 10 0	...
Hyderabad...	.....	749 8 8	7,021 1 1	...	10,610 14 10	.....	...	53 1 0	...
Shikárpur	100 0 0	2,518 15 1	3,028 15 5	...	12,057 7 3	.....	...	288 11 6	...
Thar and Parkár	.....	274 2 4	300 0 0	...	1,431 15 6	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	1,980 6 7	.....	...	1,980 6 7	.....	...	150 10 0	...
Total ...	288 0 9	5,706 7 3	12,650 0 6	...	28,752 3 6	.....	...	742 0 6	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,543 4 9	18,144 3 3	12,650 0 6	...	48,933 11 1	1,116 15 9	48 0 0	3,379 4 9	39 0 10

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

TIONERY AND PRINTING.			32.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
					PETTY ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Printing.	Lithography.	Total.	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	Staging Bungalows and Serai Establishment and Charges.	Other Petty Establishment and Charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen Charges.	Miscellaneous Refunds.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
163 13 9	...	372 1 5	...	...	545 7 1	1,773 14 4	.....	165 0 0	2,484 5 5
[illegible] 3	...	132 12 3	...	...	437 1 1	466 11 5	211 10 7	4 6 0	1,119 13 1
60 1 9	...	103 14 9	...	...	63 0 0	128 14 1	.....	50 0 0	241 14 1
54 13 7	...	54 13 7	...	...	587 8 0	407 0 0	5,298 10 8	.....	6,293 2
208 6 8	...	247 13 5	...	...	1,456 5 5	.....	.....	251 8 0	1,707 13 5
207 5 2	...	360 13 9	...	...	689 0 0	.....	.....	636 10 0	1,325 10 0
827 5 2	...	1,272 5 2	...	...	3,778 5 7	2,776 7 10	5,510 5 3	1,107 8 0	13,172 10 8
162 2 7	...	440 6 1	...	...	800 1 11	.....	2,470 3 7	2,118 3 5	5,388 8 11
303 2 4	312 0 0	693 2 7	...	...	2,421 11 3	3,533 1 1	533 5 8	25,208 4 4	31,696 6 4
117 9 9	...	595 12 3	...	...	1,187 14 4	.....	50 0 0	.....	1,237 14 4
81 15 7	...	81 15 7	...	...	105 12 0	2,054 15 7	.....	.....	2,160 11 7
92 1 9	...	347 2 1	...	...	298 15 3	.....	3,871 13 1	0 15 6	4,171 11 10
171 0 8	...	171 0 8	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	2 8 0	50 8 0
928 0 8	312 0 0	2,329 7 3	...	...	4,862 6 9	5,588 0 8	6,925 6 4	27,329 15 3	44,705 13 0
135 14 4	...	338 9 4	...	...	1,774 7 7	.....	.....	228 12 0	2,003 3 7
295 15 1	...	630 0 10	...	...	1,178 0 11	.....	759 10 1	1,389 4 1	3,326 15 1
141 0 9	...	141 0 9	...	...	1,337 11 1	58 4 6	56 4 9	255 0 9	1,707 5 1
101 2 5	...	101 2 5	...	...	3,059 12 0	415 11 9	1,007 8 4	167 0 0	4,650 0 1
191 0 11	...	191 0 11	...	...	1,598 0 2	.....	.....	226 3 6	1,824 3 8
142 5 1	...	747 6 10	...	...	.....	779 7 2	640 4 2	.....	1,419 11 4
1,007 6 7	...	2,149 5 1	...	...	8,947 15 9	1,253 7 5	2,463 11 4	2,266 4 4	14,931 6 10
373 2 0	...	622 12 0	...	...	848 6 10	8,450 10 6	.....	.....	9,299 1 4
58 11 8	...	111 12 8	...	...	283 7 6	5,062 1 4	.....	.....	5,345 8 10
558 15 7	...	847 11 1	...	...	1,925 4 10	24,713 3 1	.....	.....	26,638 7 11
33 8 2	...	33 8 2	...	...	553 12 10	4,948 4 5	.....	.....	5,502 1 3
36 0 8	...	186 10 8	...	...	293 8 6	2,229 11 9	.....	.....	2,523 4 3
1,060 6 1	...	1,802 6 7	...	...	3,904 8 6	45,403 15 1	.....	.....	49,308 7 7
3,823 2 6	312 0 0	7,553 8. 1	...	...	21,493 4 7	55,021 15 0	14,899 6 11	30,703 11 7	1,22,118 6 1

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	
	Charitable Relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working Expenses.	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	Local Canal Charges.	Capital Expenditure.	Civil buildings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250 14 4
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8[illegible] 5
Panch Mahâls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,663 11 4
Thâna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,907 1 5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,672 9 6
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,026 13 3
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,781 7 3
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224 3 3
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,079 12 0
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,471 11 10
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,766 1 9
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,350 1 4
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,292 14 7
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,019 12 8
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,195 4 1
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,545 14 2
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,903 7 5
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901 11 1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,859 0 0
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,039 5 6
Hyderabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,571 2 6
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,287 4 8
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,107 2 5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,104 15 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,986 9 11

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.			
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
356 8 3	.....	1,607 6 7	6,232 11 6	13,464 6 2	.....	19,697 1 8
1,834 7 8	69 1 8	3,754 7 9	2,468 3 5	5,466 4 2	100 0 0	8,034 7 7
409 12 9	.....	409 12 9	1,289 8 7	1,034 3 10	.....	2,323 12 5
353 2 11	.....	353 2 11	3,353 5 11	10,625 6 4	4,389 12 3	18,368 8 6
14,489 3 3	.....	17,152 14 7	3,474 14 0	47,686 4 5	.....	51,161 2 5
3,549 1 8	.....	10,456 3 1	6,001 4 11	30,233 13 6	60 0 0	36,295 2 5
20,992 4 6	69 1 8	33,733 15 8	22,820 0 4	1,08,510 6 5	4,549 12 3	1,35,880 3 0
691 0 0	508 10 9	8,226 8 0	5,675 0 6	2,149 11 6	.....	7,824 12 0
7,756 14 6	8,233 4 1	24,771 9 10	9,089 4 0	9,512 10 7	9,117 15 5	27,719 14 0
1,509 10 3	.....	3,733 13 6	6,124 13 6	8,068 13 9	.....	14,193 11 3
720 2 9	.....	8,799 14 9	4,228 14 2	6,198 4 7	.....	10,427 2 9
7,317 3 5	.....	13,788 15 3	9,766 1 8	13,619 4 4	.....	23,385 6 0
.....	.....	5,766 1 9	3,810 9 6	14,001 0 8	1,527 7 2	19,339 1 4
17,994 14 11	8,741 14 10	65,086 15 1	38,694 11 4	53,549 13 5	10,645 6 7	1,02,889 15 4
.....	299 12 0	8,592 10 7	3,859 1 2	14,713 4 7	.....	18,572 5 9
1,873 4 6	65 6 7	8,958 7 9	3,916 8 0	19,396 2 5	.....	23,312 10 5
3,298 0 4	.....	13,493 4 5	7,325 9 2	11,184 0 7	.....	18,509 9 9
3,143 5 1	.....	8,689 3 3	3,378 3 9	21,831 4 7	212 4 10	25,421 13 2
3,851 14 4	85 2 6	8,840 8 3	3,367 4 1	12,394 11 7	4 11 0	15,766 10 8
2,635 14 8	.....	3,537 9 9	3,083 0 3	13,464 3 7	49 9 0	16,596 12 10
14,802 6 11	450 5 1	52,111 12 0	24,929 10 5	92,983 11 4	266 8 10	1,18,179 14 7
12,390 5 0	41 8 7	18,471 3 1	6,052 5 11	23,345 5 9	.....	29,397 11 8
5,476 11 8	2,150 0 0	10,197 14 2	6,029 8 6	58,270 8 6	462 1 6	64,762 2 6
40,780 3 5	358 5 4	47,425 13 5	8,252 7 5	60,239 7 6	1,230 0 11	69,721 15 10
6,388 12 11	6,999 14 9	14,488 11 8	1,125 12 1	7,094 11 7	376 9 9	8,597 1 5
3,197 9 6	.....	7,304 11 11	1,866 12 7	11,206 0 2	.....	13,072 12 9
68,233 10 6	9,549 12 8	97,888 6 3	23,326 14 6	1,60,156 1 6	2,068 12 2	1,85,551 12 2
1,22,023 4 10	18,811 2 3	2,48,821 1 0	1,09,771 4 7	4,15,200 1 8	17,530 7 10	5,42,501 13 1

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	In Charge of Civil Officers—*continued.*						
	Establishment and Contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Planting and preservation of road-side trees.	Total.	Civil buildings.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	3,181 2 5	.....	26,431 11 11	.....	.....	50,917 6 7	.....
Kaira	.....	73 6 3	23,201 13 6	.....	.....	35,064 3 1	4,791 0 11
Panch Mahâls	.....	109 10 5	6,475 15 2	.....	.....	9,319 2 9	8,527 9 6
Broach	.....	.....	15,554 4 11	.....	.....	34,276 0 4	.....
Surat	.....	867 8 0	27,028 5 9	.....	.....	96,209 14 9	.....
Thâna	2,922 2 3	721 8 1	32,728 4 4	202 9 6	.....	83,325 13 8	.....
Total ...	6,103 4 8	1,772 0 9	1,31,420 7 7	202 9 6	.....	3,09,112 9 2	13,318 10 5
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	.....	137 3 6	9,721 9 1	.....	.....	25,910 0 7	16,491 1 6
Khándesh	.....	283 14 6	.....	120 0 0	.....	52,895 6 4	17,516 0 2
Násik	68 8 4	131 0 0	6,894 12 3	4,347 3 0	.....	29,369 0 4	749 3 4
Poona	2,560 13 3	147 8 3	5,473 9 4	.....	.....	27,409 0 4	.....
Sátára	.....	494 14 7	18,829 1 1	.....	.....	56,498 4 11	918 11 7
Sholápur	.....	1,531 14 6	3,776 11 8	.....	.....	30,413 13 3	719 0 0
Total ...	2,629 5 7	2,726 7 4	44,695 11 5	4,467 3 0	.....	2,22,495 9 9	36,394 0 7
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	405 8 3	45 8 6	3,265 4 0	.....	2,009 2 6	32,890 7 7	516 15 9
Dhárwár	3,974 14 4	445 6 6	30,720 2 8	.....	5,623 10 11	73,035 4 7	.....
Bijápur	4,363 1 0	91 6 9	20,778 3 11	.....	2,254 4 10	59,489 14 8	.....
Kánara	2,251 2 5	284 9 6	2,757 3 3	.....	625 5 9	40,029 5 4	.....
Ratnágiri	1,493 6 10	250 1 9	5,300 11 5	.....	913 1 6	32,564 8 5	.....
Kolába	.....	249 10 0	10,085 14 0	.....	1,105 8 9	31,575 7 4	.....
Total ...	12,488 0 10	1,366 11 0	72,907 7 3	.....	12,531 2 3	2,69,584 15 11	516 15 9
Sind.							
Karáchi	.....	33 12 0	5,537 11 0	.....	.....	53,440 5 9	0 8 0
Hyderabad	90 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,050 1 8	.....
Shikárpur	.....	.....	9,740 14 4	.....	.....	1,26,888 11 7	563 0 0
Thar and Párkar	.....	492 13 3	.....	.....	.....	23,578 10 4	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	5,347 2 10	.....	.....	25,724 11 6	.....
Total ...	90 1 0	526 9 3	20,625 12 2	.....	.....	3,04,682 8 10	563 8 0
Grand Total ...	21,310 12 1	6,391 12 4	2,69,649 6 5	4,669 12 6	12,531 2 3	11,05,875 11 8	50,793 2 9

FUNDS—*continued.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.				Establishment and Contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and Plant.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,300 15 0	.....	17,300 15 0	.....	22,879 14 8	2 13 7	22,882 12 3	4,911 13 6	.....
16,682 0 0	423 3 4	21,896 4 3	718 11 8	38,191 7 2	.....	38,910 2 10	7,858 14 7	1,253 6 9
9,235 3 11	.....	17,762 13 5	.....	15,273 12 2	.....	15,273 12 2	2,892 10 2	447 11 5
48,661 7 11	.....	48,661 7 11	123 0 0	14,886 6 3	.....	15,009 6 3	.....	989 1 0
20,251 8 4	.....	20,251 8 4	.....	1,921 2 3	.....	1,921 2 3	3,503 5 1	.....
37,311 0 3	.....	37,311 0 3	.....	31,656 0 0	.....	31,656 0 0	8,543 0 7	595 12 8
1,49,442 3 5	423 3 4	1,63,184 1 2	841 11 8	1,24,808 10 6	2 13 7	1,25,653 3 9	27,709 11 11	3,285 15 10
2,730 13 8	.....	19,221 15 2	1,058 12 5	53,087 6 5	.....	54,146 2 10	1,328 9 5	.....
34,079 11 10	.....	51,595 12 0	404 6 10	58,182 14 7	.....	58,587 5 5	17,564 14 0	6,601 11 6
1,196 14 3	.....	1,946 1 7	576 9 5	25,315 7 10	.....	25,892 1 3	3,329 0 8	749 13 0
12,822 10 7	.....	12,822 10 7	957 1 11	52,063 13 11	.....	53,020 15 10	7,284 15 10	.....
14,012 10 8	.....	14,931 6 3	.....	48,609 14 3	.....	48,609 14 3	7,652 11 7	1,577 12 0
350 0 0	.....	1,069 0 0	99 12 6	13,432 9 1	.....	13,532 5 7	1,865 3 10	541 2 0
65,192 13 0	.....	1,01,586 13 7	3,096 11 1	2,50,692 2 1	.....	2,53,788 13 2	39,025 7 4	9,470 6 6
8,491 15 3	.....	9,008 15 0	.....	17,182 14 5	.....	17,182 14 5	3,239 7 7	.....
27,803 11 7	.....	27,803 11 7	.....	39,043 6 3	334 12 7	39,378 2 10	10,245 1 4	2,193 11 9
6,001 5 4	.....	6,001 5 4	.....	12,833 1 3	.....	12,833 1 3	3,002 0 5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,763 2 8	.....	7,763 2 8	982 2 7	.....
502 15 6	.....	502 15 6	361 12 3	.....	.....	361 12 3	26 1 1	.....
3,313 8 2	415 15 11	3,729 8 1	119 10 0	5,285 11 1	544 2 5	5,949 7 6	1,477 4 10	.....
46,113 7 10	415 15 11	47,046 7 6	481 6 3	82,108 3 8	878 15 0	83,468 8 11	18,972 1 10	2,193 11 9
3,143 3 3	.....	3,143 11 3	.....	1,169 7 10	.....	1,169 7 10	616 15 6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,318 10 10	.....	19,881 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,484 6 9	.....
1,050 13 5	.....	1,050 13 5	200 0 0	92 10 3	.....	292 10 3	161 3 6	.....
10,263 0 6	.....	10,263 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135 11 9	.....
33,775 12 0	.....	34,339 4 0	200 0 0	1,262 2 1	.....	1,462 2 1	4,398 5 6	.....
2,94,524 4 3	839 3 3	3,46,156 10 3	4,619 13 0	4,58,871 2 4	881 12 7	4,64,372 11 11	90,105 10 7	14,950 2 1

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—*continued.*				CONTRIBUTIONS.			
	In Charge of Public Works Officers—*contd.*			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of Loans.
	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.					
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	.....	...	45,095 8 9	96,012 15 4	17,000 0 0	7,843 2 7	24,843 2 7	.....
Kaira	3,382 8 4	...	73,301 4 9	1,08,365 7 10	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Panch Mahâls	555 3 3	...	36,932 2 5	46,251 5 2	315 2 6	695 0 0	1,010 2 6	.....
Broach	.....	...	64,659 15 2	98,935 15 6	850 0 0	2,395 0 0	3,245 0 0	6,525 10 0
Surat	.....	...	25,675 15 8	1,21,885 14 5	.....	1,483 9 11	1,483 9 11	19,040 4 0
Thâna	3 8 6	...	78,109 6 0	1,61,435 3 8	.....	1,789 8 5	1,789 8 5	.....
Total ...	3,941 4 1	...	3,23,774 4 9	6,32,886 3 11	18,465 2 6	14,206 4 11	32,671 7 5	25,565 14 0
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar	106 11 11	...	74,803 7 4	1,00,713 7 11	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
Khándesh	.....	...	1,34,349 10 11	1,87,245 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik	454 7 7	...	32,371 8 1	61,740 8 5	.....	133 3 7	133 3 7	.....
Poona	.....	...	73,128 10 3	1,00,537 10 7	3,000 0 0	376 9 0	3,376 9 0	2,429 10 0
Sátára	.....	...	72,771 12 1	1,29,270 1 0	1,000 0 0	4,116 5 10	5,116 5 10	.....
Sholápur	1,461 6 2	...	18,469 1 7	48,882 14 10	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
Total ...	2,022 9 8	...	4,05,894 2 3	6,28,389 12 0	6,500 0 0	4,626 2 5	11,126 2 5	2,429 10 0
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	9 10 0	...	29,440 15 0	62,331 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	8,812 10 2	674 3 1	89,107 8 9	1,62,142 13 4	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
Bijápur	152 6 1	...	21,988 13 1	81,478 11 9	1,202 10 0	.....	1,202 10 0	2,305 7 5
Kánara	.....	...	8,745 5 3	48,774 10 7	1,350 0 0	8,980 0 0	10,330 0 0	.....
Ratnágiri	.....	...	890 12 10	33,455 5 3	2,417 12 9	.....	2,417 12 9	3,280 2 4
Kolába	3,116 4 11	...	14,272 9 4	45,848 0 8	1,034 15 9	55,004 4 6	56,039 4 3	.....
Total ...	12,090 15 2	674 3 1	1,64,446 0 3	4,34,031 0 2	7,505 6 6	63,984 4 6	71,489 11 0	5,585 9 9
Sind.								
Karáchi	606 5 0	...	5,536 7 7	58,976 13 4	415 0 0	808 9 8	1,223 9 8	.....
Hyderabad	.....	...	.....	75,050 1 8	.....	1,201 5 0	1,201 5 0	.....
Shikárpur	.....	...	22,366 1 7	1,49,254 13 2	.....	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	...	1,504 11 2	25,083 5 6	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	...	11,398 12 3	87,123 7 9	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Total ...	606 5 0	...	40,806 0 7	3,45,488 9 5	415 0 0	4,134 14 8	4,549 14 8	.....
Grand Total ...	18,661 1 11	674 3 1	9,34,920 7 10	20,40,796 3 6	32,885 9 0	86,951 10 6	1,19,837 3 6	33,581 1 9

FUNDS—*concluded.*

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Deposits and Advances.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.		Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
258 0 0	258 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,01,199 14 8	1,999 0 0	71,998 12 6	73,997 12 6	
100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,10,249 9 0	.....	1,23,298 7 4	1,23,298 7 4	
200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	74,073 10 6	1,075 0 0	40,112 12 8	41,187 12 8	
300 0 0	6,825 10 0	.....	.....	.....	*1,93,141 11 10	.....	1,23,710 3 10	1,23,710 3 10	
3,493 0 0	22,533 4 0	.....	7,683 12 0	7.683 12 0	2,53,135 13 10	1,371 0 0	2,01,086 3 3	2,02,457 3 3	
4,495 0 0	4,495 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,39,457 11 7	40 0 0	1,33,149 10 6	1,33,189 10 6	
8,846 0 0	34,411 14 0	.....	7,683 12 0	7,683 12 0	11,71,258 7 5	4,485 0 0	6,93,356 2 1	6,97,841 2 1	
4,037 8 0	4,037 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,91,461 10 6	.....	91,401 8 3	91,401 8 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,303 0 7	.....	2,71,467 0 6	2,71,467 0 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,45,978 15 11	.....	1,08,541 12 11	1,08,541 12 11	
169 15 3	2,599 9 3	2,294 6 0	.....	2,294 6 0	1,82,465 0 2	34,558 6 0	24,868 0 7	59,426 6 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,24,877 7 4	.....	72,659 9 2	72,659 9 2	
4,692 7 3	4,692 7 3	.....	.....	.....	1,11,207 14 10	100 0 0	88,792 9 0	88,892 9 0	
8,899 14 6	11,329 8 6	2,294 6 0	.....	2,294 6 0	12,09,294 1 4	34,658 6 0	6,57,730 8 5	6,92,388 14 5	
30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,46,572 12 8	.....	2,17,400 5 5	2,17,400 5 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,71,124 13 10	.....	2,28,219 1 1	2,28,219 1 1	
4,800 0 0	7,105 7 5	.....	1,512 4 3	1,512 4 3	1,58,009 12 4	.....	1,45,864 2 4	1,45,864 2 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,182 0 9	.....	49,588 11 6	49,588 11 6	
.....	3,280 2 4	.....	2,828 3 8	2,828 3 8	1,22,451 5 0	.....	71,257 12 1	71,257 12 1	
1,915 0 0	1,915 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,60,055 0 5	.....	77,245 15 11	77,245 15 11	
6,745 0 0	12,330 9 9	.....	4,340 7 11	4,340 7 11	9,72,395 13 0	.....	7,89,576 0 4	7,89,576 0 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,308 11 5	.....	1,06,409 6 1	1,06,409 6 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,71,460 12 7	.....	1,84,022 0 9	1,84,022 0 9	
							—78 1 11	—78 1 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,68,625 14 2	.....	1,23,256 13 0	1,28,256 13 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,276 8 3	.....	19,097 11 10	19,097 11 10	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	57,156 2 3	.....	43,772 6 7	43,772 6 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,79,828 0 8	.....	4,81,558 6 3	4,81,558 6 3	
							—78 1 11	—78 1 11	
24,490 14 6	58,072 0 3	2,294 6 0	12,024 3 11	14,318 9 11	40,32,776 6 5	39,143 6 0	26,22,221 1 1	26,61,364 7 1	

*Includes Rs. 4,701 to be paid to the Public Works Department on account of Establishment charges.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—*Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.*

1	2			3								
	By Balance in hand at the close of last Year.			Octroi.								
				(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*i*)
Districts.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal balance.	Total.	Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals).	Class II. (Animals for slaughter).	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing).	Class IV. (Building Materials).	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices).	Class VI. (Tobacco).	Class VII. (Cloth).	Class VIII. (Metals).	Total.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	38,305 3 10	1,98,265 6 1	2,36,570 9 11	1,13,281 10 3	....	3,038 8 2	4,173 10 11	1,746 15 4	4,593 7 5	30,594 2 2	4,073 4 2	1,61,501 10 5
Kaira	407 0 3	11,273 3 4	11,680 3 7	15,279 9 11	.. ..	1,717 12 10	2,532 14 1	1,280 13 7	299 6 9	3,844 15 9	2,625 10 1	27,531 3 0
Panch Mahâls	....	2,177 9 5	2,177 9 5	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..
Broach	−2,907 9 11	11,382 5 5	8,474 11 6	36,416 4 4	....	1,374 2 10	1,982 15 8	322 9 9	1,321 1 10	4,937 10 4	2,229 0 1	48,583 12 10
Surat	18,148 11 6	1,20,782 9 6	1,38,931 5 0	91,150 4 1	2,050 2 0	5,509 4 1	8,971 7 9	59 13 4	2,929 9 1	9,378 7 3	4,313 4 2	1,24,362 3 9
Thâna	4,018 11 3	10,152 12 6	14,171 7 9	4,561 9 10	....	374 0 0	353 4 5	....	2,639 5 10	324 3 6	41 3 4	8,293 10 11
Total ..	57,972 0 11	3,54,033 14 3	4,12,005 15 2	2,60,689 6 5	2,050 2 0	12,013 11 11	18,014 4 10	3,360 4 0	11,782 14 11	49,079 7 0	13,282 5 10	3,70,272 8 11
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar	438 13 5	2,573 11 10	3,012 9 3	19,511 14 6	.. .	3,284 1 0	1,945 14 6	358 13 0	432 4 3	1,787 2 9	1,852 12 9	29,172 14 9
Khándesh	1,334 2 5	1,43,541 7 0	1,44,875 9 5	19,826 8 11	1,050 0 0	2,966 6 0	5,389 2 2	3,733 8 9	686 3 0	4,116 8 1	2,028 3 2	39,796 8 1
Násik	98,876 1 0	68,427 8 5	1,67,303 9 5	19,967 7 9	945 4 0	1,836 14 9	1,528 5 3	493 12 9	692 13 3	2,322 5 0	1,605 12 0	29,392 10 9
Poona	11,965 10 10	88,446 10 4	1,00,412 5 2	84,889 2 1	86 12 8	18,297 14 4	13,589 0 1	3,414 8 1	247 9 2	6,463 12 10	3,361 15 5	*33,350 10 8
Sátára	16,443 11 6	35,343 5 4	51,787 0 10	28,944 5 5	629 10 6	6,306 0 1	4,986 14 1	1,147 15 3	612 11 0	7,016 8 0	2,291 4 6	48,935 4 10
Sholápur	64,575 11 0	1,12,308 7 7	1,76,884 2 7	44,985 14 8	1,477 0 0	8,724 1 1	4,444 4 4	3,079 12 10	737 7 3	13,991 9 3	3,744 0 8	81,184 2 1
Total ..	1,93,634 2 2	4,50,641 2 6	6,44,275 4 8	2,18,125 5 4	4,188 11 2	41,415 5 3	28,883 8 5	12,228 6 8	3,408 15 11	35,697 13 11	14,884 0 6	3,61,832 3 2
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	1,653 0 0	30,179 11 7	31,832 11 7	21,333 2 1	1,601 5 4	4,447 15 11	3,323 10 7	704 15 6	713 7 6	2,122 14 5	374 14 10	34,622 6 2
Dhárwár	35,722 8 0	49,024 13 4	84,747 5 4	23,605 5 1	436 15 0	7,590 7 11	4,370 10 0	4,899 13 1	2,579 14 6	3,566 0 0	2,117 8 9	49,166 10 4
Bijápur	12,393 0 0	15,785 4 4	28,178 4 4	22,613 8 2	275 5 6	1,800 11 6	1,699 2 7	641 0 9	373 14 6	2,386 12 2	461 6 10	30,251 14 0
Kánara	81 8 0	29,204 9 5	29,286 1 5	12,659 4 7	256 0 9	2,386 4 3	611 15 6	288 1 10	776 10 2	1,952 11 2	1,188 2 0	20,119 2 3
Ratnágiri	....	15,829 10 4	15,829 10 4	14,184 6 11	....	641 6 3	349 15 9	1,579 10 0	533 8 8	733 2 5	1,069 12 6	19,041 14 6
Kolába	330 13 8	16,321 11 10	16,652 9 6	9,622 13 1	....	....	316 8 2	....	758 4 1	1,224 3 5	544 3 8	12,466 0 5
Total ..	50,180 13 8	1,56,345 12 10	2,06,526 10 6	1,03,968 7 11	2,569 10 7	16,866 13 10	10,671 14 7	8,113 9 2	5,735 11 5	11,985 11 7	5,756 0 7	1,65,667 15 8
Sind.												
Karáchi	24,696 9 8	1,17,952 3 2	1,42,648 12 10	1,22,522 7 11	208 7 0	21,431 5 1	12,585 6 11	7,324 15 2	13,814 14 8	4,686 12 1	402 13 8	1,82,977 2 6
				2,40,052 15 5	....	*5,346 14 6*	*8,613 12 3*	*38,825 2 1*	*318 1 8*	*440 11 3*	*46 7 6*	*2,93,644 1 1*
Hyderabad	2,217 5 6	45,309 14 3	47,527 3 9	70,076 15 2	....	−46 7 10	1,796 1 0	1,324 9 9	3,526 7 11	17,413 2 8	4,406 8 5	98,497 5 1
				26,242 10 7	....	*1,239 5 0*	*20 15 1*	*3,677 8 4*	*2,039 11 0*	*10,583 15 1*	*306 4 9*	*44,109 5 10*
Shikárpur	7,290 1 3	2,10,350 9 7	2,17,640 10 10	90,195 6 10	.. .	6,157 11 6	5,592 9 7	9,003 2 8	8,337 13 2	5,447 15 10	276 12 9	1,25,011 8 4
				1,08,447 11 11	....	*4,114 4 8*	*4,824 12 6*	*7,543 1 11*	*29,272 5 3*	*2,423 2 5*	*8 14 2*	*1,56,664 4 10*
Thar and Párkar	....	10,421 10 8	10,421 10 8	4,009 4 7	....	266 3 5	.....	203 10 8	443 12 8	936 8 2	85 14 4	5,945 5 10
				1,429 4 11	....	*138 9 3*	....	*375 10 7*	*302 8 9*	*70 7 9*	*2 0 9*	*2,318 10 0*
Upper Sind Frontier	....	2,216 13 9	2,216 13 9	17,024 1 0	223 5 3	21 4 3	54 1 3	761 7 2	2,074 9 10	2,101 12 5	.. .	22,260 9 2
				1,042 1 7	....	....	....	*10 10 0*	*412 4 6*	*20 13 0*	....	*10,484 3 1*
				8,998 6 0								
Total .	34,204 0 5	3,86,251 3 5	4,20,455 3 10	3,03,828 3 6	431 12 3	27,830 0 5	20,028 2 9	18,617 13 5	28,197 10 3	30,586 3 2	5,172 1 2	4,34,691 14 11
Grand Total ..	3,35,991 1 2	13,47,272 1 0	16,83,263 2 2	8,86,611 7 2	9,240 4 0	98,125 15 5	77,597 14 7	42,320 1 3	49,125 4 6	1,27,849 3 8	39,094 8 1	13,32,464 10 8

Note.—The figures in *italics* show amount of refunds.

* This includes Rs. 3,000 paid by the Poona City Municipality to the Poona Suburban Municipality as a share of Octroi receipts in a lump sum which cannot be shown in any of the classes.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	4														
	Assessed Taxes.														
	Conservancy Cess.				License on Trades.			Other Taxes.							
								Taxes on fishing boats.			Shop Tax.				
	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Total.	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Total.	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Total.		
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	3,159 10 4	41,189 2 1	16 12 0	44,365 8 5	....	1,955 8 0	1,955 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Kaira	....	1,398 0 0	2 4 0	1,400 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Panch Mahâls	....	413 12 0	....	413 12 0	....	10 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Broach	....	....	....	....	....	20 0 0	20 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Surat	15,490 8 0	35,648 4 0	....	51,138 12 0	....	882 13 4	882 13 4	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Thâna	1,091 10 10	4,052 4 8	..	5,143 15 6	....	128 15 0	128 15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Total	19,741 13 2	82,701 6 9	19 0 0	1,02,462 3 11	....	2,997 4 4	2,997 4 4	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	1,479 2 0	12,204 10 9	....	13,683 12 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Khándesh	278 2 0	2,594 15 4	....	2,873 1 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Násik	2,382 13 0	9,637 2 0	....	12,019 15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Poona	6,428 7 6	19,142 1 9	92 15 0	25,663 8 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Sátára	807 14 0	1,115 1 6	....	1,922 15 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Sholápur	7,574 3 0	8,284 3 5	4 11 10	15,863 2 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Total	18,950 9 6	52,978 2 9	97 10 10	72,026 7 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	2,028 2 0	6,832 13 6	....	8,860 15 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Dhárwár	....	....	....	....	....	3,069 10 8	3,069 10 8	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Bijápur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Kánara	34 12 0	984 10 0	....	1,019 6 0	....	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Ratnágiri	72 15 0	867 10 0	....	940 9 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Kolába	1,162 6 9	2,306 2 4	0 6 0	3,468 15 1	....	....	....	90 0 0	....	90 0 0	408 8 0	401 0 0	809 8 0		
Total	3,298 3 9	10,991 3 10	0 6 0	14,289 13 7	....	3,119 10 8	3,119 10 8	90 0 0	....	90 0 0	408 8 0	401 0 0	809 8 0		
Sind.															
Karáchi	59 4 8	3,717 5 3	....	3,776 9 11	....	459 10 0	459 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Hyderabad	....	....	....	....	....	219 4 10	219 4 10	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Shikárpur	816 13 9	3,392 13 8	....	4,209 11 5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Thar and Párkar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Upper Sind Frontier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Total	876 2 5	7,110 2 11	....	7,986 5 4	....	678 14 10	678 14 10	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Grand Total	42,866 12 10	1,53,781 0 3	117 0 10	1,96,764 13 11	....	6,795 13 10	6,795 13 10	90 0 0	....	90 0 0	408 8 0	401 0 0	809 8 0		

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G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	4				5	6	7	8	9	10				
	Assessed Taxes—*continued.*									Other Taxes in Detail.				
	Other assessed taxes in detail.													
	Pilgrim tax.													
	Arrear collections for the previous year.	Collections for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Tax on Houses and Lands.	Tax on Vehicles.	Tax on Animals.	Tolls, &c.	Water-rate.	Tax for the removal of sullage water.	Tax for the removal of Dyers' waste water.	Tax for temporary counters in front of shops.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Tax on Mills.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,165 8 9	7,906 5 0	.....	20,406 3 11	.....	1,312 8 0	4 8 0	84 0 0	.....	.....
Kaira ...	.....	12,177 13 0	2 0 0	12,179 13 0	17,666 12 0	930 2 0	.....	4,863 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 12 6	.....
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,591 7 4	549 0 0	.....	1,802 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,152 5 11	3,864 0 0	.....	6,127 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,841 5 1	12,695 2 8	214 12 6	39,331 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	592 7 0	.....
Thâna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,747 13 8	9,946 8 0	507 15 0	25,731 7 2	1,889 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634 5 10
Total ...	.....	12,177 13 0	2 0 0	12,179 13 0	83,165 4 9	35,891 1 8	722 11 6	98,261 15 1	1,889 9 8	1,312 8 0	4 8 0	84 0 0	654 3 6	1,634 5 10
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,529 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,335 3 0	3,353 0 0	984 2 2	15,674 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,636 5 0	718 8 0	162 12 0	11,137 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,120 10 5	4,637 6 0	929 0 0	388 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279 8 0	.....
Sátára ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,111 7 1	2,086 14 0	1,380 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,165 8 0	977 4 0	3,151 0 0	28,746 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,64,898 4 4	11,773 0 0	6,606 14 5	55,947 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279 8 0	.....
Southern Division.														
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,035 14 8	1,914 1 0	715 6 6	9,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 1 4	.....
Dhárwár ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,901 7 8	2,364 9 0	171 9 6	2,059 3 6	1,338 3 10	.....	.....	.....	2,405 10 6	.....
Bijápur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,943 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,086 6 9	1,688 12 0	343 0 3	823 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 5 0	.....
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,539 0 7	1,220 10 1	0 2 6	.....	7,406 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,340 7 0	2,041 0 6	.....	1,484 5 6	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,846 9 6	9,229 0 7	1,230 2 9	13,567 0 9	8,747 11 4	.....	.....	.....	2,696 0 10	.....
Sind.														
Karáchi ...	.....	379 0 0	.....	379 0 0	35,078 10 5	11,120 8 0	3,130 5 0	.....	6,990 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271 5 0	.....
Shikárpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,919 14 6	5,470 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,426 3 0	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300 15 0	125 0 0	.....	13 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	379 0 0	.....	379 0 0	37,998 8 11	19,918 8 9	3,255 5 0	.....	7,004 0 8	.....	.....	.....	5,697 8 0	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	12,556 13 0	2 0 0	12,558 13 0	3,68,908 11 6	76,811 11 0	11,815 1 8	1,67,776 6 7	17,641 5 8	1,312 8 0	4 8 0	84 0 0	10,327 4 4	1,634 5 10

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	10														
	Other Taxes in Detail—*continued.*														
	Tax on kilns.	Tax on Stores of Skin, Bones, &c.	Tax on Wool-cleaning Factory.	Tax on boats.	Shop Tax.	Dog Tax.	Booth Fees.	Pilgrim or Capitation Tax.	Poll Tax.	Cotton Fees.	Camping Fees on carts.	Licenses on Trades.	Cotton Manufacture Tax.	Factory Tax.	Water Tax.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thâna	282 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	1,771 13 3	296 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	282 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	1,771 13 3	296 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	6,889 15 5	1,675 0 0	5,051 8 8
Násik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	6,816 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978 4 4
Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,295 14 3	.....	.....	.....	415 0 0	.....	.....	21,126 8 6
Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 0 0	.....	.....	3,922 6 0	.....	.....	.....	472 8 0	.....	.....	1,071 8 0
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	33,501 4 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	27,462 9 1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 0 0	17 8 0	.....	54,536 7 3	.....	.....	.....	917 8 0	6,889 15 5	1,675 0 0	55,690 6 7
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453 9 0	5,712 8 0	29 12 0	3 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 8 0	.....	1,423 8 0	.....	.....	113 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 0 0	1,453 9 0	7,136 0 0	29 12 0	3 9 1	113 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind.															
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	282 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	1,771 13 3	661 4 0	211 8 0	1,453 9 0	61,672 7 3	29 12 0	3 9 1	113 7 9	917 8 0	6,889 15 5	1,675 0 0	55,690 6 7

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Districts.	10							11	12						
	Other Taxes in Detail—*continued.*								Miscellaneous Receipts.						
	Tax for depositing materials on roads, &c., and for occupying streets.	Trade Registration Fee.	Fees on music.	Snuff Tax.	Tax on Stones.	Loom Tax.	Total, Other Taxes.	Total income from taxation.	Realizations under Special Acts.	Proceeds of lands, &c.	Income derived from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	Conservancy and road-cleaning (Fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	Municipal fines.	Premium on loans.	School Fees.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,401 0 0	2,55,701 12 6	2,034 0 8	29,027 13 3	7,703 4 6	3,647 7 7	1,304 11 1	4,151 12 8	5,769 8 4
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 12 6	64,633 4 6	1,538 5 0	114 4 0	216 14 0	1,053 0 0	695 1 2	.....	2,497 7 0
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,366 11 1	558 11 4	188 5 7	144 6 0	5 0 0	499 9 0	.....	1,037 8 4
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,747 8 9	890 11 0	292 13 1	8,239 12 3	.....	402 11 6	.....	1,611 11 11
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592 7 0	2,34,058 8 7	1,033 8 10	5,563 10 8	5,664 13 3	6,167 13 0	841 9 3	313 12 0	3,499 5 4
Thâna...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,159 7 1	77,549 6 0	693 5 2	.....	5,852 14 11	1,287 4 0	864 4 0	.....	4,275 3 11
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,214 10 7	7,14,057 3 5	6,748 10 0	35,186 14 7	27,822 0 11	12,160 8 7	4,607 14 0	4,765 8 8	18,690 12 10
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 8 0	746 0 0	55,131 14 4	25 0 0	190 2 0	9,276 0 0	2,734 2 0	587 8 9	.....	2,221 8 8
Khándesh ...	292 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,919 2 3	1,29,935 15 3	5,283 9 0	1,043 11 1	14,294 15 7	3,985 13 1	611 15 6	.....	7,265 15 8
Násik ...	252 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,057 11 4	91,125 8 10	361 9 0	22 11 5	2,731 4 0	2,196 0 11	811 0 3	2,146 14 0	3,750 13 3
Poona ...	443 7 4	10,550 13 11	1,270 14 0	.....	.....	.....	45,382 2 0	2,49,471 14 4	2,470 15 8	218 10 3	11,607 8 8	38,105 12 0	323 14 6	300 0 0	5,311 10 10
Sátára ...	.....	.....	.....	252 15 0	69 0 0	.....	6,153 5 0	86,589 14 8	598 10 3	1,668 10 3	3,012 0 4	714 14 10	175 13 0	.....	7,931 6 8
Sholápur ...	52 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,088 5 1	1,96,125 10 5	290 11 0	4,751 7 11	1,250 14 3	7,300 2 8	1,283 12 6	.....	2,952 13 9
Total ...	1,041 1 11	10,550 13 11	1,270 14 0	252 15 0	69 0 0	740 8 0	1,35,296 10 1	8,08,380 13 10	9,030 6 11	7,890 4 11	42,172 10 10	55,036 13 6	3,794 0 6	2,446 14 0	29,434 4 10
Southern Division.															
Belgaum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 9 4	63,654 5 2	901 5 9	237 5 5	6,058 1 0	660 3 10	187 11 2	.....	3,875 10 6
Dhárwár ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,605 0 7	1,07,676 7 1	867 5 7	2,045 12 8	10,216 2 6	1,110 9 7	530 1 0	.....	6,464 11 6
Bijápur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,195 2 10	301 3 8	103 0 0	1,040 15 8	290 12 0	127 7 8	.....	2,380 12 9
Kánara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,715 12 9	32,845 15 9	751 15 5	157 7 0	2,051 0 7	25 10 6	44 10 0	.....	2,455 4 3
Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,148 12 2	344 11 0	52 15 4	1,937 0 8	49 13 7	136 2 8	.....	1,711 5 0
Kolába ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,703 4 6	1,061 5 6	11 8 0	730 10 7	175 5 9	106 5 0	.....	4,998 13 4
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,626 6 8	3,11,223 15 6	4,227 14 11	2,613 0 5	22,033 14 7	2,312 3 3	1,132 5 6	.....	21,386 9 4
Sind.															
Karáchi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,43,912 9 9 *2,93,644 1 1*	2,612 4 4	66,276 15 0	14,777 0 5	2,074 8 10	4,101 5 4	.....	3,066 14 2
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271 5 0	1,00,987 14 11 *44,109 5 10*	1,870 2 0	8,067 15 6	8,511 1 6	217 0 0	370 12 0	.....	1,097 13 0
Shikárpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,426 3 0	1,41,037 7 0 *1,56,664 4 10*	4,683 10 6	1,362 7 3	15,614 8 7	870 5 9	1,076 1 10	29 14 9	4,882 7 6
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,972 5 10 *2,318 10 0*	1,306 10 3	.....	.....	.....	14 8 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,699 12 11 *10,484 3 1*	.....	4 2 0	11,894 6 7	.....	145 5 5	.....	212 10 6
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,697 8 0	5,17,610 2 5	10,472 11 1	75,711 7 9	50,797 1 1	3,161 14 7	5,708 0 7	29 14 9	9,259 13 2
Grand Total ...	1,041 1 11	10,550 13 11	1,270 14 0	252 15 0	69 0 0	740 8 0	1,58,835 3 4	23,51,272 3 2	30,479 10 11	1,21,401 11 8	1,42,825 11 5	72,671 7 11	15,242 4 7	7,242 5 5	78,771 8 2

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

Districts.	12				13					14	15	16	17	18
	Miscellaneous Receipts—*continued.*				Debt.									
					Loans.									
	Sundries (rent of Municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Total.	From Government.	Raised in the open market.	Deposits (contractors' deposits, Salaries unpaid, &c.).	Advances.	Realizations of Sinking Fund for payment of loans.	Total income of year, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Incidence of taxation (column 11) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 14) per head of population.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	9,822 9 2	... ..	22,245 3 7	86,006 6 10	19,000 0 0	1,96,500 0 0	30,847 13 10	6,746 10 8	15,374 9 4	6,10,177 5 2	8,46,747 15 1	1 4 1	3 9 0	
Kaira	1,261 8 3	.....	8,256 12 1	15,633 3 6	.....	.....	478 12 4	211 11 2	.....	80,956 15 6	92,637 3 1	0 7 11	0 9 11	
Panch Mahals	934 7 8	41 7 6	3,173 0 0	6,582 7 5	10,000 0 0	.....	44 1 8	.....	.....	30,993 4 2	33,170 13 7	0 8 1	1 1 4	
Broach	2,884 6 5	.....	8,546 6 8	22,868 8 10	.....	.....	5,386 15 3	.....	.....	96,003 0 10	1,04,477 12 4	1 1 4	1 8 7	
Surat	12,865 5 11	9 0 0	9,749 0 7	45,707 14 10	.....	2,00,000 0 0	64,325 6 8	53,452 11 0	.....	5,97,554 9 1	7,36,485 14 1	1 11 10	4 7 1	
Thána	14,357 14 11	376 0 6	10,994 13 1	38,701 12 6	.....	.....	2,535 5 5	1,392 7 11	.....	1,20,178 15 10	1,34,350 7 7	0 14 11	1 7 1	
Total ...	42,126 4 4	426 8 0	62,965 4 0	2,15,500 5 11	29,000 0 0	3,96,500 0 0	1,03,628 7 2	61,803 8 9	15,374 9 4	15,35,864 2 7	19,47,870 1 9	1 1 9	2 6 2	
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	1,905 11 4	.....	6,440 13 10	23,380 14 7	.....	.....	3,229 12 7	1,286 6 3	.....	83,028 15 9	86,041 9 9	1 1 3	1 10 0	
Khándesh	15,419 4 0	87 4 0	22,072 15 4	70,065 7 3	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0	.....	2,00,261 6 6	3,45,136 15 11	0 12 3	1 2 11	
Násik	11,132 5 0	.....	8,453 2 2	31,605 12 0	.....	.....	86 2 6	335 11 5	.....	1,23,153 2 9	2,90,456 12 2	1 5 6	1 13 1	
Poona	6,086 13 2	1,748 14 0	7,563 12 6	73,732 15 7	.....	.....	14,850 15 4	733 8 9	.....	3,38,789 6 0	4,39,201 11 2	1 10 8	2 4 3	
Sátára	14,212 0 10	10 0 0	22,376 9 1	50,700 1 3	.....	.....	2,127 11 9	742 3 6	.....	1,40,159 15 2	1,91,947 0 0	0 13 0	1 5 0	
Sholápur	9,820 7 4	1,243 8 3	8,065 8 10	36,959 6 6	.....	.....	13,626 9 4	1,810 13 8	.....	2,48,522 7 11	4,25,406 10 6	1 14 7	2 6 10	
Total ...	58,576 9 8	3,089 10 3	74,972 13 9	2,86,444 9 2	.....	.....	33,921 3 6	5,168 11 7	.....	11,33,915 6 1	17,78,190 10 9	1 4 0	1 12 0	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	1,288 0 10	.....	5,230 7 3	17,938 13 9	.....	.....	710 11 9	139 6 0	.....	82,443 4 8	1,14,276 0 3	0 15 5	1 5 11	
Dhárwár	6,400 11 9	47 12 6	12,564 9 4	40,247 8 5	.....	.....	282 0 10	2,999 0 5	.....	1,51,205 0 9	2,35,952 6 1	0 11 8	0 14 9	
Bijápur	375 14 6	1 0 0	7,600 13 10	12,227 0 1	.....	.....	33 8 4	.....	.....	52,455 11 3	80,633 15 7	0 14 5	1 2 10	
Kánara	2,482 14 4	4 0 0	7,278 4 6	15,251 2 7	.....	.....	103 8 3	556 0 0	.....	48,756 10 7	78,042 12 0	0 14 11	1 6 1	
Ratnágiri	771 15 8	19 4 0	6,460 11 7	11,483 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,632 11 3	65,462 5 7	0 14 5	1 2 10	
Kolába	1,295 10 10	1,507 0 0	11,957 1 2	21,843 12 2	.....	.....	768 0 0	494 12 0	.....	51,809 12 8	68,462 6 2	0 9 8	1 1 8	
Total ...	12,615 3 11	1,579 0 6	51,091 15 8	1,18,992 4 1	.....	.....	1,897 13 2	4,189 2 5	.....	4,36,303 3 2	6,42,829 13 8	0 13 11	1 3 0	
Sind.														
Karáchi	1,38,044 1 11	22 4 0	8,211 11 8	2,39,187 1 8	.....	.....	15,640 15 3	.....	766 14 3	4,99,507 8 11	6,42,156 5 9	2 4 7	4 10 1	
										2,93,644 1 1	*2,93,644 1 1*			
Hyderabad	14,472 8 4	.....	6,665 14 3	41,273 2 7	.....	.....	124 9 3	412 12 10	.....	1,42,798 7 7	1,90,325 11 4	1 6 5	1 15 8	
										44,109 5 10	*44,109 5 10*			
Shikárpur	38,396 13 8	88 0 0	7,563 15 10	74,568 5 8	.....	.....	9,058 7 6	998 0 0	.....	2,25,662 4 2	4,43,302 15 0	1 4 4	2 0 6	
										1,56,664 4 10	*1,56,664 4 10*			
Thar and Párkar	*383 8 0	.....	1,850 10 1	3,555 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,527 10 2	19,949 4 10	1 1 7	1 12 1	
										2,318 10 0	*2,318 10 0*			
Upper Sind Frontier	4,544 15 9	.....	.....	16,801 8 3	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....	42,546 5 2	44,763 2 11	2 2 9	3 9 6	
										10,484 3 1	*10,484 3 1*			
Total ...	1,95,841 15 8	110 4 0	24,292 3 10	3,75,385 6 6	.....	.....	24,824 0 0	1,455 12 10	766 14 3	9,20,042 4 0	13,40,497 7 10	1 11 0	2 15 11	
Grand Total ...	3,09,160 1 7	5,205 6 9	2,13,322 5 3	9,96,322 9 8	29,000 0	3,96,500 0 0	1,64,271 7 10	72,617 3 7	16,141 7 7	26,124 15 10	57,09,388 2 0	1 7 3	2 7 7	

* Includes Rs. 30 subscribed by the Public towards the Technical School.

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2		3							
	General Establishment.		Public Safety.			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Districts.	Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repair to out-posts, &c.).	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to out-posts, &c.).	Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).	Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.).	Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.).	Vaccination (establishment).	
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	14,612 1 6	16,793 7 4	5,968 5 6	18,076 11 7	525 6 0	2,192 1 8	2,545 0 8	14,713 15 7	987 12 7	
Kaira	4,036 2 4	4,774 13 2	504 2 3	5,661 13 2	23 7 7	303 8 2	378 0 1	3,148 15 10	336 0 0	
Panch Mahâls ..	1,100 8 2	761 11 1	210 5 1	1,408 14 1	71 0 0	250 9 2	....	559 14 0	250 0 0	
Broach	4,760 6 9	5,239 10 3	1,958 0 3	14,566 5 8	....	18 11 11	426 1 9	3,223 6 10	254 0 0	
Surat	16,649 10 5	13,399 7 4	16,458 6 11	20,864 14 1	169 4 7	1,653 0 3	8,315 7 5	11,879 12 9	996 0 0	
Thána	5,301 10 4	3,857 10 5	647 15 8	6,391 6 11	30 11 3	60 7 0	438 5 9	4,905 11 5	822 8 7	
Total ..	46,460 7 6	44,826 11 7	25,747 3 8	66,970 1 6	819 13 5	4,478 6 2	12,102 15 8	38,431 12 5	3,646 5 2	
Central Division.										
Ahmednagar ..	6,631 0 11	4,188 3 7	534 13 9	2,459 2 11	433 1 9	400 0 0	177 10 5	1,451 12 4	406 8 0	
Khándesh	11,071 9 0	8,693 1 2	2,624 5 11	7,894 5 10	473 9 2	4,886 5 7	319 11 5	10,623 1 8	334 11 7	
Násik	6,976 11 7	8,868 4 4	184 7 3	5,385 8 4	86 7 3	1,778 8 0	506 7 3	2,566 0 1	666 2 9	
Poona	21,347 12 10	22,064 15 7	8,861 0 1	21,401 15 5	958 14 3	6,852 6 5	1,965 6 0	14,489 11 0	1,415 13 1	
Sátára	10,472 1 8	7,128 0 1	1,173 12 10	3,238 6 0	118 0 6	3,437 14 9	1,547 11 7	6,007 3 1	334 0 8	
Sholápur	9,859 4 5	15,953 11 0	1,453 2 6	8,208 10 3	33 2 1	2,963 4 5	1,169 3 1	10,553 6 6	976 6 6	
Total ..	66,358 8 5	66,896 3 9	14,831 10 4	48,588 0 9	2,103 3 0	20,318 7 2	5,686 1 9	45,691 2 8	4,135 10 7	
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	4,791 15 8	6,079 11 5	109 3 6	2,776 10 11	46 8 5	1,951 8 10	221 9 5	1,636 9 11	621 8 10	
Dhárwár	6,058 15 2	11,472 15 3	....	6,848 7 2	173 0 9	1,560 11 5	2,078 12 8	9,360 12 0	1,657 9 7	
Bijápur	2,191 11 5	4,835 2 0	....	2,502 1 1	12 0 0	5 14 6	1,578 4 7	1,758 13 10	334 1 9	
Kánara	3,064 11 7	3,640 14 3	2 9 0	2,552 0 6	....	65 1 0	159 13 8	3,190 9 6	136 9 1	
Ratnágiri	2,341 5 6	2,072 13 8	751 4 6	2,974 3 0	....	....	234 9 5	2,350 8 7	126 0 0	
Kolába	1,883 2 4	2,924 2 2	1,546 1 2	2,358 0 4	52 8 0	26 2 6	203 9 3	1,650 0 0	301 11 6	
Total ..	20,331 13 8	31,025 10 9	2,409 2 2	20,011 7 0	284 1 2	3,609 6 3	4,476 11 0	19,947 5 10	3,177 8 9	
Sind.										
Karáchi	25,140 1 5	22,045 4 0	2,831 0 1	15,587 14 1	73 0 0	32,438 2 1	1,377 9 8	11,018 5 4	4,397 10 7	
Hyderabad	8,460 11 11	6,142 7 4	96 0 0	5,824 7 3	....	1,519 9 4	966 4 10	11,348 12 9	328 13 2	
Shikárpur	15,367 4 9	14,015 11 4	1,000 15 11	15,631 10 9	149 1 0	10,983 7 6	3,988 8 10	13,177 5 10	1,306 10 7	
Thar and Párkar ..	525 0 0	1,016 12 6	....	304 4 9	....	532 4 0	26 3 6	720 0 0	....	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1,555 10 1	2,667 15 1	16 3 0	1,759 6 7	....	427 7 3	806 11 9	2,000 0 0	120 0 0	
Total ..	51,048 12 2	45,888 2 3	3,944 3 0	39,107 11 5	222 1 0	45,900 14 2	7,165 6 7	38,264 7 11	6,153 2 4	
Grand Total ..	1,84,699 9 9	1,88,636 12 4	46,932 3 2	1,74,677 4 8	3,429 2 7	74,307 1 9	29,431 3 0	1,42,334 12 10	17,162 10 10	

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

4									
PUBLIC HEALTH.									
(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)			(j)	
	WATER WORKS.				CONSERVANCY.			DRAINAGE WORKS.	
Registration of births and deaths.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs.	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.).	Road-cleaning (establishment, repairs, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).	Establishment (repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.).	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
252 3 1	68,929 9 1	11,519 15 11	22,800 6 1	30,284 1 1	57,179 9 6	96 15 10	....	1,311 11 10	1,499 13 10
....	....	2,999 8 10	1,995 6 1	7,107 1 0	5,841 10 0	....	....	284 7 10	83 5 10
....	....	545 6 0	412 14 9	1,916 6 2	502 1 0	10 3 9	....	....	....
....	....	329 6 4	10,415 4 10	8,906 7 9	4,350 3 0	0 11 0	....	....	....
206 0 0	310 7 3	44 1 6	19,293 5 7	19,663 15 3	33,393 12 6	83 0 0	22,893 0 0	....	....
....	9,104 9 5	4,119 15 10	1,153 8 1	15,520 2 3	7,237 14 6	643 8 0	237 12 0	....	44 0 0
459 3 1	78,344 9 9	19,558 6 5	56,070 13 5	83,478 1 6	1,08,505 2 6	834 7 4	23,130 12 0	1,596 3 8	1,627 3 8
179 0 0	2,631 3 8	12,958 11 9	50 11 1	6,721 3 11	13,913 10 7	341 5 9	859 2 9	....	666 7 2
40 10 4	46,267 8 0	3,943 7 6	586 3 10	17,289 0 0	7,588 11 10	57 8 8	98 5 0	629 6 11	3,946 13 8
....	400 0 0	4,285 15 10	308 2 9	12,386 1 1	16,730 5 11	2,397 4 8	19 8 0	....	1,914 7 6
73 8 6	14,119 5 7	8,366 15 8	3,645 10 2	20,534 8 11	79,127 4 2	....	343 3 5	1,183 4 6	13,068 7 6
174 7 5	3,832 8 2	3,612 13 11	....	5,440 14 8	9,024 15 4	31 4 11	....	....	468 4 2
182 7 0	1,249 14 2	27,763 10 1	755 8 4	9,917 3 9	31,649 11 3	....	....	3,171 5 3	3,458 12 6
650 1 3	68,500 7 7	60,931 10 9	5,346 4 2	72,289 0 4	1,58,034 11 1	2,827 8 0	1,320 3 2	4,984 0 8	23,523 4 6
129 12 0	....	1,390 12 0	457 5 0	7,117 1 6	16,919 1 9	12 0 0	....	2,830 0 0	....
502 12 0	11,496 15 9	7,873 5 0	64 13 8	18,113 4 0	7,921 2 5	....	....	....	1,686 8 0
7 8 0	....	1,203 10 10	657 1 5	8,408 3 2	1,523 2 7	2 4 0	....	....	691 6 6
155 0 0	....	745 1 1	275 12 4	2,881 6 10	3,529 13 7	....	....	....	47 14 2
....	216 13 3	1,937 15 4	980 7 1	3,200 3 10	944 14 5	....	....	....	....
11 0 0	....	2,922 2 9	142 10 0	4,858 7 8	2,995 14 6	....	4 8 0	....	....
896 0 0	11,713 13 0	16,072 15 0	2,578 1 6	44,578 11 0	33,334 1 3	14 4 0	4 8 0	2,830 0 0	2,425 12 8
716 7 3	43,244 9 11	7,763 3 10	10,787 6 2	10,632 11 11	65,600 9 6	....	50 0 0	1,245 0 0	....
232 10 10	....	21,587 7 8	4,224 8 4	10,452 11 10	10,026 8 1	....	....	....	2,419 0 1
....	....	1,626 2 0	6,305 1 7	21,622 13 10	16,403 2 3	....	100 9 6	42,937 10 6	5,925 5 11
....	....	706 12 6	17 13 9	192 0 0	1,115 10 5	0 1 0	....	....	....
....	....	2,346 5 1	558 2 0	2,952 13 11	2,926 2 2	....	....	....	124 9 6
949 2 1	43,244 9 11	34,029 15 1	21,892 15 10	45,853 3 6	96,072 0 5	0 1 0	150 9 6	44,182 10 6	8,468 15 6
2,864 6 5	2,01,803 8 3	1,30,592 15 3	85,388 2 11	2,46,199 0 4	3,96,445 15 3	3,676 4 4	24,606 0 8	53,592 14 10	36,045 4 4

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

1	4			5	6					
	Public Health—*continued.*			Public Instruction.	Public Convenience.					
	(*k*)		(*l*)		Public Works.					
Districts.	Other Measures.									
	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies).	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of wells, purchase of bullocks, &c.).	Contributions.	Contributions to schools.	Establishment.	New works.	Repairs.	Survey of land.	Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.).	Contributions.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	717 7 7	1,962 14 1	..	35,223 12 1	2,006 6 5	10,411 7 11	18,066 15 9	5,290 7 8	1,359 3 5	19,974 0 0
Kaira	70 0 0	820 7 11	..	16,550 11 4	180 0 0	3,128 13 8	5,604 10 5	50 0 0	1,040 1 8	507 0
Panch Mahâls ..	122 11 9	13 8 0	..	6,458 12 6	72 0 0	11,136 0 7	833 7 7	113 2 0	125 0 0	.. ..
Broach	168 0 0	399 15 0	..	16,691 13 3	....	3,000 0 0	1,487 7 6	552 0 0	2,008 10 11	....
Surat	4,031 13 4	3,857 7 4	300 0 0	20,316 10 8	664 9 9	1,98,261 9 8	20,914 7 7	1,974 12 0	14,103 1 3	1,963 12 3
Thána	365 0 7	401 9 7	..	24,416 13 4	464 7 6	7 0 0	15,965 6 1	....	869 0 9	....
Total ..	5,475 1 3	7,455 13 11	300 0 0	1,19,658 9 2	3,387 7 8	2,25,944 15 10	62,872 6 11	7,980 5 8	19,505 2 0	22,444 12 3
Central Division.										
Ahmednagar ..	1,059 11 11	932 4 11	..	13,961 3 5	480 0 0	13 9 0	3,313 4 11	....	864 15 2	250 0 0
Khándesh	2,817 6 6	1,096 0 9	..	43,751 4 8	48 0 0	12,370 1 7	6,785 6 5	25 0 0	969 7 10	150 0 0
Násik	....	838 4 11	500 0 0	22,483 10 6	84 0 0	2,358 15 7	3,644 8 6	....	849 0 4	.. ..
Poona	2,406 6 6	1,502 14 9	..	32,604 14 11	3,605 0 2	21,277 11 1	26,350 4 2	250 13 10	8,307 0 0	15 0 0
Sátára	....	337 13 8	..	22,555 3 6	1,633 2 7	18,367 12 2	9,817 8 5	2 1 6	1,590 7 6	....
Sholápur	965 1 5	1,580 12 4	..	22,739 5 10	1,500 0 0	5,389 3 3	17,333 0 2	498 0 9	9,454 7 7	.. ..
Total ..	7,248 10 4	6,788 3 4	500 0 0	1,58,095 10 10	7,350 2 9	59,777 4 8	67,244 0 7	776 0 1	22,035 6 5	415 0 0
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	466 2 0	252 14 1	..	17,113 7 1	1,050 13 10	9,187 5 8	6,659 8 0	....	558 4 6	....
Dhárwár	1,044 8 2	77 7 2	..	30,899 7 9	1,842 11 11	10,051 4 7	8,270 6 4	538 6 10	808 10 6	.. ..
Bijápur	....	60 9 9	..	10,963 12 8	.. ..	13,976 2 11	678 8 0	....	754 3 11	....
Kánara	71 8 0	627 13 11	..	16,651 2 11	29 12 11	7,564 15 6	3,137 13 2	....	536 7 2	....
Ratnágiri	144 6 3	....	..	10,875 11 1	135 14 3	165 0 0	2,135 5 10	....	603 5 4	....
Kolába	15 0 0	421 2 0	..	17,647 14 4	....	628 11 6	2,614 8 1	....	277 2 1	....
Total ...	1,741 8 5	1,439 14 11	..	1,04,151 7 10	3,059 4 11	41,573 8 2	23,496 1 5	538 6 10	3,538 1 6	.. ..
Sind.										
Karáchi	2,620 3 1	25,641 15 9	..	56,048 13 3	4,140 13 5	56,790 9 9	54,716 14 3	4,200 8 7	7,614 14 2	....
Hyderabad	656 14 0	2,101 8 0	..	22,902 13 7	321 5 8	1,550 3 8	7,339 8 8	1,799 2 4	237 3 3	1,200 0 0
Shikárpur	742 5 1	2,243 11 2	..	51,658 8 5	4,270 12 0	20,978 15 2	23,348 10 3	....	7,792 14 5	.....
Thar and Párkar ..	....	1,370 14 5	..	3,375 0 3	....	2,604 4 1	619 14 6	....	155 13 8	....
Upper Sind Frontier.	288 0 0	1,298 9 2	..	3,737 12 1	....	229 3 6	3,217 13 8	....	190 3 6	....
Total ..	4,307 6 2	32,656 10 6	..	1,37,722 15 7	8,732 15 1	82,153 4 2	89,742 10 4	5,999 10 11	15,991 11 0	1,200 0 0
Grand Total ..	18,772 10 2	48,340 10 8	800 0 0	5,19,628 11 5	22,529 14 5	4,09,449 0 10	2,43,355 3 3	15,294 7 6	61,070 4 11	24,059 12 3

REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

7	8	9								10
		DEBT.								
			INTEREST.							
Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Loans (instalments paid during the year).	Previous year.	Current year.	Investments in Government Securities.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors' deposits, &c.).	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).	Closing balance.	Payment to sinking funds.	Grand Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,951 13 7	3,77,254 13 2	....	....	10,625 6 8	2,90,300 0 0	52,215 7 2	8,305 5 11	92,672 4 10	15,374 9 4	8,46,747 15 1
4,351 7 11	69,781 11 1	....	....	....	....	324 8 4	273 1 6	22,257 14 5	....	92,687 3 1
638 15 0	27,513 6 8	250 0 0	....	148 0 0	....	44 1 8	....	5,215 5 3	....	33,170 13 7
1,955 10 10	80,792 6 7	11,250 0 0	526 7 7	157 8 4	....	4,901 8 3	....	6,849 13 7	....	1,04,477 12 4
1,279 9 8	4,53,941 7 4	10,505 1 5	....	2,984 10 9	....	61,190 4 8	53,165 8 0	1,54,698 13 11	....	7,36,485 14 1
3,555 0 2	1,06,562 3 5	3,575 0 0	....	162 8 0	512 10 11	1,294 14 5	1,567 13 0	20,675 5 10	....	1,34,350 7 7
23,732 9 2	11,15,846 0 3	25,580 1 5	526 7 7	14,078 1 9	2,90,812 10 11	1,19,970 12 3	63,311 12 5	3,02,369 9 10	15,374 9 4	19,47,870 1 9
1,416 2 3	77,295 1 11	458 1 10	....	....	....	2,875 10 1	1,459 7 5	3,953 3 9	....	86,041 9 0
15,658 4 6	2,11,039 9 4	6,006 13 4	....	1,001 5 8	....	502 13 11	41 1 6	1,26,545 4 2	....	3,45,136 15 11
2,864 10 4	99,083 8 9	....	....	....	....	193 6 6	887 0 0	1,90,292 12 11	....	2,90,456 12 2
13,531 2 6	3,49,671 7 0	2,000 0 0	....	960 10 8	2,000 0 0	8,234 10 9	608 8 9	75,726 6 0	....	4,39,201 11 2
5,449 3 4	1,16,345 12 5	9,410 0 0	....	13,641 9 3	12,293 0 0	58 5 6	812 13 6	39,385 7 4	....	1,91,947 0 0
1,767 5 8	1,90,548 0 1	10,000 0 0	....	7,105 0 0	2,200 0 0	23,598 9 4	791 11 8	1,91,163 5 5	....	4,25,406 10 6
40,686 12 7	10,43,983 7 6	27,874 15 2	....	22,708 9 7	16,493 0 0	35,463 8 1	4,600 10 10	6,27,066 7 7	....	17,78,190 10 9
2,203 13 10	84,583 12 2	....	....	....	....	1,753 0 0	190 0 4	27,749 3 9	....	1,14,276 0 3
5,536 8 3	1,43,939 8 4	1,827 9 3	....	921 3 1	8,300 0 0	256 15 7	2,844 4 9	75,862 13 1	....	2,35,952 6 1
1,291 6 7	53,436 1 6	330 12 6	....	....	....	33 7 1	....	26,783 10 6	....	80,633 15 7
738 7 6	49,805 5 8	....	....	....	....	105 12 3	842 12 1	27,288 14 0	....	78,012 12 0
9,555 10 6	42,246 7 10	4,018 11 0	....	4,442 6 7	....	....	....	14,754 12 2	....	65,462 5 7
2,229 8 10	45,713 15 0	500 0 0	....	450 0 0	....	201 12 0	511 9 4	21,085 1 10	....	68,462 6 2
21,555 7 6	4,21,725 2 6	6,727 0 9	....	5,813 9 8	8,300 0 0	2,370 14 11	4,388 10 6	1,93,524 7 4	....	6,42,829 13 8
9,397 7 4	4,76,121 3 5	4,000 0 0	....	22,600 0 0	....	13,048 15 7	13 0 0	1,00,774 2 9	25,000 0 0	6,42,156 5 9
5,852 13 10	1,28,091 10 5	16,241 12 4	....	....	....	771 11 4	400 0 0	44,820 9 3	....	1,90,325 11 4
6,554 3 6	2,88,131 16 1	....	....	....	....	9,957 5 10	2,671 0 0	1,42,542 15 1	....	4,43,302 15 0
80 5 11	13,363 3 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,586 1 7	....	19,949 4 10
17,323 9 9	44,547 1 1	....	....	....	....	....	60 0 0	156 1 10	....	44,763 2 11
39,208 8 4	9,50,254 12 3	20,241 12 4	....	22,600 0 0	....	24,378 0 9	3,143 0 0	2,94,879 14 6	25,000 0 0	13,40,497 7 10
1,25,183 5 7	35,31,809 6 6	80,423 13 8	526 7 7	65,200 5 0	3,15,605 10 11	1,82,163 4 0	75,444 1 9	14,17,840 7 3	40,374 9 4	57,09,388 2 0

B 893—57 *ap*

G.—MUNICIPAL.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					SUGAR.				
Districts.	Population by Census of 1881.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Northern Division.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.
Ahmedabad ...	183,124	1,442,221 14 60	39,798 7 60	1,402,423 7 0	29,326 8 9	8 0 78	46,003 9 50	29 31 60	45,973 17 70	22,647 9 4	0 10 3
Kaira	55,226	261,565 20 0	1,106 0 0	260,459 20 0	5,119 1 8	4 28 52	20,590 12 44	4,672 38 0	15,917 14 44	4,874 3 3	0 11 42
Panch Mahâls ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Broach	58,295	553,780 2 30	61,361 0 0	492,419 2 30	6,259 12 7	8 17 70	23,205 30 20	4,049 0 0	19,156 30 20	6,639 4 8	0 13 12
Surat	134,543	745,475 20 0	75,493 0 0	669,982 20 0	15,426 1 8	5 29 72	31,834 31 71	948 7 0	30,886 24 71	31,439 7 9	0 9 15
Thána	68,397	65,964 7 58	96 28 4	65,867 19 54	967 12 2	6 14 31	1,824 32 0	2 32 0	1,822 0 0	529 10 3	0 2 75
Total ...	499,585	3,069,006 24 68	177,854 35 64	2,891,151 29 4	57,099 4 10	6 38 41	123,458 36 25	9,702 28 60	113,756 7 45	66,130 3 3	0 9 78
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	41,699	497,622 15 40	108 32 0	497,513 23 40	12,257 1 0	11 37 19	12,294 0 0	136 0 0	12,158 0 0	1,550 2 6	0 11 53
Khándesh	76,553	575,582 8 0	8,394 0 0	567,188 8 0	9,207 9 2	7 16 29	25,470 10 0	7,537 20 0	17,932 30 0	2,124 7 6	0 9 29
Násik	49,621	280,439 30 0	9,366 0 0	271,073 30 0	9,726 2 6	5 18 41	12,012 10 0	2,332 20 0	9,679 30 0	1,920 7 3	0 7 64
Poona	126,698	1,363,775 32 0	213,575 10 0	1,150,200 22 0	47,906 3 7	9 3 11	46,148 26 0	1,826 0 0	44,322 26 0	7,111 6 3	0 13 79
Sátára	98,992	361,645 21 0	95 0 0	361,550 21 0	16,549 4 8	3 26 7	5,493 30 0	.....	5,493 30 0	597 1 4	0 2 18
Sholápur	86,340	1,074,042 4 0	... ..	1,074,042 4 0	23,907 7 5	12 17 45	10,919 20 0	10 0 0	10,909 20 0	2,276 4 0	0 5 4
Total ..	479,893	4,153,107 30 40	231,539 2 0	3,921,568 28 40	1,19,553 12 4	8 6 69	112,338 16 0	11,842 0 0	100,496 16 0	15,579 12 10	0 8 30
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	66,009	475,353 20 0	39,546 0 0	435,817 20 0	12,983 1 4	6 24 7	193,478 28 0	61,701 0 0	131,777 28 0	4,648 15 0	1 39 68
Dhárwár	102,326	755,952 0 5	187,879 0 0	568,073 0 5	12,631 13 7	5 22 5	68,342 0 0	14,008 0 0	54,334 0 0	2,858 15 3	0 21 19
Bijápur	44,497	287,575 4 0	.....	287,575 4 0	14,844 6 5	6 18 40	9,304 15 0	.....	9,304 15 0	621 1 3	0 8 29
Kánara	39,757	267,791 3 0	21,867 26 0	245,923 17 0	6,197 6 4	6 7 34	9,901 16 40	590 38 0	9,310 18 40	880 11 5	0 9 39
Ratnágiri	28,460	125,713 0 0	14,127 0 0	111,586 0 0	1,411 2 3	3 36 66	19,257 0 0	8,320 0 0	10,937 0 0	831 10 7	0 15 29
Kolába	46,656	312,560 25 0	3,638 35 0	308,921 30 0	3,610 10 0	6 24 0	7,099 8 40	620 28 0	6,478 20 40	591 10 3	0 5 0
Total ...	327,705	2,224,955 12 5	267,058 21 0	1,957,896 31 5	51,678 7 11	5 38 78	307,382 28 0	85,240 26 0	222,142 2 0	10,432 15 9	0 27 9
Sind.											
Karáchi	106,569	2,126,353 35 24	1,404,262 6 35	722,091 28 69	56,753 13 4	6 31 3	319,292 10 53½	264,933 14 73	54,358 35 60½	11,547 11 7	0 20 32
Hyderabad ...	72,084	756,386 39 73	179,484 38 71	576,902 1 2	42,072 3 5	8 0 10	26,947 31 67	7,529 11 4	19,418 20 27	5,435 6 8	0 10 62
Shikárpur	111,090	404,626 19 0	132,455 31 6 *235,693 9 20*	271,570 28 0	14,156 7 2	2 17 63	114,699 26 20	45,589 38 6	69,109 27 40	29,398 4 9	0 24 71
Thar and Párkar...	5,422	47,989 2 0	14,776 27 0	33,212 15 0	2,415 7 1	6 5 2	1,913 34 0	300 14 20	1,613 19 60	605 7 7	0 11 72
Upper Sind Frontier	11,846	103,777 37 0	7,135 24 0	96,642 13 0	7,065 15 6	8 6 26	4,107 12 25	10 25 0	4,096 27 25	2,227 5 9	0 13 66
Total ...	307,011	3,438,534 13 17	1,738,115 7 26	1,700,419 5 71	1,22,463 14 6	5 21 44	466,960 35 51½	318,363 24 33	148,597 10 52½	49,214 4 4	0 19 29
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,614,199	12,885,604 0 50	2,414,567 26 10	10,471,036 14 40	3,50,795 7 7	7 39 24	1,010,140 35 30½	425,148 39 13	584,991 36 17½	1,41,357 4 2	0 24 32

The figures in italics show the amount of over-refunds due to the entire abolition of the tax on certain articles, quantities of which being stored.

REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1889-90.

5					6					7	
Ghee.					Class I.					Class II.	
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
30,806 33 44	90 6 34	30,716 27 10	40,765 2 11	0 6 57	1,755,635 15 70 cocoanuts number 82,766 Rs. 3,386	41,200 21 70 cocoanuts number 1,726. Rs. 2.	1,714,414 34 0 cocoanuts number 81,040. Rs. 3,384.	1,13,281 10 3	9 14 33 cocoanuts number 10 Re. 0 5 5	.....	...
4,697 38 10	828 21 40	3,869 16 50	2,540 10 11	0 2 68	331,037 26 34 cocoanuts number 257,425.	11,164 19 40 cocoanuts number 29,200.	319.873 6 74 cocoanuts number 228,225.	15,279 9 11	5 31 55 cocoanuts number 8	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
7,376 16 36	44 20 0	7,331 36 36	12,748 2 11	0 5 3	789,045 6 46	77,362 20 0	711,682 26 46	36,416 4 4	12 8 27	.....	...
19,417 0 44	270 19 30	19,146 21 14	40,538 2 9	0 6 25	1,051,921 25 55	81,982 26 70	969,938 38 65	91,150 4 1	7 8 29	3,12,695 0 0	...
983 16 33	4 15 0	979 1 33	616 5 8	0 1 46	136,318 38 17	1,666 16 4	134,652 22 13	4,561 9 10	2 37 54	.....	...
63,281 25 7	1,238 2 24	62,043 22 63	97,208 9 2	0 5 48	4,063,958 32 62 cocoanuts number 340,191 Rs.3,386.	213,396 24 24 cocoanuts number 30,926 Rs. 2.	3,850,562 8 38 cocoanuts number 309,265. Rs. 3,384.	2,60,689 6 5	8 2 74 cocoanuts number 8 Re. 0 5 5	3,12,695 0 0	...
5,482 20 0	27 0 0	5,455 20 0	637 2 6	0 5 18	634,252 38 40	3,989 32 0	630,263 6 40	19,283 1 0	15 4 46	.....	...
5,208 26 1	343 20 0	4,865 6 1	822 6 3	0 2 43	796,313 33 0	44,755 20 0	751,558 13 0	19,826 8 11	9 32 56	30,484 0 0	...
8,146 10 0	1,015 20 0	7,130 30 0	2,057 15 6	0 5 59	483,907 30 0	13,414 0 0	470,493 30 0	19,967 7 9	9 19 21	1,22,311 14 0	250 0 0
15,702 10 0	1,982 10 0	13,720 0 0	3,383 3 1	0 4 26	2,609,667 5 0	401,824 0 0	2,207,843 5 0	84,889 2 1	17 17 4	2,533 0 0	...
4,170 34 55	1 30 0	4,169 4 55	791 12 11	0 1 54	570,908 21 0	22 0 0	570,886 21 0	28,944 5 5	5 31 0	15,151 8 0	...
4,863 23 0	19 0 0	4,844 23 0	2,311 1 11	0 2 19	1,475,037 1 0	11,549 20 0	1,463,487 21 0	44,985 14 8	16 38 0	1,75,503 0 0	...
43,574 3 56	3,389 0 0	40,185 3 56	10,003 10 2	0 3 27	6,570,087 8 40	475,554 32 0	6,094,532 16 40	2,17,896 7 10	12 27 79	3,45,983 6 0	250 0 0
1,132 20 0	264 0 0	868 20 0	36 10 0	0 0 42	804,929 36 0	108,636 0 0	696,293 36 0	21,333 2 1	10 21 75	77,222 2 0	...
6,589 20 0	76 0 0	6,513 20 0	760 12 9	0 2 44	1,393,775 10 0	252,767 20 0	1,141,007 30 0	23,605 5 1	11 6 2	39,694 0 0	21,870 0 0
3,248 11 0	.....	3,248 11 0	514 7 9	0 2 73	479,100 37 0	108 0 0	478,992 37 0	22,613 8 2	10 39 46	20,511 0 0	...
735 8 20	122 7 0	613 1 20	213 9 1	0 0 49	381,042 26 20	29,671 17 40	351,371 8 60	12,659 4 7	8 33 41	16,803 0 0	...
5,936 20 0	3,609 0 0	2,327 20 0	197 0 11	0 3 21	964,637 0 0	68,144 0 0	896,493 0 0	13,514 12 10	31 20 0	.....	...
2,444 22 0	40 0 0	2,404 22 0	370 4 0	0 2 0	488,232 33 58	17,492 14 30	470,740 19 28	9,622 13 1	10 3 47	.....	...
20,086 21 20	4,111 7 0	15,975 14 20	2,092 12 6	0 1 75	4,511,718 22 78	476,819 11 70	4,034,899 11 8	1,03,348 13 10	12 12 40	1,54,230 2 0	21,870 0 0
22,453 9 53	806 1 55	21,647 7 78	25,354 6 4	0 8 10	2,985,860 30 8	1,839,361 28 63	1,146,499 1 25	1,22,522 7 11	10 30 26	9,542 12 0	...
17,393 33 14½	1,581 32 4	15,812 1 10½	18,938 12 8	0 8 62	832,796 11 35½	200,129 36 62	632,666 14 53½	70,076 15 2	8 31 6	.....	...
36,549 30 40	16,233 14 70	20,316 15 50	37,332 6 2	0 7 25	897,158 10 40	376,079 22 30 *258,169 24 0*	521,078 28 10	90,195 6 10	4 27 50	.....	...
1,064 34 0	121 26 0	943 8 0	531 2 1	0 6 77	55,758 29 70	15,394 27 60	40,364 2 10	4,009 4 7	7 17 62	.....	...
2,488 18 40	180 8 20	2,308 10 20	4,616 8 2	0 7 64	173,598 17 20	8,295 2 60	165,203 14 40	17,024 1 0	13 37 68	29,985 0 0	...
79,950 5 67½	18,923 2 69	61,027 2 78½	86,793 3 5	0 7 76	4,945,172 19 13½	2,439,360 38 35	2,505,811 20 58½	3,03,828 3 6	8 6 38	39,527 12 0	...
206,892 15 70½	27,661 12 13	179,231 3 57½	196,098 3 3	0 5 10	20,090,937 3 33½ cocoanuts number 340,191 Rs. 3,386.	3,605,131 26 49 cocoanuts number 30,926 Rs. 2.	16,485,805 16 64½ cocoanuts number 309.265. Rs. 3,384.	8,85,762 15 4	12 10 62 cocoanuts number 8 Re. 0 5 5	8,52,436 4 0	22,120 0 0

in godowns at the close of 1888-89 were exported during the year under review necessitating the payment of a large amount as refunds.

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3)—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1.	7			8					9		
	Class II.—*continued.*			Class III.					Class		
Districts.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	...	49,485 1 10	2,058 13 0	47,426 28 10	3,038 8 2	0 11 45	1,95,391 12 11	1,088 0 0	1,94,303 12 11
Kaira	.....	.....	...	63,140 0 40	88 29 0	63,051 11 40	1,717 12 10	1 5 53	2,63,412 6 5	50 0 0	2,63,362 6 5
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	...	291,249 39 40	94,998 0 0	196,251 39 40	1,374 2 10	3 14 53	1,40,549 5 10	41,404 5 0	99,145 0 10
Surat	3,12,695 0 0	2,050 2 0	2 14 8	562,341 0 0	.....	562,341 0 0	5,509 4 1	5 9 73	3,80,104 5 2	15,613 2 5	3,64,491 2 9
Thána	.....	.....	...	15,562 16 0	931 24 0	14,630 32 0	374 0 0	1 0 39	67,276 11 5	53,511 12 0	13,764 15 5
Total ...	3,12,695 0 0	2,050 2 0	2 14 8	981,778 17 10	98,076 26 0	883,701 31 10	12,013 11 11	2 8 43	10,46,734 9 9	1,11,667 3 5	9,35,067 6 4
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	...	119,672 38 0	165 24 0	119,507 14 0	3,275 1 0	2 34 51	81,943 0 0	1,162 0 0	80,781 0 0
Khándesh	30,484 0 0	1,050 0 0	0 6 4	233,601 20 0	1,983 0 0	231,618 20 0	2,966 6 0	3 1 2	3,89,694 12 0	4,185 0 0	3,85,509 12 0
Násik	1,22,061 14 0	945 4 0	2 7 4	74,473 30 0	.....	74,473 30 0	1,836 14 9	1 20 2	1,22,290 0 0	1,520 0 0	1,20,770 0 0
Poona	2,533 0 0	86 12 8	0 0 4	941,622 8 0	100,155 0 0	841,467 8 0	18,297 14 4	6 25 54	5,88,678 7 0	2,01,629 6 0	3,87,049 1 0
Sátára	15,151 8 0	629 10 6	0 2 5	220,710 6 0	.....	220,719 6 0	6,306 0 1	2 9 15	55,321 6 0	362 0 0	54,959 6 0
Sholápur	1,75,503 0 0	1,477 0 0	2 0 6	250,635 17 0	41 20 0	250,593 37 0	8,724 1 1	2 36 7	2,68,486 0 0	.....	2,68,486 0 0
Total ...	3,45,733 6 0	4,188 11 2	0 11 6	1,840,715 39 0	102,345 4 0	1738,370 35 0	41,406 5 3	3 25 8	15,06,413 9 0	2,08,858 6 0	12,97,555 3 0
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	77,222 2 0	1,601 5 4	1 2 8	376,050 0 0	72,474 0 0	303,576 0 0	4,447 15 11	4 11 67	1,35,230 3 0	10,460 0 0	1,24,770 3 0
Dhárwár	17,824 0 0	436 15 0	0 6 7	437,433 20 0	12,866 20 0	424,567 0 0	7,590 7 11	4 5 78	1,74,429 8 0	67,983 0 0	1,06,446 8 0
Bijápur	20,511 0 0	275 5 6	0 7 4	76,868 14 0	.....	76,868 14 0	1,800 11 6	1 29 8	84,406 10 0	.....	84,406 10 0
Kánara	16,803 0 0	256 0 9	0 6 9	99,519 21 40	6,050 19 0	93,469 2 40	2,386 4 3	2 14 3	22,113 5 0	979 4 0	21,134 1 0
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	...	112,654 0 0	31,928 0 0	80,726 0 0	641 6 3	2 33 36	48,588 10 0	20,050 0 0	28,538 10 0
Kolába	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	20,444 0 0	1,000 0 0	19,444 0 0
Total ...	1,32,360 2 0	2,569 10 7	0 6 5	1,102,525 15 40	123,318 39 0	979,206 16 40	16,866 13 10	2 39 41	4,85,212 4 0	1,00,472 4 0	3,84,740 0 0
Sind.											
Karáchi	9,542 12 0	208 7 0	0 1 5	762,590 21 44	140,717 20 54	621,873 0 70	21,431 5 1	5 33 33	7,10,267 8 3	2,95,941 14 0	4,14,325 10 3
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	...	3,553 34 68	1,671 6 53	*2,143 10 10	148 14 9	0 1 15	92,785 1 8	1,021 7 5	91,763 10 3
Shikárpur	.....	.....	...	71,533 8 40	10,683 37 40 17,191 11 0	60,849 11 0	6,157 11 6	0 21 73	2,69,584 4 0	92,575 4 0	1,77,009 0 0
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	...	809 22 70	277 6 0	532 16 70	266 3 5	0 3 74	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	29,985 0 0	223 5 3	2 8 6	76 28 40	.....	56 28 40	21 4 3	0 0 15	852 12 0	.....	852 12 0
Total ...	39,527 12 0	431 12 3	0 2 0	838,543 36 22	153,349 30 67	685,454 27 30	28,025 7 0	2 9 24	10,73,489 9 11	3,89,538 9 5	6,83,951 0 6
Grand Total ...	8,30,316 4 0	9,240 4 0	0 8 5	4,763,563 27 72	477,090 19 67	4,286,733 30 0	98,312 6 0	2 38 3	41,11,950 0 8	8,10,536 6 10	33,01,313 9 10

* In the Hyderabad Municipality the quantity on which refunds were

REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—continued.

10								11						12	
IV.		Class V.						Class VI.						Class VII.	
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Gross imports.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.		Rs. a. p.	
4,173 10 11	1 1 0	95,470 7 0	390 4 0	95,080 3 0	1,746 15 4	1 12 3		12,967 21 0	144 10 60	12,823 10 20	4,593 7 5	0 2 20		24,66,219 2 11	
2,532 14 1	4 12 4	1,12,871 1 7	.....	1,12,871 1 7	1,230 13 7	2 12 1		2,034 32 0	568 0 0	1,466 32 0	299 6 9	0 1 30		3,14,253 8 0	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..		.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	
1,982 15 8	1 11 3	23,944 0 0	804 0 0	23,140 0 0	322 9 9	0 7 7		16,820 19 60	831 0 0	15,989 19 60	1,321 1 10	0 10 78		5,08,872 13 11	
8,971 7 9	3 0 1	2,258 8 0	165 0 0	2,093 8 0	59 13 4	0 3 7		12,939 12 79	1,454 35 0	11,484 17 79	2,929 9 1	0 3 61		8,22,109 10 9	
353 4 5	0 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		25,033 14 45	14,828 24 63	10,204 29 62	2,639 5 10	0 5 77		34,491 12 0	
18,014 4 10	2 1 7	2,34,544 0 7	1,359 4 0	2,33,184 12 7	3,360 4 0	1 8 3		69,795 20 24	17,826 30 43	51,968 29 61	11,782 14 11	0 4 31		41,45,946 15 7	
1,931 12 6	1 14 11	35,570 0 0	290 0 0	35,280 0 0	358 13 0	0 13 6		9,533 18 0	425 0 0	9,108 18 0	407 4 3	0 8 58		2,64,517 0 0	
5,389 2 2	5 0 7	3,95,726 8 0	1,09,303 8 0	2,86,423 0 0	3,733 8 9	3 11 10		5,650 20 0	216 0 0	5,434 20 0	686 3 0	0 2 67		9,78,305 4 0	
1,528 5 3	2 6 11	40,115 0 0	5 0 0	40,110 0 0	493 12 9	0 12 11		6,602 30 0	.....	6,602 30 0	692 13 3	0 5 25		3,61,487 8 0	
13,589 0 1	3 0 10	3,95,874 2 0	1,31,912 8 0	2,63,961 10 0	3,414 8 1	2 1 4		40,717 38 0	37,048 30 0	3,669 8 0	247 9 2	0 1 13		14,32,135 8 0	
1,986 14 1	0 8 10	77,819 2 0	1,020 0 0	76,799 2 0	1,147 15 3	0 12 5		9,059 6 54	27 20 0	9,031 26 54	612 11 0	0 3 52		8,53,423 8 0	
4,444 4 4	3 1 9	2,47,146 0 0	5,348 0 0	2,41,798 0 0	3,079 12 10	2 12 9		5,145 23 0	202 10 0	4,943 13 0	737 7 3	0 2 23		10,09,458 9 0	
28,869 6 5	2 11 3	11,92,250 12 0	2,47,879 0 0	9,44,371 12 0	12,228 6 8	1 15 5		76,709 15 54	37,919 20 0	38,789 35 54	3,383 15 11	0 3 18		48,99,327 5 0	
3,323 10 7	2 0 9	83,576 8 0	5,576 0 0	78,000 8 0	704 15 6	1 2 10		19,301 33 0	10,000 20 0	9,301 13 0	713 7 6	0 5 50		9,20,256 14 6	
4,370 10 0	1 0 8	2,84,744 0 0	82,537 0 0	2,02,207 0 0	4,899 13 1	1 15 8		5,511 33 20	4,330 8 60	1,181 24 40	2,579 14 6	0 0 37		7,31,123 4 0	
1,699 2 7	1 14 4	49,235 10 0	.....	49,235 10 0	641 0 9	1 1 8		4,730 5 0	.....	4,730 5 0	373 14 6	0 4 20		3,94,677 8 0	
611 15 6	0 3 6	26,475 4 0	927 0 0	25,548 4 0	288 1 10	0 10 3		3,576 13 20	298 17 0	3,277 36 20	776 10 2	0 3 23		2,99,829 14 10	
349 15 9	1 0 1	4,94,887 0 0	29,042 12 0	4,65,844 4 0	1,576 10 0	16 5 1		20,685 0 0	8,643 0 0	12,042 0 0	533 8 8	0 16 74		5,97,067 0 0	
316 8 2	0 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		12,200 37 40	742 7 0	11,458 30 40	758 4 1	0 9 49		1,83,082 8 9	
10,671 14 7	1 2 9	9,38,918 6 0	1,18,082 12 0	8,20,835 10 0	8,110 9 2	2 8 0		66,006 2 0	24,014 12 60	41,991 29 20	5,735 11 5	0 5 10		31,26,037 2 1	
12,585 6 11	3 14 2	12,66,367 8 5	9,42,109 7 1	3,24,258 1 4	7,324 15 2	3 0 8		13,889 34 1	944 32 20	12,945 1 61	13,814 14 8	0 4 68		3,39,912 12 4	
1,796 0 9	1 4 4	2,43,882 12 3	2,45,150 8 3	98,732 4 0	1,324 9 8	1 5 11		10,301 33 47	3,440 2 48	6,861 30 79	3,526 7 11	0 3 65		20,98,447 8 7	
5,592 9 7	1 9 6	3,78,216 6 0	1,50,526 0 0	2,27,690 6 0	9,003 2 8	2 0 10		25,853 13 0	16,434 17 50	9,418 35 30	8,337 13 2	0 3 31		8,71,562 11 11	
.....	...	33,167 0 7	19,460 15 0	13,706 1 7	203 10 8	2 8 5		1,271 29 20	497 27 40	774 1 60	443 12 8	0 5 57		67,127 7 7	
54 1 3	0 1 2	15,440 8 3	212 8 0	15,228 0 3	761 7 2	1 4 7		4,058 36 0	779 29 0	3,279 7 0	2,074 9 10	0 11 6		2,35,555 12 0	
20,028 2 6	2 3 8	20,37,074 3 6	13,57,459 6 4	6,79,614 13 2	18,617 13 5	2 3 5		55,375 25 62	22,096 28 78	33,278 36 70	28,197 10 3	0 4 27		36,12,606 4 5	
77,583 12 4	2 8 9	44,02,787 6 1	17,24,780 6 4	26,78,006 15 9	42,317 1 3	2 11 7		267,886 23 66	101,857 12 21	166,029 11 45	49,100 4 6	0 6 51		1,57,83,917 11 1	

given exceeded the quantity imported by Mds. 260 seers 21 and tolas 75.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

1	12				13					14	
	Class VII—*continued.*				Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per head.	
Districts.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	4,23,489 3 11	20,42,729 15 0	30,594 2 2	11 2 6	2,94,279 15 0	1,428 8 0	2,92,851 7 0	4,073 4 2	1 9 7	0 9 11	0 14 1
Kaira	.....	3,14,253 8 0	3,844 15 9	7 7 0	1,46,646 15 2	.....	1,46,646 15 2	2,625 10 1	3 4 9	0 4 5	0 8 0
Panch Mahâls ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Broach	15,106 1 11	4,93,766 12 0	4,937 10 4	10 8 9	1,59,697 3 0	7,278 0 0	1,52,419 3 0	2,229 0 1	2 9 10	0 10 0	0 13 4
Surat	1,96,933 0 0	6,25,176 10 9	9,378 7 3	5 9 5	2,87,528 1 9	39 0 0	2,87,489 1 9	4,313 4 2	2 9 1	0 10 10	0 14 9
Thána	.....	34,491 12 0	324 3 6	1 15 7	2,692 0 0	.....	2,692 0 0	41 3 4	0 4 2	0 1 7	0 1 11
Total ...	6,35,528 5 10	35,10,418 9 9	49,079 7 0	8 11 9	8,90,844 2 11	8,745 8 0	8,82,098 10 11	13,282 5 10	2 2 6	0 8 9	0 11 10
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	500 0 0	2,64,017 0 0	1,786 11 3	6 5 3	1,36,280 0 0	930 0 0	1,35,350 0 0	1,840 12 9	3 3 11	0 7 4	0 11 1
Khándesh... ...	60,221 8 0	9,18,083 12 0	4,116 8 1	11 15 10	3,76,303 3 0	45,567 8 0	3,30,735 11 0	2,028 3 2	4 5 2	0 4 1	0 8 4
Násik	700 0 0	3,60,787 8 0	2,322 5 0	7 4 4	1,46,325 10 0	200 0 0	1,46,125 10 0	1,605 12 0	2 15 1	0 6 5	0 9 5
Poona	3,90,410 0 0	10,41,725 8 0	6,463 12 10	8 3 7	3,38,504 11 0	73,431 0 0	2,65,073 11 0	3,361 15 5	2 1 5	0 10 9	1 0 10
Sátára	995 0 0	8,52,428 8 0	7,016 8 0	8 9 9	2,82,547 1 0	4,385 0 0	2,78,162 1 0	2,291 4 6	2 13 0	0 4 8	0 7 11
Sholápur	12,037 0 0	9,97,421 9 0	13,991 9 3	11 8 10	5,21,738 4 0	11,100 0 0	5,10,638 4 0	3,744 0 8	5 14 7	0 8 4	0 15 0
Total ...	4,64,863 8 0	44,34,463 13 0	35,697 6 5	9 3 10	18,01,698 13 0	1,35,613 8 0	16,66,085 5 0	14,872 0 6	3 7 6	0 7 4	0 11 11
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	80,574 8 0	8,39,682 6 6	2,122 14 5	12 11 6	88,615 6 6	1,687 12 9	86,927 9 9	374 14 10	1 5 0	0 5 2	0 8 4
Dhárwár	49,612 0 0	6,81,511 4 0	3,566 0 0	6 10 8	5,63,509 0 0	3,77,469 0 0	1,86,040 0 0	2,117 8 9	1 13 1	0 3 8	0 7 8
Bijápur	2,224 0 0	3,92,453 8 0	2,386 12 2	8 13 1	54,861 0 0	.....	54,861 0 0	461 6 10	1 3 8	0 8 1	0 10 10
Kánara	36,755 15 0	2,63,073 15 10	1,952 11 2	6 9 10	99,076 6 6	7,208 0 0	91,868 6 6	1,188 2 0	2 4 11	0 5 1	0 8 1
Ratnágiri	2,[illegible]9,817 0 0	3,17,250 0 0	733 2 5	11 2 4	2,21,264 12 0	56,332 0 0	1,64,932 12 0	1,069 12 6	5 12 8	0 7 7	0 10 6
Kolába	1,300 0 0	1,81,782 8 9	1,224 3 5	3 14 4	45,453 5 0	.....	45,453 5 0	544 3 8	0 15 7	...	...
Total ...	4,50,283 7 0	26,75,753 11 1	11,985 11 7	8 2 7	10,72,779 14 0	4,42,696 12 9	6,30,083 1 3	5,756 0 7	1 14 9	0 4 7	0 7 7
Sind.											
Karáchi	29,361 12 7	3,10,550 15 9	4,686 12 1	2 14 9	29,017 12 0	2,752 7 9	26,265 4 3	402 13 8	0 3 11	1 2 4	1 11 6
Hyderabad ...	7,07,353 9 0	13,91,093 15 7	17,413 2 8	19 4 9	3,24,057 10 8	20,490 9 11	3,03,567 0 9	4,406 8 5	4 3 5	0 15 7	1 5 10
Shikárpur... ...	1,67,962 0 11	7,05,600 11 0	5,447 15 10	6 5 8	48,445 7 0	929 8 0	47,515 15 0	280 9 11	0 6 10	0 13 0	1 2 0
	95,411 0 0					*383 10 3*					
Thar and Párkar .	4,698 13 6	62,428 10 1	936 8 2	11 8 3	5,861 15 3	136 12 0	5,725 3 3	85 14 4	1 0 11	0 11 10	1 1 7
Upper Sind Frontier	1,117 7 0	2,34,438 5 0	2,101 12 5	19 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1 7 0	1 14 1
Total ..	9,08,493 11 0	27,04,112 9 5	30,586 3 2	8 1[illegible] 11	4,07,382 12 11	24,309 5 8	3,83,073 7 3	5,175 14 4	1 3 11	0 15 10	1 6 8
Grand Total ...	24,59,168 15 10	1,33,24,748 11 3	1,27,348 12 2	9 12 5	41,72,705 10 10	6.11,365 2 5	35,61,340 8 5	39,086 5 3	2 9 4	...	...

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—*Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.*

1	2	3			4			5	6	7
Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Western Registration District.										
Khándesh	1,237,231	27,204	25,187	52,391	21·99	20·36	42·35	108·01	4·61	.....
Násik	781,206	15,610	14,838	30,448	19·98	18·99	38·97	105·20	.....	6·22
Thána	807,367	12,121	11,674	23,795	15·01	14·46	29·47	103·83	4·49	.....
City of Bombay	773,196	7,930	7,310	15,240	10·26	9·45	19·71	108·49	.....	10·10
Kolába	482,830	7,631	7,117	14,748	15·80	14·74	30·54	107·22	7·99	.....
Central Registration District.										
Ahmednagar	751,228	17,260	16,104	33,364	22·98	21·44	44·41	107·18	6·60	.....
Poona	900,621	17,186	15,845	33,031	19·08	17·59	36·68	108·46	5·65	.....
Sholápur	582,487	14,270	13,471	27,741	24·50	23·13	47·63	105·93	7·90	.....
Sátára	1,062,350	23,493	22,028	45,521	22·11	20·74	42·85	106·65	12·20	.....
Ratnágiri	997,090	14,688	13,661	28,349	14·73	13·70	28·43	107·52	9·95	.....
Southern Registration District.										
Belgaum	864,014	19,365	18,472	37,837	22·41	21·38	43·79	104·83	10·22	.....
Dhárwár	882,907	21,822	20,668	42,490	24·72	23·75	48·46	104·07	9·00	.....
Bijápur	638,493	16,423	15,843	32,266	25·72	24·81	50·53	103·66	15·09	.....
Kánara	421,840	6,983	6,684	13,667	16·55	15·84	32.40	104·47	4·71	.....
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.										
Surat	614,198	11,188	10,604	21,792	18·21	17·26	35·47	105·50	1·71	.....
Broach	326,930	6,339	5,977	12,316	19·38	18·28	37·67	106·05	.....	4·75
Kaira	804,800	15,512	13,641	29,153	19·27	16·94	36·22	113·71	3·63	.....
Panch Mahâls	255,479	4,742	4,345	9,087	18·56	17·00	35·56	109·13	9·66	.....
Ahmedabad	556,324	15,693	14,172	29,865	18·32	16·54	34·87	110·73	.....	2·45
Sind Registration District.										
Karáchi	478,688	7,605	6,310	13,915	15·89	13·18	29·07	120·52	1·85	.....
Hyderabad	754,624	10,943	7,978	18,921	14.50	10·57	25·07	137·16	5·99	.....
Thar and Párkar	203,344	2,487	2,091	4,578	12·23	10·28	22·51	118·94	1·03	.....
Shikárpur	852,986	14,702	11,837	26,569	17·24	13.91	31·15	123·89	6·94	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	1,777	1,328	3,105	14·31	10·69	25·00	133·81	9·25	.....
Total for 1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	108·85	4·98	.....
Total for 1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	108·52	10·13	.....

(2).—*Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.*

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Khándesh	9,944	124·42	24,878	21,814	46,692	114·05	39·33	36·07	37·74	30·06	27·95	29·05
Násik	5,940	131·54	18,451	16,850	35,301	109·50	46·43	43·90	45·19	30·53	29·65	29·61
Thána	3,936	205·12	10,505	9,667	20,172	108·67	25·25	24·71	24·98	25·72	25.40	25·57
City of Bombay	22	35145·27	12,180	10,868	23,048	112·07	26·21	35·23	29·81	23·88	32·77	27·39
Kolába	1,811	266·61	5,723	5,164	10,887	110·82	23·45	21·63	22·55	23·48	22·14	22·82
Central Registration District.												
Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	14,989	13,419	28,408	111·70	39·28	36·30	37·81	31·92	29·68	30·81
Poona	5,348	168·40	14,502	13,445	27,947	107·86	31·87	30·18	31·03	27.98	26·47	27·23
Sholápur	4,521	128·84	11,993	11,150	23,143	107·56	40·68	38·76	39·73	30 86	29·09	29·98
Sátára	4,988	212·98	16,467	16,098	32,565	102·29	30·92	30·38	30·65	30·49	29·95	30·22
Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	9,356	9,067	18,423	103·19	19·78	17·30	18 48	17·56	14·07	15·99
Southern Registration District.												
Belgaum	4,657	185·53	14,656	14,349	29,005	102·14	33·73	33·41	33·57	29·81	29·16	29·49
Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	17,521	17,317	34,838	101·18	39·64	39·28	39·46	32·95	32·25	32·59
Bijápur	5,757	110·90	11,159	11,471	22,630	97·28	35·13	35·75	35·44	26·85	26·37	26·61
Kánara	3,911	107·85	6,128	5,551	11,679	110·39	27·48	27·92	27·69	28·04	28·29	28·16
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.												
Surat	1,662	369·55	10,612	10,128	20,740	104·77	34·66	32·86	33·76	31·55	30·16	30·86
Broach	1,453	225·00	7,312	6,558	13,870	111·49	43·39	41·38	42·42	37·84	35·91	36·91
Kaira	1,609	500·18	14,221	12,013	26,234	118·38	33·32	31·77	32·59	31·30	30·22	30·79
Panch Mahâls	1,613	158·38	3,579	3,040	6,619	117·73	27·28	24·45	25 90	23·47	22·37	22·94
Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	17,156	14,805	31,961	115·87	39·04	35·50	37·32	32·75	30·19	31·51
Sind Registration District.												
Karáchi	14,115	33·91	7,049	5,981	13,030	117·86	26·50	28·12	27·22	20·23	20·41	20·31
Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	7,934	6,463	14,397	122·76	19·48	18·60	19·08	18·05	16·86	17·50
Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	2,423	1,945	4,368	124·58	21·56	21·39	21·48	16·42	15·71	16·11
Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	11,092	9,557	20,649	116·06	24·06	24·38	24·21	17·66	16·74	17·24
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	58·05	1,106	850	1,956	130·12	15·76	15·74	15·75	13·45	13·61	13·52
Total for 1889	124,130	132·58	270,992	247,570	518,562	109·46	31·89	31·11	31·51	26·96	26·17	26·58
Total for 1888	124,130	132·58	243,719	224,320	468,039	108·65	28·68	28.19	28·44	26·43	25·53	25·99

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.													From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
Western Registration District.																				
Khándesh	1,187,766	3,729	202	32,765	6,618	14	10	201	64	289	1,773	45,376	3·14	0·17	27·59	5·57	0·24	1·49	38·20	29·11
Násik	732,671	3,280	533	21,814	4,099	5	2	111	24	142	3,619	33,487	4·48	0·73	29·77	5·59	0·19	4·94	45·71	29·33
Thána	780,001	1,620	444	13,989	1,317	9	13	228	136	386	1,954	19,710	2·08	0·57	17·93	1·69	0·49	2·51	25·27	25·75
Kolába	459,299	129	146	7,694	882	6	2	129	55	192	1,491	10,444	0·28	0·32	16·56	1·92	0·42	3·25	22·74	23·04
Central Registration District.																				
Ahmednagar	704,940	1,984	106	18,500	2,367	3	3	46	10	62	3,387	26,406	2·81	0·15	26·24	3·36	0·09	4·80	37·45	30·61
Poona	753,245	1,629	334	17,567	1,599	7	10	163	27	207	2,741	24,077	2·16	0·44	23·32	2·13	0·27	3·64	31·96	27·15
Sholápur	489,561	2,201	171	12,470	1,242	2	1	68	9	80	2,825	18,989	4·50	0·35	25·47	2·54	0·16	5·77	38·79	28·61
Sátára	1,010,868	1,793	63	22,932	2,066	6	33	130	58	227	4,119	31,205	1·78	0·06	22·69	2·04	0·22	4·08	30·87	30·32
Ratnágiri	975,527	126	288	9,188	1,955	7	11	175	88	281	6,029	17,867	0·13	0·30	9·42	2·00	0·29	6·18	18·32	15·83
Southern Registration District.																				
Belgaum	809,824	1,685	77	13,112	6,983	17	34	187	38	276	5,143	27,276	2·08	0·09	16·19	8·62	0·34	6·35	33·68	29·72
Dhárwár	791,836	2,528	553	17,495	5,918	17	35	193	29	274	5,035	31,803	3·19	0·69	22·09	7·47	0·35	6·36	40·16	33·21
Bijápur	620,045	3,668	383	11,301	3,385	19	26	161	39	245	3,112	22,094	5·92	0·62	18·23	5·45	0·39	5·02	35·63	26·34
Kánara	397,450	62	189	5,981	590	10	13	151	28	202	4,137	11,161	0·16	0·48	15·05	1·48	0·51	10·41	28·08	28·49
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																				
Surat	491,125	1,132	137	12,475	1,895	10	12	153	34	209	988	16,786	2·30	0·29	25·40	3·86	0·43	1·90	34·18	31·67
Broach	278,170	962	80	9,840	220	3	4	92	30	129	892	12,123	3·46	0·29	35·37	0·79	0·46	3·21	43·58	37·22
Kaira	737,186	134	39	19,295	935	12	34	242	68	356	2,825	23,584	0·18	0·05	26·18	1·27	0·48	3·83	31·99	30·52
Panch Mahális	229,743	407	4	5,157	45	2	3	60	57	122	70	5,805	1·77	0·02	22·45	0·20	0·53	0·30	25·27	22·94
Ahmedabad	684,934	633	108	19,666	989	7	22	160	62	251	1,912	23,559	0·92	0·16	28·71	1·44	0·37	2·79	34·40	28·59
Sind Registration District.																				
Karáchi	410,356	547	831	8,076	56	4	3	185	86	278	658	10,446	1·34	2·03	19·68	0·13	0 68	1·60	25·46	19·24
Hyderabad	709,429	193	301	11,254	51	4	5	225	156	390	227	12,416	0·27	0·42	15·87	0·07	0 55	0·32	17·50	16·97
Thar and Párkar	200,516	78	88	3,813	29	1	3	21	37	62	129	4,199	0·39	0·44	19·02	0·14	0·31	0 64	20·94	15·96
Shikárpur	769,913	139	257	17,174	158	6	9	223	116	354	206	18,288	0 18	0·33	22·31	0 21	0·46	0·27	23·75	16·78
Upper Sind Frontier	112,829	4	21	1,635	3	3	1	25	9	38	25	1,726	0·04	0·19	14·49	0·03	0·34	0·22	15·30	12·51
Total of Districts for 1889	14,337,234	28,668	5,355	313,103	43,402	174	289	3,329	1,260	5,052	53,247	448,827	2·00	0·37	21·84	3·03	0·35	3·71	31·30	26·21
Total of Districts for 1888	14,337,234	32,505	2,562	273,156	40,646	220	294	3,131	1,261	4,906	48,257	402,032	2·27	0·18	19·05	2·84	0·34	3·36	28 04	25·55
B.—TOWNS.																				
Khándesh District.																				
Dhulia	18,449	27	1	300	45	1	...	2	...	3	71	447	1·46	0·05	16·27	2·44	0·16	3·85	24·22	21·19
Nandurbár	6,841	167	...	107	44	...	...	3	1	4	1	323	24·41	...	15·64	6·43	0·58	0·15	47·21	28·80
Chopda	13,932	51	...	203	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	256	3·66	...	14·57	...	0·14	...	18·37	19·45
Nasirabad	10,243	17	...	266	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	290	1·66	...	25·97	0·19	0·10	0·39	28·31	18·94
Násik District.																				
Násik	24,101	112	6	413	39	2	1	4	...	7	155	732	4·64	0·25	17·14	1·62	0·29	6·43	30·37	34·31
Yeola	17,685	44	12	469	151	...	...	9	...	9	177	862	2·49	0·68	26·52	8·54	0·51	10·00	48·74	36·25
Devláli Cantonment	1,086	8	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	63	7·37	...	11·05	1·84	...	37·75	58·00	29·19
Málegaon do.	3,780	5	1	76	...	...	1	1	...	2	73	157	1·32	0·27	20·11	...	0·52	19·31	41·53	41·01
Thána District.																				
Thána	14,456	12	5	110	34	1	...	1	1	3	62	226	0·83	0·35	7·61	2·35	0·20	4·29	15·63	22·07
Kalyán	12,910	58	6	87	21	...	2	8	...	10	54	236	4·49	0·46	6·74	1·63	0·77	4·18	18·28	18·75
City of Bombay	773,196	453	305	7,210	1,674	45	29	280	7	361	13,045	23,048	0·59	0·39	9·32	2·17	0·47	16·87	29·81	27·39
Kolába District.																				
Panvel	10,351	...	6	57	32	...	...	6	2	8	44	147	...	0·58	5·50	3·10	0·77	4·25	14 20	14·30
Alibág	6,376	...	34	73	9	...	...	2	...	2	40	158	...	5·33	11·45	1·41	0·31	6·27	24·78	22·90
Mahád	6,804	...	8	78	24	...	...	1	...	1	27	138	...	1·18	11·46	3·53	0·15	3·96	20·28	20·72
Ahmednagar District.																				
Ahmednagar	32,903	72	...	387	191	1	...	2	1	4	859	1,518	2·19	...	11·76	5·80	0·12	26·11	45·78	35·41
Sangamner	8,796	19	4	193	7	1	...	4	...	5	179	407	2·16	0·45	21·94	0·80	0·57	20·35	46·27	36·74
Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,589	...	...	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	33	82	...	...	8·28	2·39	...	7·19	17·86	18·61
Poona District.																				
Poona City	99,622	142	223	1,112	160	...	1	24	...	25	1,074	2,736	1·43	2·24	11·16	1·60	0·25	10·78	27·46	29·51
Junnar	10,373	26	...	70	23	...	..	1	...	1	224	341	2·51	...	6·75	2·22	0·09	21·69	33·16	30·66
Poona Cantonment	25,042	8	...	350	28	1	1	4	...	6	283	675	0·32	...	13·97	1·12	0·24	11·30	26·95	28·41
Kirkee do.	3,560	...	1	32	24	...	...	1	...	1	57	115	...	0·28	8·99	6·74	0·28	16·01	32·30	29·78
Sholápur District.																				
Sholápur	59,890	247	7	1,455	139	4	1	15	...	20	891	2,259	4·12	0 12	24·29	2·32	0·33	6·52	37·71	32·73
Barsi	16,126	110	19	583	45	...	...	5	1	6	213	956	6·82	1·18	34·91	2·79	0·37	13·21	59·28	40·36
Pandharpur	16,910	237	2	443	149	...	...	4	...	4	104	939	14·01	0·12	26·20	8·81	0·24	6·15	55·53	49·07

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.													From all causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
Sátára District.																				
Sátára	29,028	33	28	311	96	1	2	4	1	8	265	741	1·14	0·96	10·71	3·31	0·28	9·18	25·53	27·55
Karád	10,778	14	...	160	66	...	...	2	1	3	57	300	1·30	...	14·84	6·12	0·28	5·29	27·83	28·08
Wái	11,676	38	1	146	37	...	1	5	1	7	90	319	3·25	0·09	12·50	3·17	0·60	7·71	27·32	30·23
Ratnágiri District.																				
Vengurla	8,947	...	1	49	25	...	...	5	...	5	144	224	...	0·11	5·48	2·79	0·56	16·10	25·04	27·65
Ratnágiri	12,616	...	...	94	20	...	...	1	1	2	216	332	..	...	7·45	1·59	0·15	17·12	26·31	20·39
Belgaum District.																				
Belgaum	23,115	54	76	336	125	1	...	15	1	17	173	781	2·34	3·29	14·54	5·41	0·74	7·48	33·80	25·35
Gokák	10,307	108	1	142	128	...	...	2	1	3	59	441	10·48	0·09	13·78	12·42	0·29	5·72	42·78	33·67
Athni	11,186	10	...	116	155	1	1	11	4	17	54	352	0·89	...	10·37	13·86	1·52	4·83	31·47	27·62
Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	5	1	66	13	...	...	1	...	1	69	155	0·52	0·10	6·89	1·36	0·10	7·21	16·18	17·12
Dhárwár District.																				
Dhárwár	27,191	43	18	390	17	3	2	12	3	20	538	1,026	1·58	0·66	14·34	0·62	0·74	19·79	37·73	31·78
Hubli	36,677	43	113	464	153	3	5	11	...	19	407	1,199	1·17	3·08	12·65	4·17	0·52	11·10	32·69	24·81
Gadag-Bettigiri	17,001	110	22	178	135	1	2	5	...	8	15	468	6·47	1·29	10·47	7·94	0·47	0·89	27·53	20·70
Ránebennur	10,202	...	29	123	21	...	...	4	...	5	164	342	...	2·84	12·06	2·06	0·49	16·07	33·52	35·29
Bijápur District.																				
Bijápur	11,424	9	19	189	109	1	1	6	...	8	41	375	0·78	1·66	16·55	9·54	0·71	3·59	32·83	21·53
Kaládgi	7,024	13	...	80	54	...	2	8	...	10	4	161	1·85	...	11·39	7·69	1·42	0·57	22·92	14·98
Kánara District.																				
Kárwár	13,761	...	5	124	3	1	...	6	1	8	115	255	...	0·36	9·01	0·22	0·58	8·36	18·53	19·69
Kumta	10,629	...	1	107	7	...	...	4	1	5	148	263	...	0·09	10·07	0·66	0·47	13·45	24·74	26·53
Surat District.																				
Surat	109,844	620	...	1,911	158	...	1	37	...	38	954	3,681	5·64	...	17·40	1·44	0·34	8·68	33·51	29·17
Bulsár	13,229	11	2	146	22	2	..	4	..	6	86	273	0·83	0·15	11·04	1·66	0·45	6·50	20·63	14·66
Broach District.																				
Broach	37,281	322	10	811	10	1	...	11	...	12	160	1,325	8·64	0·27	21·75	0·27	0·32	4·29	35·54	32·08
Jambusar	11,479	...	...	148	25	...	...	4	...	4	245	422	...	...	12·89	2·18	0·35	21·34	36·76	45·08
Kaira District.																				
Kaira	12,640	43	1	307	11	...	1	5	...	6	108	476	3·40	0·08	24·29	0·87	0·47	8·54	37·65	34·55
Nadiád	28,304	6	7	739	19	1	...	14	1	16	310	1,097	0·21	0·25	26·11	0·67	0·56	10·95	38·75	37·52
Borsad	12,228	40	3	179	15	...	...	8	...	8	137	382	3·27	0·24	14·64	1·23	0·65	11·20	31·23	21·99
Kapadvanj	14,442	1	22	631	9	...	2	8	1	11	21	695	0·07	1·52	43·69	0·62	0·76	1·45	48·12	35·37
Panch Mahál District.																				
Godhra	13,342	39	...	363	...	2	2	7	1	12	41	455	2·92	...	27·21	...	0·90	3·07	34·10	18·72
Dohad	12,394	5	...	349	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	359	0·40	...	28·16	..	0·24	0·16	28·96	27·43
Ahmedabad District.																				
Ahmedabad	124,767	72	41	4,664	94	3	2	27	1	33	1,275	6,179	0·58	0·33	37·38	0·75	0·26	10·22	49·52	45·92
Gogha	7,063	...	2	111	19	...	1	...	...	1	47	180	...	0·28	15·71	2·69	0·14	6·65	25·48	26·78
Viramgám	18,990	57	...	1,017	84	...	...	9	1	10	270	1,438	3·00	...	53·55	4·42	0·53	14·22	75·72	54·42
Dholka	17,716	25	1	372	21	...	...	2	1	3	161	583	1·41	0·06	21·00	1·18	0·17	9·09	32·91	26·06
Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,940	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	11·34	...	...	...	11·34	13·52
Karáchi District.																				
Karáchi	68,332	...	99	1,519	268	5	...	27	...	32	666	2,584	...	1·45	22·23	3·92	0·47	9·75	37·82	28·10
Hyderabad District.																				
Hyderabad	45,195	5	547	1,157	...	3	...	13	3	19	253	1,981	0·11	12·10	25·60	...	0·42	5·60	43·83	26·58
Thar and Párkar District.																				
Umarkot	2,828	...	12	130	...	...	...	1	...	1	26	169	...	4·24	45·97	...	0·35	9·19	59·76	26·37
Shikárpur District.																				
Shikárpur	42,496	1	4	797	12	1	...	11	1	13	26	853	0·02	0·09	18·75	0·28	0·31	0·61	20·07	18·66
Sukkur	27,389	210	4	604	10	...	...	19	1	20	119	967	7·67	0·15	22·05	0·37	0·73	4·34	35·31	24·02
Lárkhána	13,188	11	...	430	...	...	...	9	1	10	90	541	0·83	...	32·61	...	0·76	6·82	41·02	25·25
Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
Jacobabad	11,352	...	1	189	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	230	...	0·09	16·65	0·44	...	3·08	20·26	23·52
Total of Towns ...	2,105,604	3,763	1,711	33,775	4,800	86	62	700	41	889	24,797	69,735	1·79	0·81	16·04	2·28	0·42	11·78	33·12	29·18
Total for 1889 ...	16,454,414	32,431	7,066	346,878	48,202	260	351	4,029	1,301	5,941	78,044	518,562	1·97	0·43	21·08	2·93	0·36	4·74	31·51	26·58
Total for 1888 ...	16,454,414	36,496	3,617	304,449	45,462	313	360	3,788	1,300	5,731	72,284	468,089	2·22	0·22	18·50	2·76	0·35	4·39	28·44	25·99

* *N.B.*—The statistics for districts in this statement are exclusive of the statistics for towns. In all the other statements "Districts" include towns.
The total population for the Presidency includes Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men numbering 11,576.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

Class.	Number open on 31st December 1888.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
I	45	...	...	45
II	149	5	1	140*
IIIA	36	3	...	52
IIIB.	7	...	...	7
Total ...	237	8	1	244

(2).—Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2											3				4
	In-door Patients.											Out-door Patients.				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H							
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average Number.				Number treated.				Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily strength.	
Konkan	14,622	8,264	1,889	2,243	1,507	10·3	884	370	577·6	176·8	28·7	783·1	242,875	38,879	281,754	2,894·6	296,376
Dekkhan	9,440	6,949	719	772	634	6·7	678	331	320·5	80·5	33·8	434·8	603,372	80,552	683,924	6,428·6	693,364
Gujarát	8,555	6,137	708	890	505	5·9	546	209	301·2	56·0	17·8	375·0	444,146	29,674	473,820	5,390·5	482,375
Sind	3,813	2,894	270	232	248	6·5	316	113	120·9	11·6	12·8	145·3	175,388	18,633	194,021	1,999·0	197,334
Aden and Persian Gulf...	1,119	824	55	50	117	10·4	104	14	69·7	4·2	3·1	77·0	24,188	1,358	25,546	287·3	26,665
Total ...	37,549	25,068	3,641	4,190	3,011	8·0	2,528	1,037	1,389·9	329·1	96·2	1,815·2	1,489,969	169,096	1,659,065	17,000·0	1,696,614

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of Columns B, C, D and E and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the Diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2																					3	4	
	General Diseases.																						Operations.	
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.													
District.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan	131	496	6,439	55,395	1,405	2,251	1,689	306	29,152	2,933	10,223	371	455	8,788	5,990	13,292	6,647	890	419	2,626	18,997	13,449	9,297	1,693	27,093	7	929	1,619	1,524	5,662	992	6,867	31,660	5,926	718	931	19,114	296,376	2,014	16,510
Dekkhan	200	3,239	11,311	75,683	2,640	3,870	2,870	578	100,865	3,161	16,333	251	465	19,894	15,823	96,102	20,977	2,860	344	3,613	31,739	15,087	21,813	2,060	62,500	21	2,093	4,407	1,981	4,634	2,135	16,998	97,848	19,333	3,593	2,708	23,335	693,364	1,373	26,901
Gujarát	45	1,222	7,725	88,960	2,549	3,989	3,529	491	25,943	3,697	13,170	280	381	10,914	10,360	48,380	24,374	1,496	444	2,432	24,788	14,032	10,203	1,642	36,866	21	2,008	2,799	1,431	5,173	1,247	17,175	76,262	21,533	1,489	2,035	13,290	482,375	1,002	24,546
Sind	164	361	3,550	37,759	1,137	1,474	2,053	367	1,028	1,439	5,929	63	37	3,325	3,418	27,776	10,351	573	105	1,302	8,914	4,364	3,938	1,109	22,101	4	1,557	863	1,448	1,157	609	6,291	18,986	13,148	741	1,005	9,388	197,834	732	15,041
Aden and Persian Gulf...	404	...	500	4,994	107	138	327	94	924	232	814	26	16	879	725	1,846	855	28	66	305	1,239	519	455	76	3,534	5	228	69	123	426	124	589	1,734	2,213	193	139	1,719	26,665	176	2,145
Total ...	944	5,318	29,525	262,791	7,838	11,722	10,468	1,836	157,912	11,462	46,469	991	1,354	43,800	36,316	187,396	63,204	5,847	1,378	10,278	85,677	47,451	45,706	6,580	1,52,094	58	6,815	9,757	6,507	17,052	5,107	47,920	226,490	62,153	6,734	6,818	66,846	1,696,614	5,297	85,143

* Thirteen dispensaries were removed from Class II to Class IIIA during the year.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

(3a).—Statement showing the results of major surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st December 1889.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Operations on the eye and its appendages	31	1,529	1,560	1,476	27	23	...	29
Operations on arteries	...	16	16	12	2	...	1	...
Do. on veins	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. on joints	3	498	501	417	11	9	2	4
Do. on bones	5	127	132	110	4	2	4	4
Amputations	32	404	436	361	4	9	28	19
Removal of tumours	14	406	420	328	24	4	8	14
Removal of foreign bodies ...	...	73	73	65	1	1	...	...
Do. of calculi	29	729	758	640	11	13	62	25
Incisions	10	658	668	509	19	53	36	8
Reparative operations	5	72	77	58	8	3	...	2
Operations not classified ...	7	483	490	323	109	18	23	11
Obstetric operations	...	165	165	140	5	2	15	...
Total ...	136	5,161	5,297	4,440	225	137	179	116

(4).—Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

District.	Total treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Classes. A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Musalmáns.	E. Pársis.	F. Native Christians.	G. Other Castes.	Daily Average. Average Number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	142,344	57,969	96,063	296,376	3,726	1,600	173,125	66,039	11,336	29,068	6,482	1,868·6	841·7	967·4	3,677·7	50·8	22·9	26·3	100
Dekkhan	291,652	122,371	279,341	693,364	2,188	1,017	540,627	133,457	1,093	9,814	5,168	3,129·0	1,258·0	2,466·4	6,863·4	45·7	18·4	35·9	100
Gujárat	207,964	100,240	174,171	482,375	569	119	346,831	114,772	16,850	2,455	779	2,620·2	1,305·1	1,840·2	5,765·5	45·5	22·6	31·9	100
Sind	107,760	31,474	58,600	197,834	2,339	874	86,699	107,365	1,858	2,563	2,136	1,234·1	341·0	569·2	2,144·3	57·6	15·9	26·5	100
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	17,143	4,520	5,002	26,665	245	...	1,673	22,663	364	391	1,329	237·3	60·9	66·1	364·3	65·1	16·7	18·2	100
Total ...	766,863	316,574	613,177	1,696,614	9,067	3,610	1,147,955	444,296	31,501	44,291	15,894	9,099·2	3,806·7	5,909·3	18,815·2	48·4	20·2	31·4	100

(5).—Statement showing the current income and expenditure on account of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2 Income. A.	B. From Government. As Salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For Dict of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	C. 1	2	3	4	Interest on Investments.	D. 5
District.	Cash balance on 1st January 1889.								From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From other Miscellaneous Sources.	Total.		Sale of Securities or withdrawals of Deposits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	23,644 3 10	2,53,771 6 8	...	24,805 14 9	...	...	1,10,301 15 6	3,88,879 4 11	14,395 2 2	48,383 14 6	34,874 10 10	97,653 11 6	7,960 13 11	...
Dekkhan	43,677 6 0	1,22,728 6 1	...	11,348 14 5	...	...	46,777 15 6	1,80,855 4 0	25,557 5 4	38,373 0 11	11,617 5 6	75,547 11 9	1,682 8 3	675
Gujarát	25,000 3 10	61,738 9 6	...	6,498 5 10	...	...	32,266 7 7	1,00,503 6 11	21,713 8 0	23,213 13 1	4,490 9 0	49,417 14 1	6,971 9 2	...
Sind	18,051 2 6	54,160 12 5	...	3,863 0 11	...	...	18,173 3 10	76,197 1 2	11,580 11 0	28,481 0 1	2,988 13 6	43,050 8 7	1,282 11 5	1,900
Aden and Persian Gulf	2,437 11 3	41,866 10 2	...	2,366 5 1	...	...	9,485 4 8	53,918 3 11	.....	7,529 14 11	3,128 14 5	10,668 13 4	1,240 0 0	...
Total ...	1,12,810 11 5	5,34,265 12 10	...	48,882 9 0	...	...	2,17,204 15 1	8,00,353 4 11	73,246 10 6	1,45,991 11 6	57,100 5 3	2,76,338 11 3	19,137 10 9	2,575

1	2 Income—continued. E. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	From Natives.	F. Total Income.	3 Expenditure. A. On Establishment.	B. On Bázár Medicines.	C. On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	D. On Diet.	E. On miscellaneous Charges.	F. On Buildings or Repairs.	G. Invested during the year.	H. Total expenditure during the year.	4 Cash balance on 31st December 1889.	5 Average Cost of each Diet.	6 Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
District.														
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan ...	1,366 8 0	4,082 2 0	5,23,586 12 2	3,01,146 15 9	8,371 13 4	32,934 4 6	72,490 2 10	63,700 12 0	13,590 3 7	7,000	4,99,234 4 0	24,352 8 2	0 2 7	84·7
Dekkhan ...	200 0 0	9,115 9 0	3,11,753 7 0	1,80,181 12 1	1,539 12 7	25,238 7 5	13,374 8 8	25,591 0 9	5,986 1 5	13,000	2,64,911 10 11	46,841 12 1	0 2 3	74·6
Gujarát ...	256 0 0	19,970 8 8	2,02,119 10 8	1,04,851 12 8	2,552 11 3	20,145 3 9	10,934 15 3	12,740 12 7	5,916 2 5	17,025	1,74,166 9 11	27,953 0 9	0 2 1	64·6
Sind ...	...	1,516 10 6	1,41,998 2 2	85,061 5 1	1,120 8 2	10,727 13 5	3,049 5 7	8,569 1 6	10,109 12 8	4,100	1,22,737 14 5	19,260 3 9	0 2 5	64·5
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	120 0 0	236 2 6	68,620 15 0	45,025 1 8	285 12 11	2,717 8 5	6,716 2 0	8,112 5 9	1,798 2 8	1,000	65,655 1 5	2,965 13 7	0 7 1	83·3
Total ...	1,942 8 0	34,921 0 8	12,43,078 15 0	7,16,266 15 3	13,870 10 3	91,763 5 6	1,06,565 2 4	1,18,714 0 7	37,400 6 9	42,125	11,26,705 8 8	1,21,373 6 4	0 2 6	77·2

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6														7			8			9			10			11												
					DISCHARGED.																									PERCENTAGE TO												
					A.	B.					C.	D.																		Daily average Strength.				Admissions.								
						Transferred to Friends.																								A.			B.			C.			D.				
Asylums.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Cured.			Improved.			Not improved.			Otherwise.			Total.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába ... European.	25	10	35	33	1	34	1	...	1	59	11	70	1	..	1	29	...	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	...	31	3	1	4	25	10	35	24·8	10·7	35·5	2·3	1·0	3·3	4·0	...	2·8	12·1	9·3	11·3	2·9	...	2·8	8.8	100·0	11·4
Native ...	189	44	233	58	17	75	5	3	8	252	64	316	24	2	26	3	7	10	12	1	13	..	...	...	39	10	49	17	5	22	196	49	245	196·2	47·1	243·3	11·4	2·7	14·1	12·2	4·2	10·7	8·7	10·6	9·0	38·1	10·0	31·3	26·9	25·0	26·5
Poona ... Native.	63	21	84	26	9	35	..	...	...	89	30	119	6	2	8	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17	5	4	9	71	22	93	64·0	23·5	87·5	14·0	8·7	22·7	9·3	8·5	9·1	7·8	17·0	10·2	23·0	22·2	22·8	20.2	4·4	25·7
Dhárwár ...	14	12	26	18	1	19	...	...	...	32	13	45	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	3	4	28	9	37	21·6	10·4	32·0	4·5	1·8	6·3	4·6	...	3·1	4·6	28·8	12·5	5·5	...	5·2	5·6	340·0	21·0
Ahmedabad	90	16	106	15	3	18	3	...	3	108	19	127	5	...	5	4	1	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	13	1	14	6	2	8	89	16	105	88·3	16·1	104·4	5·2	3·3	8·5	5·7	...	4·8	6·8	12·4	7·7	27·8	...	23·8	33·3	06·7	38·1
Hyderabad.	120	15	135	25	1	26	...	...	...	145	16	161	5	1	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3	12	15	2	17	121	11	132	120·0	13·0	133·0	7·6	1·4	9·0	4·1	7·7	4·5	12·5	15·4	12·8	20·0	100·0	23·1	60·0	200·0	65·4
Ratnágiri ...	40	16	56	18	5	23	...	..	...	58	21	79	4	3	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	4	9	3	..	3	50	17	67	48·5	18·2	66·7	0·7	0·1	0·8	8·2	16·4	10·4	6·1	..	4·5	22·2	66·0	30·4	16·6	...	13·0
Total for 1889 ...	541	134	675	193	37	230	9	3	12	743	174	917	46	8	54	47	14	61	18	1	19	2	...	2	113	23	136	50	17	67	580	134	714	563·1	139·0	702·4	45·7	19·0	64·7	8·1	5·7	7·6	8·8	12·2	9·5	22·7	20·0	22·3	24·7	42·5	27·6
Total for 1888 ...	557	126	683	196	46	242	20	4	24	773	176	949	57	15	72	83	13	96	19	1	20	...	...	...	159	29	188	73	13	86	541	134	675	545·9	133·4	679·3	58·0	21·0	79·0	10·4	11·2	10·5	13·3	9·7	12·6	26·3	30·0	27·0	33·7	26·0	32·3

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1889.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Asylums.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average Strength.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Colába	43	3	46	8	1	9	...	...	...	51	4	55	4	...	4	1	...	1	46	4	50	43·4	3·2	46·6
Ratnágiri	10	4	14	4	1	5	...	...	...	14	5	19	1	1	2	...	...	...	13	4	17	12·2	4·0	16·2
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	4	1	5	7	1	8	...	...	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	1	11	6·8	1·0	7·8
Ahmedabad	14	2	16	3	...	3	...	...	...	17	2	19	...	...	...	3	...	3	14	2	16	13·8	2·0	15·8
Hyderabad	20	...	20	5	...	5	...	...	...	25	...	25	3	...	3	4	...	4	18	...	18	19·0	...	19·0
Total for 1889 ...	91	10	101	27	3	30	...	...	...	118	13	131	8	1	9	9	1	10	101	11	112	95·2	10·2	105·4
Total for 1888 ...	92	9	101	20	2	22	...	...	...	112	11	123	6	1	7	15	...	15	91	10	101	86·4	9·7	96·1

D.—VACCINATION.

B 898—60 ap

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
	THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	124·43	26	P. 20,431 R. 138	20,182 60	40,613 198	1,570
2	Násik	781,206	131·52	15	P. 11,272 R. 144	10,983 44	22,255 188	1,496
3	Thána	807,367	205·12	15	P. 12,224 R. 326	11,894 192	24,118 518	1,642
4	Kolába	482,830	267·76	13	P. 6,711 R. 682	6,484 720	13,195 1,402	1,123
5	Native States ... Mewás States	21,542	...	1	P. 499 R. 2	443 3	942 5	947
6	Native States ... Dáng Territory	60,270	15·70	...	.....	...	...	...
7	Native States ... Jawhár	48,556	90·93	1	P. 842 R. 8	828 5	1,670 13	1,683
8	Native States ... Janjira	76,361	234·96	2	P. 1,132 R. 6	1,148 3	2,280 9	1,144
	Totals by establishments in Western Registration District. Cantonment	2,969	...	1	P. 148 R. 16	104 2	252 18	270
	Totals by establishments in Western Registration District. Municipal	133,698	4,923·30	8	P. 3,009 R. 277	2,904 138	5,913 415	791
	Totals by establishments in Western Registration District. Local Fund	3,171,967	148·59	60	P. 47,481 R. 997	46,535 876	94,016 1,873	1,598
	Totals by establishments in Western Registration District. Native States	185,187	39·41	4	P. 2,473 R. 16	2,419 11	4,892 27	1,230
	Total ...	3,493,821	132·74	73	P. 53,111 R. 1,306	51,962 1,027	1,05,073 2,333	1,471
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.							
9	Bombay City (Municipal)	773,196	35,145·27	8	P. 10,189 R. 3,040	9,448 764	19,637 3,804	2,930
	THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.							
10	Ahmednagar	751,228	112·69	15	P. 15,194 R. 231	15,007 87	30,201 318	2,035
11	Poona	900,621	168·41	17	P. 16,959 R. 1,271	15,861 105	32,820 1,376	2,012
12	Sholápur	582,487	128·83	14	P. 12,743 R. 283	12,578 23	25,321 306	1,831
13	Sátára	1,062,350	212·98	19	P. 21,742 R. 548	20,486 53	42,228 601	2,254
14	Ratnágiri	997,090	254·22	16	P. 17,683 R. 581	16,509 260	34,192 841	2,190
15	Native States ... Akalkot	58,040	116·54	1	P. 1,013 R. 1	904 ...	1,917 1	1,918
16	Native States ... Modnimb	13,773	154·75	...	P. 251 R. 3	226 ...	477 3	480
17	Sátára Jághírs ... Pant Pratinidhi	58,916	131·80	2	P. 1,116 R. 2	994 ...	2,110 2	1,056
18	Sátára Jághírs ... Pant Sachiv	145,876	97·84	3		2,482	2,443	4,925 1,642
19	Sátára Jághírs ... Phaltan	58,402	147·11	1	P. 1,003 R. 5	999 ...	2,002 5	2,007
	Total ...	263,194	112·72	6	P. 4,601 R. 7	4,436 ...	9,037 7	1,519
20	Sávantvádi	174,433	193·81	3	P. 2,649 R. 210	2,678 66	5,327 276	1,868

*The letters P and R denote primary

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1889-90.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40,703	28,105	10,068	3,8363	198	92	94·46	46·46	31·08	36,960	29·87	674	0·54
22,272	14,803	5,850	20,786	188	101	93·40	53·72	26·74	19,672	25·18	319	0·41
24,133	12,040	10,750	23,514	518	183	97·50	35·23	29·35	18,962	23·49	201	0·25
13,196	10,768	2,117	12,979	1,402	769	98·36	54·85	28·47	14,738	30·53	155	0·32
942	162	500	900	5	5	95·54	100·	42·01	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	10·04	...	...
1,670	1,247	386	1,669	13	13	99·94	100·	34·64	1,510	31·16	...	...
2,280	1,689	534	2,263	9	9	99·25	100·	29·75	2,391	31·31	...	...
252	230	13	243	18	15	96·43	83·33	86·89	107	36·04	...	...
5,920	4,369	1,175	5,627	415	139	95·16	33·49	43·13	4,354	41·52	57	0·54
94,132	61,117	27,597	89,772	1,873	991	95·49	52·91	28·61	86,132	26·91	1,292	0·40
4,892	3,098	1,420	4,832	27	27	98·77	100·	26·24	4,245	22·92	...	...
105,196	68,814	30,205	1,00,474	2,333	1,172	95·62	50·24	29·09	94,838	27·15	1,349	0·39
19,726	14,179	2,933	18,004	3,804	654	91·68	17·19	24·13	17,785	23·00	169	0·22
30,239	24,339	4.005	28,412	318	200	94·08	62·89	38·09	29,695	39·53	102	0·14
32,831	21,138	9,413	30,753	1,376	711	93·70	51·67	34·94	28,212	31·32	267	0·30
25,362	19,537	4,208	23,857	306	332	94·22	75·82	41·36	24,666	42·34	115	0 20
42,243	31,694	7,690	39,513	601	458	93·57	76·21	37·62	39,233	36·93	174	0·16
34,203	20,909	11,518	33,060	841	640	96·69	76·10	33·80	30,342	30·43	213	0·21
1,917	1,165	591	1,761	1	1	91·86	100·	30·36	1,966	33·87	...	...
480	353	93	447	3	1	93·71	33·33	32·53	469	34·05	...	...
2,112	972	741	1,720	2	2	81·52	100·	29·23	1,349	22·90	...	...
4,929	2,744	1,975	4,810	...	...	97·66	...	32·97	3,929	26·93	...	...
2,002	1,428	504	1,934	5	5	96·60	100·	33·20	1,729	29·61	...	...
9,043	5,144	3,220	8,464	7	7	92·63	100·	32·18	7,007	26·62	...	...
5,382	4,195	956	5,177	276	171	97·18	61·96	30·66	5,453	31·26	...	...

vaccinations and re-vaccinations respectively.

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Totals by establishments in Central Registration District.	Cantonment	37,381	4,255·40	1	P. 1,031 R. 391	740 25	1,771 416	2,187
		Municipal	268,015	31,318·17	8	P. 5,564 R. 1,215	5,224 164	10,788 1,379	1,521
		Local Fund	3,988,380	156·85	72	P. 77,726 R. 1,308	74,477 339	152,203 1,647	2,137
		Native States	509,440	133·29	10	P. 8,514 R. 221	8,244 66	16,758 287	1,704
		Total ...	4,803,216	164·12	91	P. 92,835 R. 3,135	88,685 594	181,520 3,729	2,036
	THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
21	Belgaum		864,014	185·54	18	P. 18,309 R. 3,345	17,625 923	35,934 4,268	2,233
22	Dhárwár		882,907	194·70	21	P. 16,126 R. 3,029	15,902 322	32,028 3,351	1,769
23	Bijápur		638,493	110·90	15	P. 16,603 R. 4,843	16,241 1,050	32,844 5,893	2,582
24	Kánara		421,840	107·87	15	P. 7,786 R. 2,037	7,328 1,118	15,114 3,155	1,218
25	Southern Maratha Jághírs.	Sángli	196,832	219·68	7	P. 3,518 R. 636	3,340 169	6,858 805	1,095
26		Jamkhandi	83,917	170·56	2	P. 1,547 R. 77	1,502 13	3,049 90	1,569
27		Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222·94	2	P. 1,120 R 94	1,077 16	2,197 110	1,153
28		Do. (Junior)	30,541	146·83	1	P. 564 R. 3	453 4	1,017 7	1,024
29		Kurundvád (Elder) ...	35,187	193·33	1	P. 575 R. 280	475 49	1,050 329	1,379
30		Do. (Younger)...	25,811	226·41	1	P. 671 R. 29	613 11	1,284 40	1,324
31		Mudhol	52,163	144·10	1	P. 1,542 R. 564	1,528 304	3,070 868	3,934
32		Rámdurg	29,570	211·21	1	P. 618 R. 102	622 1	1,240 103	1,343
		Total ...	509,980	192·81	16	P. 10,155 R. 1,785	9,610 567	19,765 2,352	1,380
33	Under the Dhárwár Agency.	Sávanúr State	14,763	210·90	1	P. 289 R. 46	308 29	597 75	672
34	Kolhápur States		800,189	284·16	13	P. 14,602 R. 3,507	14,188 1,281	28,790 4,788	2,583
35	Under the Bijápur Agency.	Jath	55,493	56·68	2	P. 2,207 R. 235	2,164 68	4,371 303	2,337
	Totals by establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal	162,012	9,432·55	9	P. 4,652 R. 992	4,595 126	9,247 1,118	1,152
		Local Fund	2,645,242	140·95	60	P. 54,145 R. 12,257	52,485 3,286	106,630 15,543	2,036
		Native States	1,380,425	209·19	32	P. 27,280 R. 5,578	26,286 1,946	53,566 7,524	1,909
		Total ...	4,187,679	164·49	101	P. 86,077 R. 18,827	83,366 5,358	169,443 24,185	1,917

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,771	1,241	489	1,742	416	260	98·36	62·50	53·56	1,938	51·84	7	0·24
10,793	7,060	2,860	10,017	1,379	838	92·85	60·77	40·50	11,577	43·20	178	1·01
152,314	109,316	33,485	143,836	1,647	1,143	94·50	69·40	36·30	138,654	34·76	686	0·30
16,822	10,857	4,860	15,849	287	180	94·58	62·72	31·46	14,894	29·24	...	...
181,700	128,474	41,694	171,444	3,729	2,421	94·45	64·92	36·20	167,043	34·78	871	0·31
35,971	20,385	13,868	34,458	4,265	2,802	95·89	65·65	43·12	26,682	30·88	329	0·38
32,137	19,888	9,381	29,634	3,351	1,815	93·53	54·16	35·62	29,826	33·78	432	0·49
32,885	17,709	12,826	30,975	5,893	3,771	94·31	63·99	54·42	23,435	36·70	150	0·23
15,139	4,171	7,670	13,709	3,164	2,267	90·70	71·85	37·87	10,560	25·03	256	0·61
6,875	4,369	1,887	6,323	805	618	92 20	76·77	35·26	4,722	23·99	...	...
3,055	1,769	1,179	3,006	90	82	98·59	91·12	36·79	3,475	41·41	...	...
2,207	1,378	748	2,134	110	94	97·13	85·45	39·81	2,152	38·46	...	...
1,021	461	539	1,000	7	5	98·33	71·43	32·90	607	19·87	...	...
1,050	383	573	956	329	250	91·05	75·99	34·27	1,125	31·97	...	...
1,284	558	631	1,189	40	30	92·60	75·00	47·22	767	29·72	...	...
3,070	1,896	1,124	3,023	868	628	98·47	72·35	69·99	1,982	38·00	...	...
1,240	615	576	1,201	103	·46	96·85	44·66	42·17	1,070	36·19	...	...
19,802	11,429	7,257	18,832	2,352	1,753	95·28	74·50	40·36	15,900	31·18	...	...
600	390	158	553	75	59	92·63	78·67	41·45	966	65·43	...	...
28,919	17,450	9,664	27,479	4,788	3,516	95·45	74·53	38·73	25,846	32·30	...	...
4,373	1,915	1,893	3,847	303	239	88·01	78·88	73·63	1,972	35·54	...	...
9,248	5,728	2,944	8,878	1,118	765	96·33	68·43	59·52	7,039	46·50	62	0·41
106,841	56,394	40,789	99,855	15.552	9,888	93·65	63 62	41·48	83,263	31·35	1,105	0·42
53,737	31,215	18,984	50,754	7,524	5,569	94·75	74·02	40·80	44,885	32·52	...	...
169,826	93,337	62,717	159,487	24,194	16,222	94·12	67·07	41·96	1,35,187	32·29	1,167	0·28

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	THE EASTERN GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.					Males.	Females.	Total.	
36	Surat		614,198	369·44	11	P. 9,759 R. 321	9,307 97	19,066 418	1,771
37	Broach		326,930	224·99	6	P. 6,329 R. 1,145	6,093 522	12,427 1,667	2,349
38	Kaira		804,800	500·31	11	P. 14,217 R. 252	11,874 26	26,091 278	2,397
39	Panch Mahâls		255,479	158·35	6	P. 5,210 R. 111	4,674 20	9,884 131	1,669
40	Ahmedabad		856,324	224·10	15	P. 14,402 R. 900	13,417 329	27,819 1,229	1,937
41	Rewa Kántha States		543,452	113·41	13	P. 9,293 R. 165	8,971 108	18,269 273	1,426
42	Mahi Kántha States		517,485	46·84	8	P. 6,936 R. 94	6,459 25	13,395 119	1,689
43	Cambay		86,074	245·93	1	P. 1,315 R. 6	1,042 7	2,357 13	2,370
44	Surat Agency ...	Dharampor	101,289	107·57	2	P. 2,746 R. 16	2,530 6	5,276 22	2,649
45		Bánsda	34,122	88·86	1	P. 992 R. 38	1,024 7	2,016 45	2,061
46		Sachin Local Fund ...	15,721	374·31	...	P. 234 R. 9	218 8	452 17	469
47	Jambughoda Local Fund		6,440	45·03	...	P. 157 R. 2	146 1	303 3	306
	Totals by establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	Municipal	317,912	40,205·69	7	P. 5,945 R. 584	5,449 272	11,394 856	1,750
		Local Fund	2,559,126	247·60	42	P. 44,353 R. 2,152	40,274 731	84,627 2,883	2,084
		Native States	1,282,422	73·84	25	P. 21,287 R. 319	20,026 153	41,313 472	1,671
		Cantonment	2,854	...	...	P. 10 R. 4	11 ...	21 4	25
		Total ...	4,162,314	150·20	74	P. 71,595 R. 3,059	65,760 1,156	137,355 4,215	1,913
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES.								
48	Jhálávád Pránt...	Limbdi	43,063	153·80	1	P. 1,331 R. 104	1,246 31	2,577 135	2,712
49		Dhrángadhra	99,686	87·29	1	P. 1,141 R. 14	1,129 3	2,270 17	2,287
50		In four other States ...	296,880	103·44	4	P. 5,129 R. 228	4,752 176	9,881 404	2,571
		Total ...	439,629	102·43	6	P. 7,601 R. 346	7,127 210	14,728 556	2,547
51	Hálár Pránt ...	Rájkot	61,809	229·77	1	P. 891 R. 32	888 22	1,779 54	2,055
52		Do. Cantonment ...	6,013	2,696·41		P. 31 R. 135	45 11	76 146	
53		Gondal	135,604	197·41	2	P. 2,935 R. 120	2,822 45	5,757 165	2,961
54		Morvi	89,964	121·57	1	P. 1,351 R. 83	1,287 63	2,638 146	2,784
55		Navánagar	316,147	93·16	3	P. 4,272 R. 135	3,983 34	8,255 169	2,808
56		In three other States ...	74,790	207·13	3	P. 4,454 R. 67	4,387 20	8,841 87	2,976
		Total ...	684,327	116·93	10	P. 13,934 R. 572	13,412 195	27,346 767	2,811

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,108	13,565	4,780	18,539	418	228	97·24	54·55	30·55	19,158	31·19	56	0·09
12,490	9,646	2,067	12,029	1,668	1,064	96·80	63·83	40·05	10,135	31·00	18	0·05
26,171	20,000	5,427	25,511	278	183	97·78	65·83	31·93	24,386	30·30	50	0·06
9,903	7,062	2,418	9,650	131	83	97·63	63·36	38·10	9,470	37·07	18	0·07
27,945	23,476	3,405	26,964	1,236	706	96·93	57·45	32·31	29,013	33·88	53	0·06
18,314	8,233	8,685	17,729	273	202	97·04	73·99	32·99	18,311	33·69	...	...
13,403	10,025	3,102	13,234	119	101	98·80	84·87	25·77	13,639	26·34	...	...
2,365	1,556	725	2,293	13	10	97·28	76·92	26·76	1,906	22·14	...	...
5,284	1,954	2,592	5,129	22	17	97·21	77·27	50·81	4,148	40·95	...	...
2,021	805	1,085	1,999	45	33	99·16	73·33	59·55	1,269	37·19	...	...
452	272	154	432	17	15	95·57	88·24	28·43	411	26·14	...	...
304	210	74	288	3	2	95·05	66·67	45·03	128	19·88	...	...
11,424	9,360	1,700	11,123	859	463	97·62	54·09	36·44	10,319	32·46	8	0·03
84,928	64,855	16,620	82,269	2,888	1,814	97·21	62·92	32·86	82,368	32·19	187	0·07
41,387	22,573	16,189	40,384	472	363	97·75	76·91	31·77	39,273	30·62	...	...
21	16	5	21	4	4	100·	100·	8·76	14	4·91	...	...
137,760	96,804	34,514	133,797	4,223	2,644	97·41	62·73	32·78	131,974	31·71	195	0·05
2,577	2,047	438	2,491	135	102	96·66	75·56	60·21	2,585	60·03	...	...
2,270	1,490	655	2,160	17	11	95·15	64·71	21·78	2,468	24·76	...	...
9,979	6,366	2,862	9,291	404	249	94·03	61·63	32·13	10,459	35·23	...	...
14,826	9,903	3,955	13,942	556	362	94·67	65·10	32·54	15,512	35·28	...	...
1,787	999	678	1,699	54	41	95·50	75·93	28·15	2,348	37·99	...	...
76	36	34	70	146	64	92·11	43·84	22·29	126	20·95	...	...
5,770	3,607	1,674	5,307	165	86	92·18	52·12	39·77	4,802	35·41	...	...
2,646	1,933	513	2,459	146	120	93·21	82·19	28·67	2,872	31·92	...	...
8,256	4,532	3,341	7,914	169	117	95·87	69·23	25·40	7,724	24·43	...	...
8,852	5,419	3,018	8,447	87	64	95·54	73·56	113·80	7,653	102·33	...	...
27,387	16,526	9,258	25,896	767	492	94·70	64·15	38·56	25,525	37·30	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES—*continued.*								
57	Sorath Pránt ...	Junágad	387,199	101·97	4	P. 3,886 R. 223	3,710 151	7,596 374	1,992
58		Jetpur	92,553	165·27	1	P. 1,304 R. 27	1,245 20	2,549 47	2,596
59		Porbandar	71,072	125·4	1	P. 1,245 R. 84	1,144 68	2,389 152	2,541
60		Bántva	38,517	189·46	1	P. 1,125 R. 75	1,216 76	2,341 151	2,492
61		In four other States ...	50,139	196·74	4	P. 4,107 R. 247	4,068 219	8,175 466	2,160
		Total ...	639,780	118·81	11	P. 11,667 R. 656	11,383 534	23,050 1,190	2,204
62	Gohelvád Pránt...	Bhávnagar	420,708	147·10	6	P. 6,530 R. 146	6,107 64	12,637 210	2,141
63		Pálitána	62,122	203·68	1	P. 925 R. 108	924 76	1,849 184	2,033
64		Vala	68,296	151·10	1	P. 776 R. 60	703 37	1,479 97	1,576
65		Jasdan	29,037	263·97	1	P. 1,322 R. 46	1,305 23	2,627 69	2,696
		Total ...	580,163	155·66	9	P. 9,553 R. 360	9,039 200	18,592 560	2,128
		Káthiáwár States, Total ...	2,343,899	147·69	36	P. 42,755 R. 1,934	40,961 1,139	83,716 3,073	2,411
66	Pálanpur		576,478	72·06	9	P. 9,518 R. 333	9,104 314	18,622 647	2,141
	Totals by establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.	Government	126,019	110·98	2	P. 2,047 R. 199	1,929 50	3,976 249	2,112
		Native States	2,794,358	106·98	43	P. 50,226 R. 2,068	48,136 1,403	98,362 3,471	2,368
		Total ...	2,920,377	107·14	45	P. 52,273 R. 2,267	50,065 1,453	102,338 3,720	2,357
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
67	Karáchi		478,688	33·91	13	P. 7,103 R. 1,717	6,254 1,099	13,357 2,816	1,244
68	Hyderabad		754,624	83·57	14	P. 12,435 R. 1,206	10,674 411	23,109 1,617	1,766
69	Thar and Párkar		203,344	15·97	7	P. 4,990 R. 487	4,280 1,185	9,270 1,672	1,563
70	Shikárpur		832,986	84·92	21	P. 15,865 R. 1,703	14,016 2,775	29,881 4,478	1,636
71	Upper Sind Frontier		144,181	61·86	4	P. 2,975 R. 334	2,652 354	5,627 688	1,579
72	Khairpur State		129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,542 R. 12	1,215 3	2,757 15	924
	Totals by establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal	206,824	5,347·74	9	P. 4,943 R. 2,292	4,471 881	9,414 3,173	1,399
		Local Fund	2,206,999	46·00	50	P. 38,425 R. 3,155	33,405 4,943	71,830 8,098	1,599
		Native States	129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,542 R. 12	1,215 3	2,757 15	924
		Total ...	2,542,976	46·99	62	P. 44,910 R. 5,459	39,091 5,827	84,001 11,286	1,537

NATION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1889-90—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,602	3,737	2,951	6,756	374	165	88·94	44·12	17·86	7,785	20·09	...	...
2,552	1,318	920	2,250	47	28	88·27	59·57	24·61	2,067	22·33	...	...
2,389	1,626	628	2,286	152	81	95·69	53·29	33·30	2,117	29·79	...	...
2,344	1,075	1,051	2,144	151	109	91·58	72·19	58·49	2,982	77·42	...	...
8,178	4,369	3,061	7,481	466	306	91·51	65·67	155·31	9,218	183·85	...	...
23,065	12,125	8,611	20,917	1,190	689	90·75	57·90	33·77	24,169	37·78	...	...
12,676	7,020	4,482	11,610	210	129	91·87	61·43	27·90	13,143	31·24	...	...
1,851	1,057	641	1,704	184	92	92·16	50·00	28·91	1,733	27·90	...	...
1,479	704	653	1,378	97	79	93·17	81·44	21·33	1,534	22·46	...	...
2,628	1,112	1,332	2,462	69	42	93·72	60·87	86·23	2,124	73·15	...	...
18,634	9,893	7,108	17,154	560	342	92·27	61·07	30·16	18,534	31·93	...	...
83,912	48,447	28,932	77,909	3,073	1,885	93·06	61·34	34·04	83,740	35·30	...	...
18,658	11,337	6,054	17,551	650	482	94 25	74·50	31·28	20,373	35·34	...	...
3,985	2,514	1,182	3,718	249	137	93·51	55·02	30·59	4,543	36·05	...	...
98,585	57,270	33,804	91,742	3,474	2,230	93·27	64·25	33·63	99,570	35·63	...	...
102,570	59,784	34,986	95,460	3,723	2,367	93·28	63·63	33·50	104,113	35·65	...	...
13,479	7,968	3,705	12,026	2,819	1,899	90·04	67·44	29·09	17,246	36·03	195	0·41
23,138	15,231	6,394	21,849	1,617	1,037	94·55	64·13	30·33	22,862	30·30	257	0·34
9,278	4,689	4,100	8,970	1,672	1,170	96·76	69·98	49·87	11,402	56·07	19	0·09
29,964	25,342	2,852	28,313	4,480	2,598	94·75	58·02	37·11	32,286	38·76	148	0·18
5,662	4,083	950	5,069	688	475	90·08	69·04	38·45	6,612	45·86	20	0·14
2,757	1,871	728	2,709	15	3	98·26	20·00	21·00	3,628	28·09	...	...
9,489	7,854	973	9,014	3,176	2,265	95·75	71·38	54·53	10,401	50·29	131	0·63
72,032	49,459	17,088	67,213	8,100	4,914	93 57	60·68	32·68	80,007	36·25	508	0·23
2,757	1,871	728	2,709	15	3	98·26	20·00	21·00	3,628	28·09	...	...
84,278	59,184	18,789	78,936	11,291	7,182	93·97	63·64	33·87	94,036	36·98	639	0·25

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.							
73	Baroda States	2,185,005	254·96	36	P. 36,341 R. 829	32,905 187	69,246 1,016	1,952
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.							
74	Cutch States	512,084	78·78	17	P. 10,890 R. 161	10,588 97	21,478 258	1,279
	ADEN.							
75	Aden Municipality	34,860	3,00[illegible]17	2	P. 653 R. 4	260 6	913 10	923
76	Khelat	...	...	...	P. 13 R. 10	23 8	36 18	54
	BY ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Government	126,019	110·98	2	P. 2,047 R. 199	1,929 50	3,976 249	2,112
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Municipal	1,899,371	14,743·27	51	P. 34,955 R. 8,404	32,351 2,351	67,306 10,755	1,531
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Cantonment	40,350	4,593·38	2	P. 1,189 R. 411	855 27	2,044 438	1,241
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Local Fund	14,571,714	117·64	284	P. 262,130 R. 19,869	247,176 10,175	509,306 30,044	1,899
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. — Native States	8,978,074	112·64	170	P. 158,566 R. 9,214	149,842 3,874	308,408 13,088	1,891
77	In British Territory	16,503,663	132·95	339	P. 297,981 R. 28,808	280,120 12,556	578,101 41,364	1,827
78	In Native State Territory	9,111,865	112·46	170	P. 160,906 R. 9,289	152,033 3,921	312,939 13,210	1,919
	Total or 1889 ...	25,615,528	124·86	509	P. 458,887 R. 38,097	432,153 16,477	891,040 54,574	1,857
	Total for 1888 ...	25,615,528	124·86	496	P. 456,086 R. 31,704	429,633 16,567	885,719 48,271	1,883

NATION—*concluded.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1889-90—concluded.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
69,420	58,310	7,833	66,469	1,016	756	95·98	74·41	30·77	66,575	30·47	...	...
21,538	14,364	6,430	21,227	258	201	98·83	77·91	41·84	21,211	41·42	...	...
913	82	177	704	10	4	77·11	40·00	20·31	686	19·68	...	...
36	13	22	36	18	18	100·	100·	...	216	...	...	...
3,985	2,514	1,182	3,718	249	137	93·51	55·02	30·59	4,543	36·05	...	...
67,513	48,632	12,762	63,367	10,761	5,128	94·15	47·68	36·06	62,161	33·42	605	0·33
2,044	1,487	507	2,006	438	279	98·14	63·69	56·63	2,059	51·03	7	0·22
510,247	341,141	135,579	482,945	30,060	18,750	94·82	62·41	34·43	470,404	32·21	3,778	0·29
309,174	199,571	90,270	294,002	13,091	9,347	95·33	71·42	33·79	294,497	32·80	...	...
579,248	390,910	148,677	547,787	41,386	24,204	94·76	58·51	34·66	534,142	32·38	4,390	0·30
313,715	202,435	91,623	298,251	13,213	9,437	95·31	71·44	33·77	299,522	32·87	...	...
892,963	593,345	240,300	846,038	54,599	33,641	94·95	61·64	34·34	833,664	32·55	4,930	0·19
887,378	590,793	239,897	842,558	48,296	30,188	95·13	62·54	34·07	818,163	31·94	6,075	0·24

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1889-90.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
189,333	Towns ... 267 Villages ...37,579 Total ...37,846	Males ... 12,058,142 Females ... 11,314,550 Total ... 23,372,692	Institutions. For Males...	9	4	351	7,814	8	42	8,228	57	2,756	11,041	Institutions to number of towns and villages	30·96
			Institutions. For Females	...	...	61	582	8	...	651	...	24	675		
			Institutions. Total ...	9	4	412	8,396	16	42	8,879	57	2,780	11,716		
			Scholars. Males ...	1,225	509	38,526	422,346	669	1,959	465,234	764	62,101	528,099	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	29·20
			Scholars. Females ...	4	14	3,605	54,671	178	12	58,484	22	5,022	63,528	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	3·74
			Total ...	1,229	523	42,131	477,017	847	1,971	523,718	786	67,123	591,627		16·88

* A place containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards is treated as a town, and a place containing less than 5,000 inhabitants as a village, but municipalities are treated as towns whatever their population.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2).—Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

(For details see Statement No. IV.)

1	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.†							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.†								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University	Direction.	Inspection	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions .. .. { For Males	2,79,477	89,210	12,24,971	22,17,540	1,01,038	2,95,049	42,07,285	1,04,761	47,393	2,52,583	80,334	4,34,805	26,635	21,877	9,68,388	51,75,673	
{ For Females	....	..	1,99,531	2,56,457	35,789	....	4,91,777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,91,777	
Total ..	2,79,477	89,210	14,24,502	24,73,997	1,36,827	2,95,049	46,99,062	1,04,761	47,393	2,52,583	80,334	4,34,805	26,635	21,877	9,68,388	56,67,450	
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	6·0	2·6	18·4	32·0	4·6	9·4	73	·9	2·8	11·5	1·4	8·8	1·1	·5	27	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	·9	....	1·1	88·1	3·3	1·9	90·3	..	..	·2	·7	8·8	..	..	9·7	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	3·9	....	13·8	71·4	·3	5·6	95	..	..	·1	·5	4·4	..	..	5	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	4·9	1·6	25·1	43·7	2·4	5·2	82·9	1·8	·8	4·5	1·4	7·7	·5	·4	17·1	100	
3. Average Annual Cost* of educating each Pupil in	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government Institutions .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	197 9 2	90 3 9	18 0 8	2 3 6	122 11 2	170 0 3	37 1 7										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	.. ..	1 2 6	0 14 4	46 11 5	4 14 6	3 9 9										
Total Cost ..	352 6 10	181 5 2	46 5 10	3 13 2	169 7 7	205 13 6	67 11 7										
Local Fund Schools .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	2 5 4	1 11 3	.. ..	34 13 3	1 11 9										
{ Cost to Local Funds	.. .	....	2 3 6	3 0 6	....	26 4 4	3 0 10										
Total Cost ..	....	....	14 14 11	5 5 4	....	90 13 7	5 6 10										
Municipal Schools .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	3 8 7	1 13 1	10 3 6	5 2 6	1 14 3										
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	....	..	7 6 7	2 12 6	32 2 1	26 6 10	2 15 11										
Total Cost ..	....	.. .	19 1 4	6 4 10	57 6 11	43 10 2	6 13 8										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ..	307 0 9	....	22 7 8	4 5 7	140 11 1	52 5 7	5 12 6										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	0 5 1	0 2 4	....	....	0 2 6										
Total Cost ..	359 15 5	..	30 12 10	5 2 10	144 2 0	52 5 7	7 0 10										
Aided Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	71 4 4	....	9 15 4	0 12 5	42 11 10	59 4 10	3 15 1										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	38 6 3	..	1 1 10	0 9 11	....	30 2 5	1 4 4										
Total Cost ..	228 10 6	....	39 5 8	5 0 10	166 4 11	188 12 0	16 7 6										
Unaided Institutions .. .. Total Cost ..	23 1 4	....	24 3 6	7 7 4	....	....	19 8 7										
All Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	90 1 1	90 3 9	7 12 5	1 3 2	93 3 8	92 15 6	2 7 11										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	17 5 9	....	1 4 0	2 0 10	35 0 7	18 12 5	2 2 2										
Total Cost ..	244 15 1	181 5 2	35 3 1	5 6 8	162 4 11	169 13 9	9 5 11										

* The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only.

† Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

A.—EDUCATION

(3).—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts Colleges.																				
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	2	320	334	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	99	110	95	4	570	516	480
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law	2	317	273	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1	162	157	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	44	62	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	843	826	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	99	110	95	4	570	516	480
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — *Secondary Schools.*																				
For Boys—English.	32	7,369	7,177	6,293	20	423	386	314	72	2,932	2,827	2,314	70	6,177	5,952	5,023	102	14,907	14,410	12,314
For Girls—English.	2	81	79	60	..	..	..	..	2	37	39	24	1	13	11	9	53	3,078	2,937	2,367
Total	34	7,450	7,256	6,353	20	423	386	314	74	2,969	2,866	2,338	71	6,190	5,963	5,032	155	17,985	17,347	14,681
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys	31	2,417	2,073	1,487	4,116	219,321	210,960	152,497	524	62,949	61,690	45,941	1,755	102,178	97,855	73,403	1,305	50,822	47,378	38,553
For Girls	3	281	265	180	132	6,328	6,050	3,679	141	10,013	9,487	5,789	170	10,409	9,644	5,962	134	9,258	8,671	6,262
Total	34	2,423	2,338	1,667	4,248	225,649	217,010	156,176	665	72,962	71,177	51,730	1,925	112,587	107,499	79,365	1,439	60,080	56,049	44,815
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	5	505	509	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	101	95	80	1	63	62	58
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	103	100	82	..	..	..	..	2	26	23	20	2	26	31	27	2	23	23	21
Schools of Art	1	253	266	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	3	176	152	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering & Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	10
Industrial Schools	2	136	113	89	4	205	169	143	5	35	30	20	2	107	92	67	14	817	690	580
Other Schools	5	156	131	98	3	29	32	28	1	48	52	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18	1,329	1,271	1,065	7	234	201	171	9	109	105	77	6	234	218	174	18	912	785	669
Total of colleges and schools of Public Instruction	92	12,050	11,691	9,855	4,275	226,306	217,597	156,661	748	76,040	74,148	54,145	2,004	119,110	113,790	84,666	1,616	79,547	74,697	60,645

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ..

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian ..
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ..
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ..
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING—
   - (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly .. { For Boys .. ; „ Girls ..
   - (*b*) The Korán only .. { For Boys .. ; „ Girls ..
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards .. { For Boys .. ; „ Girls ..

Total ..

Grand Total ..

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

Management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.													Remarks.
Unaided.														Hindus.								
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmans.	All Hindus who are not Bráhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz., Mháirs, Mángs, Chámárs, Dheds, Mochis, Bhangis, &c.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31*a*	31*b*	31*c*	31*d*	31*e*	31*f*	31	31*h*	31*i*	31*j*	32	33	34
1	240	181	148	9	1,229	1,227	1,229	..	9	45	6	250	28	581	309	..	..	1	4	..	
..	..	..	..	2	317	317	..	..	..	9	..	61	4	145	98	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	162	162	..	..	22	25	1	50	3	32	29	..	..	..	14	..	
..	..	..	..	1	44	44	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	
1	240	181	148	13	1,752	1,750	1,229	..	31	82	8	368	35	779	448	..	..	1	18	..	
55	6,942	6,508	5,479	351	38,750	38,750	11,801	19,844	1,897	3,319	245	4,820	2,056	13,945	12,373	52	4	39	617	..	
3	172	151	142	61	3,331	3,331	302	417	1,665	952	138	467	10	33	111	2	..	3	..	393	
58	7,114	6,659	5,621	412	42,131	42,131	12,103	20,281	3,562	4,271	383	5,287	2,066	13,978	12,484	54	4	42	617	393	
83	3,255	2,602	2,077	7,814	440,672	245	3,018	438,979	81	3,179	715	4,638	70,112	74,246	270,328	9,891	6,806	676	18,914	..	
2	56	33	24	582	36,345	48	185	36,195	3	830	355	2,798	4,273	7,495	20,180	351	14	46	..	588	
85	3,311	2,635	2,101	8,396	477,017	293	3,203	475,174	84	4,009	1,070	7,436	74,385	81,741	290,508	10,242	6,820	722	18,914	588	
..	..	..	..	8	669	27	563	668	..	52	..	..	82	336	186	11	1	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	8	178	50	..	168	10	32	2	2	7	55	70	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	253	253	..	..	11	29	4	21	3	85	100	..	..	..	12	..	
..	..	..	..	3	176	27	..	27	1	12	3	5	9	82	63	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	9	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	23	1,300	5	..	380	76	56	7	211	122	285	511	32	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	9	233	3	..	77	4	8	3	9	20	68	119	2	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	58	2,818	374	563	1,320	102	191	19	248	243	911	1,056	45	1	2	12	..	
144	10,665	9,475	7,870	8,879	523,718	44,548	17,098	496,775	3,779	8,553	1,480	13,339	76,729	97,409	304,496	10,341	6,825	767	19,561	981	
..	..	..	..	8	146	..	146	...	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	46	537	..	537	..	..	..	..	..	..	519	18	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	3	103	..	103	..	..	..	39	64	..	...	..	..	..	..	22	..	
..	..	..	..	1,844	43,315	929	1,133	41,265	1	121	103	726	6,876	4,591	30,008	798	80	11	1,007	..	
..	..	..	..	6	1,084	..	..	1,084	..	49	..	904	125	..	6	..	..	.	..	7	
..	..	..	..	741	15,386	..	6,771	5,547	..	..	..	..	15,386	..	..	.	..	..	2,032	..	
..	..	..	..	18	689	..	340	183	..	..	..	..	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	
..	..	..	.	171	6,649	452	114	6,339	..	105	2	668	632	892	4,273	66	11	..	294	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2,837	67,909	1,381	9,144	54.418	1	275	144	2,362	23,854	6,002	34,305	864	91	11	3,355	84	
..	..	..	..	11,716	591,627	45,929	26,242	551,193	3,780	8,828	1,624	15,701	100,583	103,411	338,801	11,205	6,916	778	22,916	1,065	

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by District Local Boards.						Managed by Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	65,989	..	..	35,667	16,055	1,17,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																		
Law	—3,740	..	..	14,275	2,028	12,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	18,545	2,544	21,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	48,136	..	..	7,422	..	55,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,10,385	..	..	75,909	20,627	2,06,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.																		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys—English	1,19,971	..	7,651	1,87,828	6,844	3,22,294	900	856	..	3,588	421	5,765	10,137	805	20,585	21,473	1,089	54,089
„ Girls—English	10,930	..	750	292	2,166	14,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	..	..	659
Total	1,30,901	..	8,401	1,88,120	9,010	3,36,432	900	856	..	3,588	421	5,765	10,137	805	21,244	21,473	1,089	54,698
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	3,223	..	1,977	1,458	..	6,658	3,62,625	6,33,815	..	1,25,435	3,618	11,25,493	1,04,442	38,464	1,61,243	72,552	1,963	3,78,664
„ Girls	1,959	..	120	11	195	2,285	7,434	24,335	..	..	51	31,820	24,840	5,925	36,748	1,277	1,010	69,800
Total	5,182	..	2,097	1,469	195	8,943	3,70,059	6,58,150	..	1,25,435	3,669	11,57,313	1,29,282	44,389	1,97,991	73,829	2,973	4,48,464
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	57,451	24,527	139	9	..	82,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	17,271	3,649	135	..	29	21,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	347	739	..	..	1,321
Schools of Art	32,781	..	..	3,563	6,417	42,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	30,638	749	..	1,589	120	33,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	964	..	..	..	6,133	7,097	6,500	4,441	..	148	4,059	15,148	423	810	1,867	..	178	3,278
Other Schools	48,167	..	2,500	2,195	455	53,315	500	839	..	..	1,774	3,113	..	..	300	..	..	300
Total	1,87,272	28,925	2,774	7,356	13,152	2,39,479	7,000	5,280	..	148	5,833	18,261	658	1,157	2,906	..	178	4,899
Buildings	22	2,000	..	..	..	2,022	9,892	74,977	..	..	3,923	88,792	..	..	8,013	..	26	8,039
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	15,364	..	..	..	..	15,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,386	2,000	..	..	..	17,386	9,892	74,977	..	..	3,923	88,792	..	..	8,013	..	26	8,039
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure on Public Instruction	4,49,126	30,925	13,272	2,72,854	42,984	8,09,161	3,87,851	7,39,263	..	1,29,171	13,846	12,70,131	1,40,077	46,351	2,30,154	95,302	4,216	5,16,100

—continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

INSTITUTIONS.																				
						Under Private Management.									Total expenditure from					
Maintained by Native States.						Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.							Unaided.							
Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	6	7a	7b	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,775	..	..	5,001	820	39,596	36,777	8,388	11,422	33,066	28,333	..	1,17,986	4,184	..	4,184	1,02,766	8,388	11,422	77,918	78,983	2,79,477
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—3,740	..	..	14,275	2,028	12,563
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,545	2,544	21,089
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,136	..	..	7,422	..	55,558
33,775	..	..	5,001	820	39,596	36,777	8,388	11,422	33,066	28,333	..	1,17,986	4,184	.	4,184	1,47,162	8,388	11,422	1,18,160	83,555	3,68,637
1,33,167	1,930	270	44,841	2,549	1,82,757	1,32,353	8,220	10,502	2,09,346	1,43,019	1,123	5,04,563	1,25,390	30,163	1,55,553	2,63,361	9,881	38,738	5,92,466	8,20,525	12,24,971
875	..	.	56	..	931	40,370	..	599	58,261	77,046	1,800	1,78,076	3,303	2,424	5,727	51,300	..	2,008	61,912	84,311	1,99,531
1,34,042	1,930	270	44,897	2,549	1,83,688	1,72,723	8,220	11,101	2,67,607	2,20,065	2,923	6,82,639	1,28,693	32,587	1,61,280	3,14,661	9,881	40,746	6,54,378	4,04,836	14,24,502
4,14,596	13,925	270	58,847	10,539	4,98,177	27,399	21,805	9,439	51,274	75,754	3,520	1,89,191	9,890	9,467	19,357	4,97,689	6,94,084	1,72,659	3,19,456	5,33,652	22,17,540
52,854	1,347	..	1	4,047	58,249	16,113	2,183	1,181	6,657	67,876	..	94,010	..	293	293	50,346	32,443	38 049	7,946	1,27,673	2,56,457
4,67,450	15,272	270	58,848	14,586	5,56,426	43,512	23,988	10,620	57,931	1,43,630	3,520	2,83,201	9,890	9,760	19,650	5,48,035	7,26,527	2,10,708	3,27,402	6,61,325	24,73,997
11,299	..	..	36	...	11,335	2,000	..	..	..	5,577	..	7,577	..	..	..	59,451	24,527	139	45	16,876	1,01,038
6,428	..	..	..	397	6,825	1,633	..	..	910	4,016	..	6,559	..	..	..	19,139	3,996	874	910	10,870	35,789
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,781	..	..	3,563	6,417	42,761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749	..	1,589	120	33,096
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	238	..	105	1,459	..	3,802	..	..	..	30,638	238	..	105	1,459	3,802
4,816	..	..	..	..	4,816	39,510	9,086	11,781	11,964	55,794	..	1,28,135	..	..	..	2,000	14,337	13,648	12,112	70,980	1,58,474
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	188	..	..	..	47,397	839	2,800	2,195	2,415	56,916
22,543	..	..	36	397	22,976	45,143	9,324	11,781	12,979	67,034	..	1,46,261	..	..	..	48,667	44,686	17,461	20,519	1,09,137	4,31,876
1,00,719	..	..	..	..	1,00,719	1,39,620	..	5,000	..	68,553	20,000	2,33,173	445	1,615	2,060	2,40,073	76,977	13,013	445	1,94,836	4,34,805
5,494	..	..	..	114	5,608	3,471	..	..	76	1,167	464	5,178	54	431	485	1,49,534	..	..	130	7,670	26,635
1,06,213	..	..	..	114	1,06,327	1,43,091	..	5,000	76	69,720	20,464	2,38,351	499	2,046	2,545	18,835	76,977	13,013	575	2,02,506	4,61,440
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,68,369					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	76,224	13,537	1,04,761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,393	..	..	..	..	47,393
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,204	1,808	258	14,024	39,289	2,52,583
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,800	..	..	1,583	11,480	19,863
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,810	..	..	..	5,748	13,558
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,245	1,637	40	3,494	15,950	28,366
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	587	852	..	6,386	7,942
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,297	3,707	754	..	3,847	10,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,620	..	..	..	13,257	21,877
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,92,486	7,739	1,904	95,325	1,09,494	5,06,948
7,64,023	17,202	540	1,08,782	18,466	9,09,013	4,41,246	49,920	49,924	3,71,659	5,28,782	26,907	14,68,438	1,43,266	44,393	1,87,659	17,10,786	8,74,198	2,95,254	12,16,359	15,70,853	56 67,450

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(5).—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1889-90.*

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
															Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys	Government	English	32	7,369	4,588	3	4,591	2,649	8	2,657	30	15	45	65	10	75	1	..	1	7,333	36	7,369
	Local Fund	English	20	423	..	..	..	422	1	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	1	423
	Municipal	English	72	2,932	542	..	542	2,376	..	2,376	4	..	4	9	..	9	1	..	1	2,932	..	2,932
	Native States	English	70	6,177	2,216	..	2,216	3,961	..	3,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,177	..	6,177
	Aided	English	102	14,907	4,711	60	4,771	6,034	90	6,124	1,493	118	1,611	2,085	242	2,327	55	19	74	14,378	529	14,907
	Unaided	English	55	6,942	3,018	..	3,018	3,817	15	3,832	10	1	11	45	34	79	1	1	2	6,891	51	6,942
	Total		351	38,750	15,075	63	15,138	19,259	114	19,373	1,537	134	1,671	2,204	286	2,490	58	20	78	38,133	617	38,750
For Girls	Government	English	2	81	..	16	16	..	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81
	Local Fund	English	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	English	2	37	..	..	..	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37
	Native States	English	1	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
	Aided	English	53	3,078	5	206	211	13	721	734	65	653	718	210	839	1,049	96	270	366	389	2,689	3,078
	Unaided	English	3	172	..	43	43	..	107	107	..	7	7	4	11	15	..	..	..	4	168	172
	Total		61	3,381	5	265	270	13	943	956	65	660	725	214	850	1,064	96	270	366	393	2,988	3,381
Total Secondary Schools			412	42,131	15,080	328	15,408	19,272	1,057	20,329	1,602	794	2,396	2,418	1,136	3,554	154	290	444	38,526	3,605	42,131
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys	Government		31	2,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	..	660	793	..	793	694	..	694	2,147	..	2,147
	Local Fund		4,116	219,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,462	468	63,930	79,795	2,698	82,493	63,393	9,505	72,898	2,06,650	12,671	219,321
	Municipal		524	62,949	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,740	48	22,788	23,907	328	24,235	14,989	937	15,926	61,636	1,313	62,949
	Native States		1,755	102,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,858	26	31,884	40,634	282	40,916	28,455	923	29,378	1,00,947	1,231	102,178
	Aided		1,305	50,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,170	121	8,291	16,181	425	16,606	22,985	2,940	25,925	47,336	3,486	50,822
	Unaided		83	3,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	664	9	673	1,556	45	1,601	822	159	981	3,042	213	3,255
	Total		7,814	440,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	127,554	672	128,226	162,866	3,778	166,644	131,338	14,464	145,802	421,758	18,914	440,672
For Girls	Government		3	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	166	166	..	70	70	..	281	281
	Local Fund		132	6,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	760	..	2,148	2,148	8	3,412	3,420	8	6,320	6,328
	Municipal		141	10,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,331	1,347	41	3,310	3,351	49	5,266	5,315	106	9,907	10,013
	Native States		170	10,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	1,432	..	3,466	3,466	..	5,511	5,511	..	10,409	10,409
	Aided		134	9,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	2,358	2,411	109	3,335	3,444	310	3,093	3,403	472	8,786	9,258
	Unaided		2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	22	..	34	34	2	54	56
	Total		582	36,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5,926	5,995	152	12,445	12,597	367	17,386	17,753	588	35,757	36,345
Total Primary Schools			8,396	477,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	127,623	6,598	134,221	163,018	16,223	179,241	131,705	31,850	163,555	422,346	54,671	477,017
Grand Total			8,808	519,148	15,080	328	15,408	19,272	1,057	20,329	129,225	7,392	136,617	165,436	17,359	182,795	131,859	32,140	163,999	460,872	58,276	519,148

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(6).—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
Arts Colleges.																				
1. Master of Arts	2	2	...	4	8	7	...	...	15	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts	4	4	...	8	135	83	...	...	218	66	39	...	...	105	1	...	1	19	6	78
3. B.Sc.	4	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
4. First B.A.	5	4	...	9	164	112	...	...	276	48	38	...	...	86	1	2	...	24	1	58
4. First B.Sc.	4	1	...	5	10	1	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4
4. Previous Examination ...	5	5	1	11	300	261	104	1	666	126	104	53	1	284	5	3	2	57	4	213
Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	80	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	5	...	17
Medicine—																				
1. M.D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	69	32	...	...	...	32	3	1	...	16	...	12
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54	24	...	...	...	24	2	2	...	12	...	8
4. First L.M. & S.	1	...	...	1	76	...	...	...	76	41	...	...	...	41	3	5	...	16	..	17
Engineering—																				
1. M.C.E.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. L.C.E.	1	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	43	20	...	...	...	20	2	1	...	3	...	14
4. Second L.C.E. ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	6
5. First L.C.E. (Old) ...	1	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35	13	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	3	...	9
6. „ „ (New) ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	9
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation ... Boys	33	29	19	81	842	461	229	1,303	2,835	366	189	54	121	730	12	16	6	83	14	599
Matriculation ... Girls	...	14	...	14	...	26	...	14	40	...	12	...	4	16	11	1	...	4	...	...
*Middle School Examination. Boys	195	1	20	216	933	4	108	...	1,045	312	1	36	...	2,077	...	...	...	...	14	335
*Middle School Examination. Girls	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	2
*Upper Primary Examination. Boys	857	94	217	1,168	5,107	376	1,537	...	7,020	2,174	57	611	...	12,661	...	15	1	...	179	2,647
*Upper Primary Examination. Girls	28	1	12	41	77	8	49	...	134	30	3	32	...	492	...	3	...	...	6	56
*Lower Primary Examination. Boys	1,233	197	377	1,807	11,356	1,045	3,213	...	15,614	5,477	232	1,613	...	30,489	...	64	4	1	727	6,526
*Lower Primary Examination. Girls	63	3	38	104	361	14	254	...	629	172	5	168	...	1,637	...	8	3	...	44	290
University School Final Examination. Boys	19	10	8	37	138	98	18	249	503	65	40	7	33	145	...	2	...	4	...	139
University School Final Examination. Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. 2nd Grade	80	14	22	66	366	120	120	339	945	223	46	40	92	401	...	...	...	...	9	392
Public Service Certificate Examination. 3rd Grade	702	27	76	805	2,492	194	302	1,233	4,221	893	59	41	285	1,278	...	1	...	1	54	1,222
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper / Lower	4	...	1	5	507	...	21	26	554	401	...	16	6	423	...	...	...	...	20	393
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper / Lower	3	2	1	6	109	20	8	...	137	92	6	6	...	104	6	11	1	...	4	82
3. School of Art Examination. 3rd Grade Drawing.	2	...	...	2	54	...	...	6	60	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
3. School of Art Examination. 2nd Grade Drawing.	31	6	1	38	212	15	2	2	231	51	2	...	1	54	...	5	1	2	...	46
3. School of Art Examination. 1st Grade Drawing.	60	16	8	84	1,265	207	48	13	1,533	294	68	15	8	385	7	6	4	16	13	339
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	108	...	...	...	108	79	...	...	...	79	1	6	1	3	2	66
5. Examination in Engineering	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	5
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Examination in Agriculture. College Class	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	7
7. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 2nd year.	3	1	...	4	11	1	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
7. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 1st year.	6	1	...	7	72	4	...	...	76	67	4	...	...	71	...	...	1	1	...	69

* The figures given in columns 2 to 16*f* against Middle School, Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations are incomplete except those shown in column 15.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1889-90.

Objects of expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													Total expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In institutions managed by District Local Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by			Total municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																													
Arts Colleges.					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,388	8,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,422	11,422	19,810
Secondary Schools.																													
For Boys (English)	20	423	386	314	900	856	..	3,588	421	5,765	..	805	8,220	9,881	72	2,932	2,827	2,314	10,137	20,585	805	21,473	1,039	54,039	7,651	..	10,502	38,738	48,619
For Girls (do.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	39	24	..	659	..	..	..	659	750	..	599	2,008	2,008
Total ..	20	423	386	314	900	856	..	3,588	421	5,765	..	805	8,220	9,881	74	2,969	2,866	2,338	10,137	21,244	805	21,473	1,039	54,698	8,401	..	11,101	40,746	50,627
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Primary Schools.*																													
For Boys	4,116	219,321	210,960	152,497	3,62,625	6,33,815	..	1,25,435	3,618	11,25,493	..	38,464	21,805	6,94,084	524	62,949	1,690	45,941	1,04,442	1,61,243	38,464	72,552	1,963	3,78,064	1,977	..	9,439	1,72,659	8,66,743
For Girls	132	6,328	6,050	3,679	7,434	24,335	..	..	51	31,820	..	5,925	2,183	32,448	141	10,013	9,487	5,789	24,840	36,748	5,925	1,277	1,010	69,800	129	..	1,181	38,049	70,492
Total ..	4,248	225,649	217 010	156,176	3,70,059	6,58,150	..	1,25,435	3,669	11,57,313	..	44,389	23,983	7,26,527	665	72,962	71,177	51,730	1,29,282	1,97,991	44,389	73,829	2,973	4,48,464	2,097	..	10,620	2,10,708	9,37,235
Schools for Special Instruction.																													
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,527	..	..	24,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	139	24,666
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,649	347	...	3,996	2	26	23	20	235	739	347	..	..	1,321	135	..	..	874	4,870
Medical Schools	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749	..	..	749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	238	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Industrial Schools	4	205	169	143	6,500	4,441	..	148	4,059	15,148	..	810	9,086	14,337	6	35	30	20	423	1,867	810	..	178	3,278	..	..	11,781	13,648	27,985
Other Schools	3	29	32	28	500	839	..	..	1,774	3,113	..	..	..	839	1	48	52	37	..	300	..	..	..	300	2,500	..	..	2,800	3,639
Total ..	7	234	201	171	7,000	5,280	..	148	5,833	18,261	28,925	1,157	9,324	44,686	9	109	105	77	658	2,906	1,157	...	178	4,899	2,774	..	11,781	17,461	62,147
Buildings	..	..	..	..	9,892	74,977	..	..	3,923	88,792	2,000	..	..	76,977	..	...	..	..	..	8,013	..	..	26	8,039	..	..	5,000	13,013	89,990
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	9,892	74,977	..	..	3,923	88,792	2,000	..	..	76,977	..	..	..	..	..	8,013	..	..	26	8,039	..	..	5,000	13,013	89,990
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	2,066
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,677
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852	1,439
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754	4,461
Miscellaneous	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,904	9,643
Grand Total ..	4,275	226,306	217,597	156,661	3,87,851	7,39,263	..	129,171	13,846	12,70,131	30,925	46,351	49,920	8,74,198	748	76,040	74,148	54,145	1,40,077	2,30,154	46,351	95,302	4,216	5,16,100	13,272	..	49,924	2,95,254	11,69,452

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(8).—Distribution of the Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to its administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Area in square Miles.	Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890.	Increase and Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Pupils. Increase.	Pupils. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognized by the Department shown in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of Pupils in such Schools.	Percentage of total Pupils in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average number of Square Miles to each village with a School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay	22	1	773,196	227	29,318	...	4	255	...	184	12,724	5·4	1	22
Poona District	5,348	1,185	900,621	469	27,343	11	...	1,537	...	64	1,436	3·2	271	19
Sátára do.	4,988	1,343	1,062,35	307	19,529	...	3	457	...	190	3,136	2·1	343	14
Sholápur do.	4,531	713	583,411	270	12,945	...	...	680	...	16	286	2·3	204	22
Ahmednagar do.	6,666	1,334	751,228	429	17,019	...	22	...	280	87	2,024	2·5	330	20
Násik do.	5,940	1,633	781,206	315	16,749	...	10	674	...	37	1,202	2·3	232	25
Khándesh do.	9,944	2,683	1,237,231	461	25,914	...	1	515	...	97	1,781	2·2	442	22
Total ...	37,417	8,891	5,316,047	2,251	119,499	11	36	3,863	280	491	9,865	2·4	1,822	20
Akalkot State	498	105	58,040	30	1,644	...	1	...	45	...	...	2·8	24	20
Sátára Agency	844	143	117,318	51	1,769	...	1	55	...	13	198	1·7	48	17
Bhor State	1,491	477	145,876	33	1,163	2	...	104	...	5	184	·9	31	48
Khándesh Agency	800	158	26,374	...	...	...	3	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,633	883	347,608	114	4,576	2	5	159	107	18	382	1·4	103	34
Total, Central Division ...	41,072	9,775	6,436,851	2,592	153,393	13	45	4,277	387	693	22,971	2·7	1,926	21
Northern Division.														
Surat District	1,662	782	614,198	343	24,140	...	17	193	...	105	3,980	4·6	279	6
Broach do.	1,453	405	3:6,930	284	16,751	...	3	119	...	14	545	5·2	223	6
Kaira do.	1,609	581	804,800	281	25,433	...	15	...	1,228	28	553	3·2	233	7
Ahmedabad do.	3,821	863	856,324	275	22,022	2	...	930	...	105	4,472	3·0	211	18
Panch Mahals do.	1,613	675	255,479	101	5,611	...	4	81	...	20	801	2·5	80	20
Camp Baroda	1	1	4,624	4	123	...	...	...	61	...	...	2·6	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	4,546	2	106	...	...	...	9	4	211	6·9	1	5
Thána District	4,243	2,101	903,548	256	15,6:9	...	10	...	337	153	2,183	1·9	186	23
Abu	...	...	...	5	182	5	...	182	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	14,407	5,408	3,775,449	1,551	110,007	7	49	1,505	1,635	429	12,745	3·2	1,216	12
Káthiáwár Agency	20,559	4,168	2,343,899	886	54,365	27	...	1,771	...	85	4,865	2·6	671	31
Rewa Kántha do.	4,935	1,156	549,892	113	7,501	6	...	230	...	22	552	1·4	110	45
Cutch State	6,500	897	512,084	123	7,140	...	...	...	21	104	4,167	2·2	136	48
Surat Agency	1,220	379	151,132	43	2,218	10	...	293	...	7	108	1·5	34	36
Cambay do.	350	85	86,074	11	1,295	2	...	51	...	9	550	2·1	6	58
Mahi Kántha do.	11,749	1,816	517,485	101	6,286	3	...	19	...	25	514	1·2	111	99
Pálanpur do.	8,000	1,108	576,478	45	3,176	2	...	265	...	52	1,298	0·7	42	191
Baroda State	...	...	...	5	661	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	3	...
Jawhár do.	534	116	48,556	10	234	...	1	15	...	...	...	0·4	8	67
Ahmedabad Agency	...	...	...	2	52	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	53,147	9,725	4,785,600	1,339	82,828	50	1	2,742	21	304	12,054	1·9	1,123	47
Total, Northern Division ...	67,554	15,133	8,561,049	2,890	192,835	57	50	4,247	1,656	733	24,799	2·5	2,339	28
Southern Division.														
Belgaum District	4,657	1,077	864,014	330	19,853	...	2	84	...	53	1,073	2·4	305	15
Dhárwár do.	4,535	1,285	882,907	519	29,057	...	5	1	...	93	1,665	3·4	463	9
Bijápur do.	5,757	1,141	638,493	311	14,800	12	...	1,097	...	83	1,089	2·4	339	16
Kánara do.	3,911	1,109	421,840	206	12,126	...	4	...	1,020	40	652	3·	208	18
Ratnágiri do.	3,922	1,297	997,090	258	16,832	12	...	181	...	241	3,729	2·	386	10
Kolába do.	1,864	1,351	482,830	177	9,170	2	...	...	80	59	1,043	2·	227	8
Total ...	24,646	7,260	4,287,174	1,801	101,838	26	11	1,363	1,100	569	9,251	2·5	1,928	12
Kolhápur State	2,816	1,061	800,189	239	14,518	9	...	658	...	121	1,176	1·9	246	11
Southern Marátha States ...	2,734	652	523,703	238	14,0:0	...	15	606	...	84	1,648	2·9	203	13
Savanúr State	70	24	14,763	8	401	2	...	6	...	4	71	3·1	9	7
Jath and Daphlápur States...	884	180	49,486	29	937	...	...	2	...	5	56	2·	30	29
Sávantvádi State	900	226	174,433	100	4,476	11	...	376	...	34	393	2·7	120	7
Janjíra State	325	226	76,361	43	2,150	1	...	71	...	15	233	3·1	39	8
Total ...	7,729	2,369	1,638,935	657	36,532	23	5	1,719	...	263	3,577	2·4	647	11
Total, Southern Division ...	32,375	9,629	5,926,109	2,458	138,370	49	16	3,082	1,100	832	12,828	2·5	2,575	12
Sind.														
Karáchi District	14,120	746	478,688	218	10,033	79	...	2,040	...	120	1,549	2·4	237	60
Hyderabad do.	9,0 0	1,137	754,624	242	10,876	23	...	1,441	...	110	1,635	1·6	263	34
Thar and Párkar District ...	12,729	73	203,344	48	2,074	14	...	166	...	7	93	1·0	45	282
Shikárpur do. ...	9,629	1,147	852,986	335	12,755	72	...	2,099	...	278	3,309	1·9	560	17
Upper Sind Frontier do. ...	2,759	201	124,181	56	1,710	5	...	238	...	64	725	1·9	114	24
Total, Sind ...	48,267	3,304	2,413,823	899	37,448	193	...	6,184	...	579	7,311	1·8	1,219	40
Aden	65	5	34,860	40	1,672	36	...	1,319	...	...	...	4·7	...	...
Total, British Districts ...	124,824	24,869	16,600,549	6,769	399,783	273	100	14,489	3,015	2,252	51,896	2·7	6,186	20
Total, Native States ...	64,509	12,977	6,772,143	2,110	123,936	75	11	4,620	128	585	16,013	2·0	1,873	34
Grand Total ...	189,333	37,846	23,372,692	8,879	523,718	348	111	19,109	3,143	2,837	67,909	2·5	8,059	23

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.		Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.												Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Kánarese.	Brij.	Márvádi.	Telagu.	Gurumukhi.	Afgháni.	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindi.	Arabic-Sindi.	Arvi.	Sanskrit.	Mágadhi.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.		
Original Works...	145	1	334	626	30	25	...	1	2	1	1	46	5	12	1	17	...	4	7	...	71	1,329
Translations ...	7	...	38	71	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	116	261
Republications ...	27	...	111	64	25	7	2	4	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	100	1	8	7	3	37	410
Total ...	179	1	483	761	68	38	2	5	2	1	1	62	5	17	1	118	1	13	15	3	224	2,000
Total ...	180		1,446													150					224	2,000

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1889.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	2	64	1	1	
2	Biography	2	18	...	...	
3	Drama	...	105	3	5	
4	Fiction	2	107	3	...	
5	History	5	33	2	5	
6	Language	10	72	10	69	
7	Law	9	16	...	...	
8	Medicine	2	15	3	23	
9	Miscellaneous	122	510	33	33	
10	Poetry	2	346	46	27	
11	Politics	1	6	...	...	
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	5	49	11	25	
13	Religion	1	37	35	35	
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	10	20	1	1	
15	Science (Natural and other)	6	48	2	...	
16	Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	180	1,446	150	224	2,000
1	Original Works	146	1,084	28	71	
2	Translations	7	135	3	116	
3	Republications	27	227	119	37	
	Total ...	180	1,446	150	224	2,000
1	Educational Works	29	175	11	66	
2	Non-educational Works	151	1,271	139	158	
	Total ...	180	1,446	150	224	2,000

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City.					
Pársi Bázár Street.	The National Printing Press.	Ibrahim and Alibhai ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Standard Printing Press.	Jehangir B. Karani ...	The Pársi Tikákár and Pakhwadiáni Maza, fortnightly.	The Dnyán Wardhak, monthly; the Wárta Sangraha, monthly.	
Hornby Road ...	The Kaisar-i-Hind Steam Press.	Framji C. Metha ...	The Kaisar-i-Hind, weekly	The Stri Mitra or the Lady's Companion, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Voice of India Printing Press.	Behrámji M. Malbari ...	The Indian Spectator and Voice of India, weekly.	Nil.	
Bank Street ...	The Advocate of India Steam Press.	J. B. Marzban ...	The Advocate of India, daily.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Jam-i-Jamshed Steam Press.	Ditto ...	The Jam-e-Jamshed, daily; the Gap-Sap, fortnightly	Annual Calendar or Panchang.	
Bázár Gate Street.	The Satyavakta Printing Press.	Keshavlal Hari Vithaldas .	The Satyavakta, weekly...	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Commercial Press ...	Dosabhai Edalji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Eastern Printing Press.	Mahomed Gulam Husein...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Gujaráti Printing Press.	Itcharam Suryaram ..	The Gujaráti, weekly ...	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Framji	Nil.	Nil.	
Boráh Bázár Street.	The Fort Printing Press...	Tehmuras Dinshaji Anklesaria.	Nil.	The Fursad or the Leisure Hour, monthly; the Temperance and Social Purity Advocate, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Akhbár-i-Sowdágar, Samáchar Darpan and Bombay Chábuk Press.	Kavasji Dadabhai ...	The Akhbár-i-Sowdágar, Samáchar Darpan and Bombay Chábuk, daily.	The Akhbár-i-Sowdágar's Gujaráti Calendar, annually.	
Tamarind Lane...	The Commercial Reporter's Press.	Gustadji Nasarwanji Reporter.	The Daily Commercial Report and the Daily Seed Reporter.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Apollo Printing Works.	A. C. D'Souza	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Manekji Hosangji and Sons.	Nil.	Nil.	
Military Square .	The Hebrew and English Press.	E. S. David	Nil.	The Students' Friend, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Albert Printing Works.	Juquin D'Souza	Nil.	Nil.	
Apollo Street ...	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press.	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press Company, Limited.	The Satya Mitra, weekly.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Caxton Printing Works.	G. Claridge	The English Mail, weekly; The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Advocate, fortnightly.	The Indian Standard, monthly; Cook's Oriental Travellers' Gazette, monthly; the G. I. P. Railway Guide, quarterly.	
Ditto ...	The Government Postal Press.	Government	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Salvation Army Press.	F. DeLatour Buth Tucker.	The Indian War Cry, weekly.	Nil.	
Custom House Road.	The Government Central Press.	The Government of Bombay.	The Bombay Government Gazette, weekly.	The Bombay Civil List (quarterly); the History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, annually; the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, monthly; the Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment, half-yearly.	
Ditto ...	The Bombay East-Indian Printing Press.	Messrs. John Boccaro, Francis Valladares and four others.	The Bombay East-Indian, weekly.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Bombay Circulating Library Printing Press.	J. J. DeSilva	The O'Portuguez Britannico, weekly.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency; including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Forbes Street ...	The Oriental Printing Press.	Khalfanbhai Damani ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Fort, Old Modykhána.	The Bombay Merchants' Press.	Barjorji Hormasji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Esplanade Road .	The Bombay Gazette Press	Grattan Geary	The Bombay Gazette, daily; the Bombay Gazette Bi-weekly ; the Bombay Gazette Weekly Budget, the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, weekly.	Indian Travellers' Guide, monthly ; Maclean's Guide to Bombay, yearly ; the Methodist Record, monthly.	
Meadow Street...	The Examiner Press ...	The Very Reverend Tho. Dalhoff, S.J., Administrator Apostolic of Bombay.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner, weekly.	The Pastoral Gazette, monthly ; the Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart, monthly.	
Hummum Street ,	The Industrial Press ...	Barjorji Kharshedji Pavri.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Street.	The Daftar Ashkara Press.	Behrámji Fardunji and Co.	The Rást Goftár and Satya Prakásh, weekly.	The Nur-i-Ilam, monthly; the Stri Bodh, monthly.	
Elphinstone Circle.	The Times of India Steam Press.	Curwen, Kane and Co. ...	The Times of India (Daily Edition) ; the Times of India Bi-Weekly Edition ; the Times of India Overland Summary, the Times of India weekly Edition, the Bombay Exchange Price Current, weekly.	The Times of India Calendar and Directory, Large and Small Editions, annually ; the Indian A. B. C. Railway Guide, monthly.	
Dalal Street ...	The Eagle Printing Press.	Dadabhai Bomanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Pilot Street ...	The Gloster Regimental Printing Press.	Colonel H. Collingwood ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Church Gate Street.	The Agent's Office Press, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Nil.	Nil.	
Frere Road ...	The Bombay Samáchár Press.	Manekji Barjorji Minocher Homji.	The Bombay Samáchár, daily ; the Loke Mitra, bi-weekly ; the Hindi Panch, weekly.	The Vidya Mitra, monthly ; Pickings from the Hindi Panch, monthly.	
Bake House Lane.	The A. P. Cortez and Company's Litho. Press.	A. P. Cortez	Nil.	Nil.	
Mayo Road ...	The High Court Printing Press.	Government	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Secretariat Printing Press.	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	
2nd Don Tád Street.	The Fateh-ul-Karim's Press.	K. Abdulkarim and K. Rahmatulla.	Nil.	Nil.	
Samuel Street ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Tandel Street ...	The Datta Prasád Press ...	Ramji Mahadu and Ganpat Umáji.	The Jouhar, weekly ...	Nil.	
Nishánpáda ...	The Gulám Husein Press .	Aládin Gulám Husein ...	Nil.	The Fuzayli Murtazivi and the Shamshir-i-Hydari, monthly.	
Umarkhádi Pákhádi.	The Raghunáth Krishnáji Printing Press.	Raghunáth Krishnáji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Surat Street, Mándvi.	The Anglo-Jewish and Vernacular Press.	Haskel Bábáji	Nil.	Nil.	
Dongri Street ...	The Thákarsi Govindji Press.	Thákarsi Govindji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Jambli Street.	The Ganpat Krishnáji Press.	Atmárám Kánoba ...	Nil.	The Vividha Dnyán Vistár, monthly.	
Bhájipála Street .	The Royal Printing Press.	Yusufali Abdul Tyab ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhendi Bázár ...	The Rájyabhakta Printing Press.	Kálidás Sákalchand ...	The Rájyabhakta and Swadharma Nishta, weekly.	The Amrit Bázár.	
Ditto ...	The Kasid-i-Mumbai Press	Munshi Gulam Husein ...	The Kasid-i-Mumbai (tri-weekly).	Nil.	
Old Nágpáda ...	The Joint Stock Printing Press.	Bálkrishna Náráyan Pewekar.	Nil.	Nil.	
Abdul Rahmán Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Mahomed Ali Dawoodkhán.	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Dhobi Taláo ...	The Union Press	Nánábhái Rastamji Ránina.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Bombay Vartmán Press.	Mancharji Hosangji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Reports; The Epitome of the Daily Commercial Sales Report, weekly.	Nil.	
Hanumán Lane ...	The Náráyan Bhikshet Press.	Náráyan Bhikshet ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Bápu Harshet Dewlekar Press.	Dhondu Bábáji Dewlekarshet.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Sakhárám Bhikshet Press.	Ganpat Sakhárámshet ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Bápu Sadáshivshet Press.	Moreshvar Bápushet ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kálbádevi Road.	The Dnyán Ságar Press ...	Pandit Shridhar Sheolál...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ..	The Hindustán Printing Press.	Moreshwar Harischandra Joshi.	Nil.	The Ánand Ságar, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Imperial Press ...	Frámji Nowroji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Aryan Tract Book and Depôt Press.	Bábáji Ganpat Pinglay ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kolbhat Lane ...	The Ripon Printing Press.	Bomanji Jamshedji Mistri and Ardesir Frámji Solon.	Nil.	The Gul Afshán and Vartamála, monthly.	
Kolbhat Street...	The Nirnaya Ságar Press.	Jávji Dádáji	The Dnyánodaya, weekly.	The Bálbodha Kávyamála, the Bálbodha Kávyasangraha, and the Bálbodha Yogavásishta, monthly.	
Girgaon Road ...	The Tatva Vivechak Press.	Tukárám Tátia	Nil.	Nil.	
Dádishet's Agiary Road.	The Family Printing Press.	Báláji K. Raghunáthji ...	The Vártáhar, weekly ...	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Vishva Mitra Press ...	Bháskar Sundar	Nil.	Nil.	
Cavel Street ...	The Nichol's Printing Press.	Nicholas DeAlmeida ...	The Horas Vagas, weekly.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Karnátak Printing Press.	Mangesh Shántáppa Nádkarni.	The Kanada Suvarte, weekly.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Anglo Lusitano Press.	L. Mascarenhas	O Anglo-Lusitano, weekly	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Portuguese Printing Press.	E. D'Souza...	Nil.	The Udenteche Satok, monthly.	
Kávasji Patel Tank Road.	The Indu Prakásh Press...	Sakhárám Parashrám Pandit.	The Indu Prakásh, weekly.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Govardhan Mudrálaya Press.	Gulábdás Karsondás ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Advertiser Press ..	Frámji Kávasji Gotla ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Bhánu Prakásh Press.	Govind Gopál Andhári ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	The Pársi Printing Press.	Dhanbai Pálanji	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Dnyán Darpan Press.	Máhádeo Gopál Shástri ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Hanumán Lane.	The Gopál Náráyan and Co.'s Press.	Vináyak Náráyan... ...	Nil.	The Grantha Ratnamála, monthly.	
Masjid Street ...	The Matbeh-i-Makhdumi Press.	Shaik Dáwud Shaik Mahomed.	The Kashful Akhbar, weekly.	Nil.	
Fálkland Road ...	The Shri Venkateshvar Press.	Ganga Vishnu Shri Krishnadás.	Nil.	Nil.	
1st Bhoiwáda Road.	The Shri Narayan Press...	Náráyan Kánji	Nil.	Nil.	
Kiká Street ...	The Svadesh Prakásh Press.	Ganpat Lakshman ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ghogári Mohalla.	The Matbeh-i-Hasin Press.	Moulvi Mahomed Siddick.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mádhavshet Oart.	The Dnyán Mitra Press ...	NárávanVásudeo Ghumre.	Nil.	Nil.	
Chindi Bázár ...	The Alvi Press	Talibali Samsuddin Najim.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharamsi Street.	The Matbeh-i-HasinPress.	Abdul Hussein	Nil.	Nil.	
Duncan Road ...	The Victoria Chitra Press.	Vasanji Sundardás ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Chitra Prabha Press	Náráyan Rámji	Nil.	Nil.	
Thákurdwár Road.	The Telagu Mitra Press...	Bálárám Narsu	Nil.	The Hunnarottejak, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Árya Sevak Press ...	Ganesh Máhádeo Jánorkar.	Nil.	The Shrimat Bhágvatárth Darshan, monthly.	
Girgaon, Portuguese Church Lane.	The Devare Printing Press.	Bálkrishna Keroba Devaré	Nil.	The Sádhvi and The Teacher, monthly.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. (a) Newspapers.	Publications thereat. (b) Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Girgaon, Portuguese Church Lane.	The Hari Vardha Press ..	Bábáji Anant	Nil.	The Hari Vardha, monthly ; the Shri Mayur Kavi, monthly; the Samartha Rámdás, monthly.	
Grant Road ...	The Anglo-Vernacular Press and Bombay Guardian Printing Works.	Alfred Stace Dyer ...	The Bombay Guardian, weekly.	The Banner of Asia, monthly ; the Indian Watchman, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Persevering Printing Press.	Rámchandra Bábáji Powár	Nil.	Nil.	
Kándevádi ...	The Jagdishvar Press ...	Náráyan Rámchandra Sohani.	Nil.	The Kutumb Sikshak, monthly ; The Arya Bhishak, monthly.	
Ditto ...	The Chitra Prakásh Press.	Dhondi Rámji	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Shri Kalpataru Press .	Mahádeo Bhowáni ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kándevádi Lane.	The Indian Printing Press.	Sadánand Bálkrishna ...	The Pandit or The Military Instructor, weekly ; the Bombay Commercial Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	The Vyápárottejak, monthly ; the Daivadnya Samáchár, monthly ; the Sárvajanik, monthly ; the Vámanigrantha, monthly ; the Social Reform Series, monthly.	
Girgaon Road ...	The Bombay City Press ...	Krishnáji Bhikáji and Lakshman Anant.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto ...	The Subodh Prakásh Press.	Moro Vithal Válvekar ...	The Subodha Patrika, weekly.	The Arya Samudáya, monthly; the Grihini, monthly; the Priyamvada, monthly ; the Arya Dharma Prakásh, monthly ; the Bálsubodha, monthly.	
Girgaon Back Road.	The Native Opinion Press.	Hari Mahádeo Paránjpe ...	The Native Opinion, bi-weekly.	Nil.	
Khetwádi 5th Lane.	The Minerva Printing Press.	Shámráo Ranchhod Rávji .	The Prabhákar, daily ...	Nil.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	The Svadesh Mitra Press...	Náráyan Lakshman Mhádik.	Nil.	Nil.	
2nd Carpenter Street.	The Mázgaon Printing Press.	Ganpat Bábul Timble ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Love Lane ...	The Vishwachakshu Press.	Náráyan Rámshet ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Byculla ...	The Education Society's Press.	T. B. Kirkham, Editor ...	Nil.	The Bombay Educational Record, monthly.	
		Reverend J. H. Lord ...		The Bombay Diocesan Record, quarterly.	
		Messrs. Temple and Fleet.		The Indian Antiquary, monthly.	
		H. M. Phipson, Editor ...		The Journal of the Anthropological Society, quarterly.	
		Ditto ...		The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, quarterly.	
		William Gunctileke of Ceylon.		The Orientalist, every two months.	
		Hugh Neville of Ceylon ...		The Taprobanian, every two months.	
		American Mission ...		The Bálbodh Mewa, monthly.	
		Bombay Education Society's Press.		The Bombay Army List, monthly.	
		Barjorji Nasarwánji Bilimoria.		The Family Magazine, monthly.	
Byculla, Parel Road.	The Ashkenazi Press ...	S. H. Benjamin	Nil.	Nil.	
Haines Road, Byculla.	The Dinbandhu Press ...	Náráyan Megháji Lokhande.	The Dinbandhu, weekly...	Nil.	
Gilder Street ...	The Esperance and Co.'s Steam Lithographic Press.	Jehángir Nowroji	Nil.	Nil.	
Grant Road, Two Tanks.	The Mahomedi Press ...	Alibhái Sharafali	Nil.	Nil.	
Kámátipura 5th Lane.	The Gowri Man Mohan Press.	Vithal Bálkrishna Pensey.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ditto. ...	The Sabdári Press ...	Shaik Nurudin Jiva Khán.	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3.	4		5
Bombay City—concluded.					
Kámátípura 13th Lane.	The Chakravartini Printing Press.	Lakshman Panji	Nil.	Nil.	
Ripon Road ...	The Rooz Afzun Press ...	Bisan Swarup	Nil.	Nil.	
Arthur Road ...	The Shrikrushna Satya Prasád Press	Makund Mahádeo ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Lálbág, Parel ...	The J. N. Petit Pársi Orphanage Captain Printing Press.	J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.	Nil.	Nil.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Times Press .	Kálidás Sankalchand ...	Ahmedabad Times, weekly.	Indian Law Report, monthly.	
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchorlál Gangárám ...	Nil.	Dnán Sudha, fortnightly; Gujarát Shálápatra, Saurástra Darpan, Madhukar, monthly.	
	Ahmedabad Samáchár ...	Lalubhái Surchand ...	Nil.	Nil.	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Hitechhu	Jeysing Mulji	Hitechhu, weekly... ...	Vedárth Yatna, monthly.	
	Samsher Báhádur... ...	Saváibhái Ráichand ...	Samsher Báhádur, weekly.	Shri Mali Shubhechhak, monthly.	
	Victoria Press	Chhaganlál Umed... ...	Nyáya Darshak	.....	Miscellaneous job-work.
	Satya Prakásh	Bulákhi Nárandás ..	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Union Press	Ghelábhái Narsidás ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Lallu Keval	Lallu Keval	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Kilábhái Kasandás ...	Kilábhái Kasandás ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Prajámata Press	Chunilál Harivalav ...	Prajámata, weekly ...	.....	Do.
	Gujarát Gazette Press ...	Chhaganlál Girdharlál ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Aryodaya Press	Ranchod Khushál,,, ...	Nil.	Másik Sár Sangraha, Kalavni, Budhi Prakásh, Modh Brahmanduáti Subhachhak, monthly; Práchin Kávya and Bhárti Bhushan, quarterly.	
	Jangi Pokár	Chhaganlál Bápuji ...	Jangi Pokár, monthly ...	.....	Job-work.
	Hindustán	Vanmáli Ladhabhái ...	Hindustán, weekly ...	.....	Do.
	Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.	Nathubhái Ratanchand ...	Nil.	Jain Dharma Prakásh Swadesh Vatsal, Mahakál, monthly.	
Kaira	Satya Ságar Press ...	Ranchodlál Khusháldás...	.....	Kheda Khetiwádi Patra, monthly journal.	
	Gujarát Printing Press ...	Chaturbhái Shankarbhái...	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous books, &c.
	Swadesh Bandhu	Desái Máneklál Khusháldás.	Khambhát Gazette and Swadesh Bandhu, weekly.	.....	
	Vidyotejak Press	Desái Manilál Bháilál ...	.....	Viashnav Patrika, monthly journal.	
	Borsad Samáchár Press ...	Joshi Dáda Bechar ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Rájárám Press	Manilál Rájárám	Umreth Samáchár, weekly.	.....	
	Khedá Vartmán Press ...	Kándas Fulchand ...	Kheda Vartmán, weekly .	.....	
	Khambhát Samáchár Press.	Manishankar Krishnashankar.	Khambhát Samáchár, weekly.	.. ...	
	Chandra Prakásh Press ...	Mansukh Lalu	.....	.....	Ceased publication.
	Vidya Ságar Press ...	Harjivan Purshotam ...	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.
Panch Mahals. ...	Rewa Kántha Samáchár Press at Godhra.	Mathur Dwárkádás ...	.....	.....	
	Dohad Sila Press ...	Shivlál Kálidás	Chakravák	.....	
	Satyodaya Press	Gopáldás Bhagvándás ...	Satyodaya	.....	
Broach	Prince of Wales Press ..	Ardesar Dinsháji Gándhi...	Broach Samáchár... ...	.....	
	Dnyánodaya Printing Press.	Ichhálál Amratlál... ...	.....	.....	
	Narbada Printing Press...	Rangildás Gopáldás Surti.	Dinmani	.....	
	Victoria Printing Press ...	Bomanji Dinsháji Kelávála.	Broach Mitra	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency; including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—concluded.					
Surat	Mission Press	Rev. Mr. Shilledy ...	.....	Satyodaya, monthly ...	Does miscellaneous work.
	Prabhákar Press	Dalpatrám Gopáldás ...	.....	.....	Closed, having been destroyed in the great fire of 1889.
	Victoria Press	Manchhárám Ghelábhái...	Gujarát Mitra and Deshi Mitra, weekly.	Nityánand, monthly ...	The periodical "Nityánand" has been discontinued from 1st July 1890. Does miscellaneous work.
	Khodábakhash Press ...	Mancherji Jamsedji ...	.....	Masik Majah and Ajab, monthly.	Does miscellaneous work.
	Akhbár Press	Narotamdás Govindrám for Mervánji Hormasji, the heir of the deceased Barjorji Aspandiárji.	Surat Akhbár, weekly ...	.....	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press ...	Bhagvándás Lalubhái ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Surat City Central Press .	Kesarji Rughnáthji ...	Chandra Prakásh, weekly.	.....	Sold to Késhidás Bhagvándás. It does not work at present. The publication of the newspaper "Chandra Prakásh" has been discontinued.
	Sodágar Press	Nagindás Dáyábhái ..	Surya Prakásh, weekly ...	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Police Line Press	Government	.....	.....	Transferred to the Inspector-General of Police.
	Ambika Press	Bhavánishankar Ravishankar.	Praja Mitra, weekly ...	.....	The publication of the newspaper "Praja Mitra" has been discontinued. It does not work at present.
	Survey Press	Government	.....	.....	It does not now exist.
	New Sodágar Press ...	Dulabhrám Manchhárám .	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Gujarát Standard Press ...	Mulshankar Jeshankar ...	Gujarát Darpan, bi-weekly.	Manranjan, monthly ...	The publication of the periodical "Manranjan" has been discontinued. The press is sold to Hormasji Jamsedji.
	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Gangárám Atmárám ..	.....	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
Thána	Arunodaya...	Káshináth Vishnu Phadké.	Arunodaya newspaper ...	.....	550 copies, published every Sunday.
	Suryodaya...	Gopál Govind Dábak ...	Suryodaya	.....	290 copies, published every Monday.
			Hindu Panch	.....	700 copies, published every Thursday.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division.					
Násik	Gangálahari	Vishnu Janárdhan Thakár.	Gangálahari	.....	
	Násik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kále ...	Násik Vritta	.....	
	Rághav Bhushan	Gulab Bhagirath Káwshalya.	Rághav Bhushan	.....	
Khándesh ...	Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Bháu Ganesh Báhálkar ...	Khándesh Vaibhav, weekly.	.....	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	Aryávarta	Vithal Laxman Upásni ...	Aryávarta, weekly ...	.....	
	Shrimat Jagatguru ...	Gopál Annáji	Prabodh Chandrika, do.	.....	
	Chitragupta	Balvant Rávji Shindikar .	Chitragupta do.	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	Nyáya Sindhu	Dáji Chimnáji Kukde ...	Nyáya Sindhu	.....	170 copies published every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samáchár	Abána Linguji ...	Nagar Samáchár	.....	150 copies published every Saturday evening.
	Jagadádársha	Káshináth Bahirao Limaye.	Jagadádarsha	.....	309 copies published every Sunday morning.
	Bálájí	Lakhmichand Jayachand .	.....	.....	Used only for printing jobwork, such as advertisements, &c.
Poona	Dnyán Prakásh	Shridhar Vishnu Ránade .	Dnyán Prakásh	.....	Books and almanacs are also printed.
	Dnyán Chakshu	Bháu Govind Sápkar ...	Dnyán Chakshu	.....	Do.
	Shri Shiváji	Krishnáji Bapuji Mánde...	Shri Shiváji	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vishvanáth Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav	.....	
	Arya Bhushan	Hari Náráyen Gokhle ...	Marátha and Kesari ...	.....	Monthly magazines and printing of all sorts.
	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality.	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shála Press ...	Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar.	.....	.....	Pictures, Maráthi books, &c.
	Datta Prasárak Press ...	Vináyak Vithal	.....	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Vritta Prakásh	Balvant, son of deceased Náro Appáji Godbole.	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi Prakásh	Pándurang Vithal Ránade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagadhitechhu Press ...	Rávji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	Jagadhitechhu	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press ...	Ganpatráo Hari Khándekar.	.....	.....	Law books only.
	Vividh Chitrakala Press...	Ganu bin Vithu Gáikvád.	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Police Press	Government	.....	.....	Forms and Circulars in connection with Police work.
	Vedánt Prakásh Press ...	Káshináth Mahádeo Thate.	.....	.....	Books and almanacs, &c.
	Granth Vardhak Press ...	Rango Rámchandra ...	Nairi Azam (Urdu paper).	.....	Maráthi books, almanacs and religious Pothis, &c.
	Sujanya Mitra	Dámodar Vináyak Áthawle.	Gadári	.....	Maráthi books and Pothis.
	Nutan Chitrodaya Press...	Sadoba Limbáji	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Árya Prakásh Press ...	Rámji Sadoba and Bálájí Sadoba.	.....	.....	All kinds of printing works.
	Amba Prasád Press ...	Náráyan Ambáji	Din Mitra and Ambálahari	.....	Books, &c.
	Rája Hausa Press ...	Prabhákar Balvant ...	Dnyánark	.....	Do.

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B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*contd.* ...	Shri Shetkari Press ...	Ganesh Náráyan Ghotáwdekar.	.....	.....	Agricultural books.
	A'nandáshram Press ...	Mahádeo Chimnáji Apte...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Suvidya Prakásh Press ...	Eknáth Mahádeo Bhaleráo	.....	... ..	Do.
	Á'rya Vijaya Press ...	Dámodar Laxuman Divakar.	Sudhárak	.....	Job-work.
	Novelty Press	Krishnáji Vásudeo ...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Nyáyáshraya Press ...	Trimbakráo Náráyan Rájmáchikar.	.. ... .	.....	Do.
	Dhanwantri Press ...	Chinto Gopál Patwardhan.	.....	.. ...	Do.
	Chitrakala Press	Ganesh Moreshwar Sinnarkar.	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Shri Datta Sanvastur ...	Shivrám Dinkar Ghárpure	Hunner Uttejak	.....	Job-work.
	Suddharma Prakásh ...	Sháháji Pratápsing Mahárráj.	Brahma Patrika	.....	Do.
	Bhámini Prakásh... ...	Chimábái kom Laxuman .	Bhámini Prakásh	... ..	Do.
	Branch Boodhi Prakásh Press.	Vishvanáth Pándurang Ránade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Poona Observer	Rastomji Dádábhái ...	Poona Observer and Civil and Military Journal.	.....	Daily paper, books, &c.
	Deccan Herald	Sorábji Jehángirji ...	Deccan Herald	.....	
	Photozincographic Press...	Government	.....	.....	Photozincographic work, maps, plans and drawings for Government.
	Orphanage Press	Reverend J. Small ...	.....	.....	Printing books and job-work.
	Yerrowda Central Jail Press.	Government	.....	.....	Forms, circulars &c ,for departmental use.
	Sappers and Miners' Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press, Kirkee .	Do.	.....	.....	Cartridge labels, pay tickets, &c..
	Quarter-Master General's Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans.
	Cantonment Printing Press.	Cantonment Committee ..	.....	.....	Forms, notices, &c., relating to Cantonment Committee.
	Ezekiel Press	Abráhám David Ezekiel...	.....	.....	Job-work.
	1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.	The Royal Fusiliers Regiment.	.....	.....	Regimental forms, &c.
	Worcestershire Regiment.	Worcestershire Regiment.	.....	.....	Do.
Sholápur ...	Kalpatru and Ánandvrit .	GovindráoNáráyanKákade	Kalpatru and Ánandvrit .	.....	
	Sholápur Samáchár ..	Abana Lingoji	Sholápur Samáchár ...	.....	
	Prabodha Ratna	Parling Parbhanaya ...	Prabodha Ratna	.....	
	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	Vishvanáth Náráyan ...	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	.....	
	Pandhari Samáchár and Vrit.	Govind Sakhárám Bidkar .	Pandhari Samáchár and Vrit.	.....	
	Shetki Sudhárna	Prabhákar Bálshástri Limaye.	.....	Shetki Sudhárna ...	
Sátára	Bálámrit	Pándurang Bábáji Bhonslé.	Mahárashtra Vrit ...	.....	
	Mahárashtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Náráyan Kolatkar.	Máhárashtra Mitra ...	.....	
	Shubha Suchak	Rámchandra Appáji Chitale.	Shubha Suchak	... ..	
	Sadánand	Tukárám Laxuman Bhonslé.	Vrittamála	.....	
	Dnyánmandir	Rámchandra Antáji Bendre.	.....	.....	Has not yet commenced publishing papers.
	Rámdás	Pándurang Sakhárám Káshikar.	.....	.....	Do.
	Vrita Sudha	Rámdás Wáman Khatávkar.	Vrita Sudha	.....	
	Bodha Sudhákar	Wáman Bálkrishna Dixit .	Bodha Sudhákar	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

n of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

ame of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
		(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
2	3	4		5
mi	Shripat Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushak	.....	
m	Jagannáth Báláji Sapré ...	Chitra Gupta	.....	
... ...	Krishnáji Dhonddeo ...	Pratod	.....	
aibhav	Datto Rámchandra Pandit.	Vrittasár	.....	
andir	Ananta Náráyan	Chandanshu	.....	
Samáchár ...	Hari Bhikáji Sámant ...	Belgaum Samáchár ...	.....	
a Prakásh ...	Abáji Rámchandra Sávant.	Chikitsak	.....	
Bandhu... ...	Hanmant Konher Fadnis .	Swadesh Bandhu	.....	
... ...	Dhondo Mahádeo Joshi ...	Vanpriya	.....	
Vritta	Antáji Rámchandra Joglekar.	Dhárwár Vritta	.....	Maráthi.
ardhak	Rághavendra Shrinivás Tonipi.	.....	Kánarese Shálápatrak...	Kánarese.
nya	Gopál Pándurang deceased, son, a minor, Vináyak	Karnátak Patra	.....	Do.
laya	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya	.....	Do.
Book Depôt	Chanvir Fakirápa... ...	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
haava Press ...	Gururáo Rághavendra Mamdápur.	.....	.....	Kánarese and Maráthi.
handrodaya at	Gowrishankar Ráma-prasád.	Rasik Ranjini	.....	Kánarese.
ta at Gadag ...	Shrinivás Rághavendra Umchigi.	Satya Vritta	.....	Do.
ati, at Hombal, Táluka.	Nágeshbhat bin Narsinhbhat.	Vaidikdarpana	.....	Do.
ibhava, at Hávas-Kod Táluka.	Timmáji Venkáji Kulkarni	.....	.....	Do.
... ...	Báláji Ráoji Vengurlekar .	Hitechhu	.....	Weekly.
lás	Sitárám Hanmant ...	Shri Rámdás	.....	Do.
nch	Do. ...	Kanad Punch	.....	Do.
dha Lithogra-ss at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Raghunáth ...	Satya Sudha	.....	
máchár Litho-ress at Kárwár.	Laxuman Báburáo ...	Kárwár Samáchár... ...	.....	
Chandrodaya phic Press at	Bálprasád bin Shivadayál Mitra.	None	.....	
... ...	Janárdhan Hari Athalyé .	Jaganmitra	.....	On every Monday.
ak	Hari Náráyan Limayé ...	Satyashodhak	.....	On every Sunday.
.. ..	Shankar Sadáshivshet Lánjekar.	Bakul	.....	Do.
. ...	Shaik Mahomed valad Abdul Kádir.	.....	.....	
amáchár (Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banavalikar.	Málvan Samáchár ...	.....	On every Thursday.
... ...	Ganesh Vishrám Pátkar .	.....	.....	
l...	Govind Vishnu Phadké ...	.....	.....	
an	Rávji Hari Athavlé ...	Satya Sadan	Nil.	
... ...	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhákar	Nátya Kathámála.	
ner in Sind's	Government	Nil.	Sind Official Gazette ..	
Gazette and cial Press Com-imited.	Limited Company, Col. A. Cory, N. N Pocháji, Esq., Dorábji Nánábhái, Esq., Secretaries and Treasurers.	The Sind Gazette, The Sind Times, The Sind Advertiser, The Sind Sudhár, The Sind Gazette Bulletin.	Nil.	
ress	Messers. N. Gupta and Jaffer Fuddoo.	Phœnix	Nil.	
... .	Mirza Mahomed Sádik-khan.	Iklil and the Muin-ul-Islám.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, i Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1890—

Name of District, Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Perio
1	2	3	4	
Sind—continued.				
Karáchi—*contd.*	Muanru Majma Mahamadi Press.	Madresseh Board... ...	Muanru Majma Mahomadi.	Nil.
	Mercantile Press... ...	Rustomji Jamsetji ...	Nil.	Nil.
	Sind Printing Press (Includes Vidya Vinode Press).	Asanmal Rijhumal ...	Nil.	Nil.
	Cheap Printing Press ...	Náráyan Dhurmusey ...	Job-work	Nil.
	Sudhákar Prakásh Press .	Dungersi Lukhmidás.	Nil.	Nil.
Shikárpur ...	Wales Press	Abdul Jafar valad Fateh Mahomed.	Indus Valley Advertiser...	Nor
	Victoria Press	B. Mancherji & Co. ...	Commercial Gazette ...	D
Native States.				
(i) *Káthiáwár.*				
Rájkot Civil Station.	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds ...	.....	Káthiáwár Agency Ga
	Swadesh Bándhav Press...	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandás.	.....	....
	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás .	.....	Vidnyán Vil
	Káthiáwár Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalrám Nenumal Vaziráni.	Káthiáwár Times... ...	....
	Rising Star Printing Press.	Kálidás Pitámbar Vyás ..	.....	...
Junágad	Saurástra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	.. ...	Dastural A
	Saurástra Saddharma Suryodya Press.	Bhánushankar Ranchhodji.	.....	Saurástra
	Arya Saddharma Surya Prakásh Press.	Gorábhái Rámji	.....	...
Navánagar ...	Navánagar Gazette Press .	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	.....	Navánagar Gazette.
Bhávnagar ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar.	.....	Bhávnagar Gazette a
Porbandar ..	Porbandar Darbári Press .	Porbandar State	.....	Porbandar Gazette.
Dhrángadhra ...	Dhrángadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra.	.....	Dhrángadh Gazette.
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi.	.....	Morvi Dar
Vánkáner ...	Kirti Ságar Press... ...	Sheth Kirchand Mánji of Vánkáner.	.....	Vánkáner
Gondal	Gondal Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal.	.....	Gondal Da
Pálitána	Darbári Press	The Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána.	.....	
Wadhwán ...	Bálsingji Ságar Press ...	Sha Chhaganlál Bhulábhái.	.....	Wadhwán Gazette.
Wadhwán Civil Station.	Arya Vidya Prakásh Printing Press.	Jádavrái Liládhar ...	.....	
(ii) *Other States.*				
Cutch	Bhúj Darbári Press ...	The Cutch Darbár ...	.....	Fortnightly Gazette.
Kolhápur ...	Dnyána Ságar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mantri ...	Dnyán Ságar, published every Monday.	..
	Arya Prabodha do.	Sadáshiv Vithal Párasnavis.	Dakshina Vritta, published every Sunday.	..
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None	..
	Vidya Vilás (Lithographic and Typographic).	Shankar Raghunáth Gokhale.	Vidya Vilás, published every Friday.	..
	State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhápur Darbár... ...	Kolhápur State Gazette, published every Saturday	..
Aden.				
Aden.	Jail	Government	.....	..
	No name	Messrs. Cáwasji Dinsha and Brothers.	.....	..
	No name	M. Howard & Co. ...	.....	..

CHA[illegible]TER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of P[illegible]sons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1889-90.

1		2		3	4	5	6
	Denomina[illegible]n.	Number of Persons. (a) Natives.	Number of Persons. (b) Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total annual Income from Government.	Remarks.
1	Church of En[illegible]and ...	4,000	13,127	68	53	...	
2	Do. Sc[illegible]and ...	40	2,017	8	20	...	
3	Roman Catho[illegible]cs * ...	12,794	3,085	235	39	...	* The information is only for the Archdiocese of Bombay.
4	Free Church o[illegible] Scotland...	464	300	...	4	...	
5	Methodist Episcopal Church	448		...	...	...	
6	Baptist Churc[illegible]	7	24	...	1†	...	† With sitting accommodation for 300.
7	Protestant Dis[illegible]enters ...	1,043					
8	Greek Church	21					
9	Armenian	35					
10	Syrian	4					
11	Jew	7,952					
12	Pársi	73,973					
13	Hindu	17,834,985					
14	Mahomedan	3,774,360					
15	Buddhist	498,766					
16	Jain						
17	Sikh	127,100					
18	Other sects (not [illegible]ncluded in the above)	938,267					

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